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Lake Havasu Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume I - Chapters 1, 2

Public Lands USA: Use, Share, Appreciate

September 2006

BLM

Lake Havasu Field Office

Abstract

The Lake Havasu Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) describes and analyzes five alternatives for managing approximately 1.3 million acres of public land in Northwestern Arizona and Eastern California along the Colorado River and east to Alamo Lake and the Harcuvar Mountains. Information provided by the public, other agencies and organizations, and BLM personnel has been used to develop and analyze the alternatives is this PRMP/FEIS. Alternative 1 is the No Action Alternative and represents continuation of current management. Alternative 2 emphasizes preservation of undeveloped primitive landscapes and opportunities for non-motorized recreation. Alternative 3 emphasizes recreation and resource development. Alternative 4 makes land available for recreation and resource development with greater opportunities to experience natural settings than in Alternative 2. Alternative 5, the agency Proposed Plan, provides for a balance between authorized resource use and the protection and long-term sustainability of sensitive resources.

Major issues addressed in the PRMP/FEIS are identification of lands that would be made available for disposal, management of recreation and public access, designation and management of Special Designations, management of wilderness characteristics, management of wild burros around Alamo Lake, and BLM's role in the management of Lake Havasu.

Front Cover Photo: Lake Havasu 2006
BLM Photo by Diane Williams

BLM/AZ/PL-06/008

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In Reply Refer To:
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Dear Reader:

Enclosed is the Lake Havasu Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) for your review. This document describes our proposed plan and four alternative plans, including no change from current management (the no action alternative), for management of Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered lands within the Lake Havasu Field Office planning area. The plan will establish management goals and objectives for the planning area, which includes more than 1.3 million acres of public lands on both sides of the Colorado River in California and Arizona.

We greatly appreciate all who contributed time and expertise to this planning effort: other Federal agencies, tribal entities, State and local Governments, organizations, and interested individuals. We also thank the four agencies that worked with us as Cooperating Agencies: Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Highways Administration. Public collaboration through the scoping process led to shaping of issues covering livestock grazing, recreation, wildlife, minerals, cultural resources, land tenure, areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs), and access.

This PRMP and FEIS have been developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The PRMP/FEIS responds to the comments we received on the Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP)/DEIS), published in September 2005. The changes we made are identified in the Summary. The preferred alternative in the draft RMP/EIS has been modified as a result of public comment. This revision, now called the Proposed Plan, is described in Chapter 2. Additionally, the PRMP/FEIS contains a new chapter (Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination), which includes responses to public comments.

Our planning process provides an opportunity for administrative review by filing a protest with the BLM Director. In accordance with 43 CFR 1610.5-2, any person who participated in the planning process and believes they will be adversely affected by this plan may protest the proposed plan. The protest may raise only those issues that were submitted for the record during the planning process. All protests must be in writing and must be sent to the following address via regular mail or other delivery service. Protests must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the Notice of Availability is published in the Federal Register. The exact date will be published in local media and on our website at http://www.blm.gov/az/LUP/havasu/lhfo_plan.htm. Extensions will not be granted.

Protest letters must be sent to:

Sent via U.S. Postal Service:

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Brenda Hudgens-Williams (WO-210)
P.O. Box 66538
Washington, D.C. 20035

Sent via Overnight Express Mail:

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Brenda Hudgens-Williams (WO-210)
1620 L Street NW, Suite 1075
Washington, D.C. 20236

E-mail and faxed protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular or overnight mail service postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the e-mail or faxed protest as an advance copy, and it will receive full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct faxed protests to Brenda Williams, BLM Protest Coordinator, at 202-452-5112 or e-mails to Brenda_Hudgens-Williams@blm.gov.

At a minimum, protest letters must include the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.
2. A statement of the issue(s) being protested.
3. A statement of the part(s) of the proposed plan being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, or maps included in the document.
4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue(s) that you submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue(s) were discussed for the record.
5. A concise statement explaining why you believe the proposed plan is wrong. All relevant facts need to be included in this statement of reasons. The facts, reasons, and documentation are important to help us understand your protest, and that you are not merely expressing disagreement with the proposed decision.

The BLM Director will promptly render a decision on protests. The decision will be in writing and will set forth the reasons for the decision. The protest decision will be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the Director will be the final decision of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The State Director will sign the Record of Decision for the Lake Havasu Field Office Plan once all protests are resolved.

Public comments and protests, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Bureau of Land Management, 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406, during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written protest. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

If you have questions on the plan, please contact:

BLM Lake Havasu Field Office
Gina Trafton, RMP Team Lead
2610 Sweetwater Avenue
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406

Phone: 1-928-505-1273
Toll-Free: 1-888-213-2582 ext 273
Email: Lake_Havasu@blm.gov

We appreciate your interest and encourage your continued involvement in the planning process.

Sincerely,

Timothy Z. Smith

Timothy Z. Smith
Field Manager

#45532575

ID 88066623

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Lake Havasu Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Lake Havasu Field Office
Arizona

September 2006

Timothy J. Smith
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Lake Havasu Field Manager

Elaine Y. Zielinski
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Arizona State Director

Summary

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared this Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) to provide direction for managing public lands within the Lake Havasu Field Office (LHFO) and to analyze the environmental effects resulting from implementing the alternatives addressed in this document.

The planning area boundary includes the Colorado River from Davis Dam in the north, (bordering Nevada/Arizona) to south of Parker Dam. On the California side, the planning area varies in width from less than one-quarter mile to approximately 6 miles west of the Colorado River. The planning area also trends east to Alamo Dam and the Harcuvar Mountains, which are located near the community of Wenden, Arizona. The planning area includes three incorporated cities, Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City, and the town of Parker, Arizona, along with more than a dozen smaller communities, and encompasses more than 1.3 million acres of BLM-administered public land, resources, and uses. See Map S-1. This PRMP/FEIS was prepared in compliance with BLM's planning regulations contained in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1600 under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This document also meets the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), the requirements of BLM's NEPA Handbook 1790-1, and the Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1.

This document (including the Route Inventory Maps described in Chapter 2 under Travel Management) is also available on the Internet at http://www.blm.gov/az/LUP/havasu/lhfo_plan.htm and on compact disc.

Purpose and Need

Currently, the LHFO manages resources under portions of five different land use plans: The *Yuma District Resource Management Plan* (YRMP) as amended (1987), the *Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan* (KRMP) (1995), the *Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan* (LGSRMP) (1988), the *Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan* (LGNMFP) (1983), and the *Approved Amendment to the Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan and the Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan and Decision Record* (LGNSA) (2005).

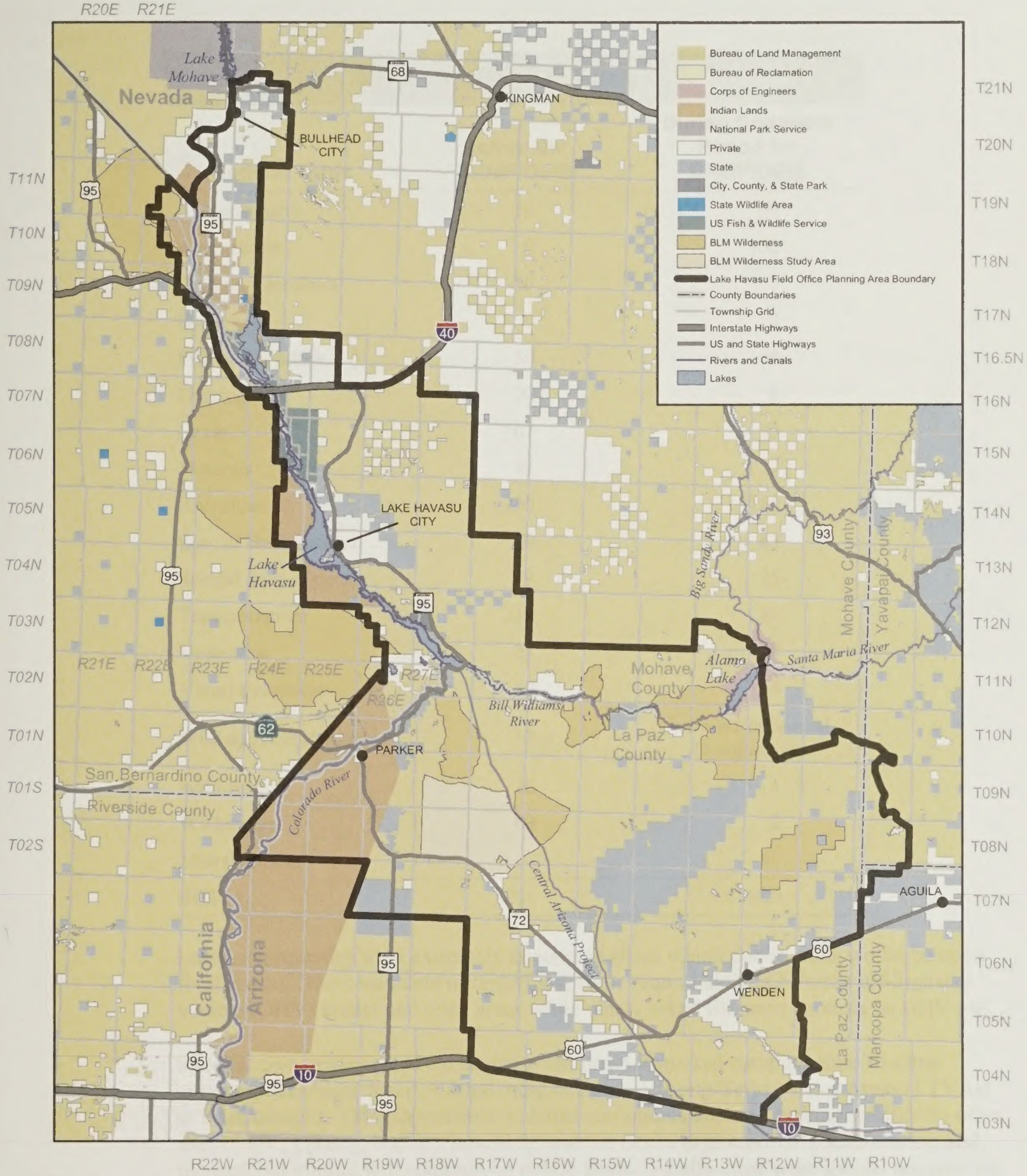
The Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS), published in September 2005, combined the relevant portions of those documents with issues and concerns identified during the public scoping process. This PRMP/FEIS revises the DRMP/DEIS to include those concerns identified during the DRMP/DEIS comment period. The purpose of the PRMP/FEIS is to provide direction that will guide future land management actions for BLM-administered lands within the planning area. The PRMP/FEIS analyzes alternatives to resolve management issues, determines management objectives and actions, and establishes monitoring methods to facilitate multiple-use and sustained yield management for the entire planning area.

Issues

The Notice of Intent to prepare the DRMP/DEIS was published in the *Federal Register* on August 3, 2001. LHFO held 10 open houses during 2001 and 2003 and solicited comments using comment forms and informational flyers (distributed by mail and by hand). LHFO also invited public participation in the planning process through the use of the BLM website. Prior to the DRMP/DEIS, approximately 1,000 comments were received from the public, agencies, organizations and other interested stakeholders. Of the comments received, 25% concerned recreation issues; 25% concerned public access issues; and 10% concerned disposal or retention of public lands. The remaining comments were divided equally between other resources, and the totals are reflected below in Table S-1.

Following the publication of the DRMP/DEIS, comments were received during a 90-day public comment period. BLM received slightly more than 800 comments on the DRMP/DEIS. Of these comments, 23% concerned recreation issues; 19% concerned the alternatives (i.e., readers voicing a preference); 11% concerned travel management issues; 8% concerned fish and wildlife issues; 8% concerned Special Designations; 8% concerned administrative issues; and 6% concerned disposal or retention of public lands. The remaining comments were divided between other resources, and the totals are reflected below in Table S-1. Most (73%) of the comments were from Arizona residents; 6% were from California residents; and 21% of the comments were from residents of miscellaneous other states.

Map S-1 Planning Area with Surface Management



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

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September 2006

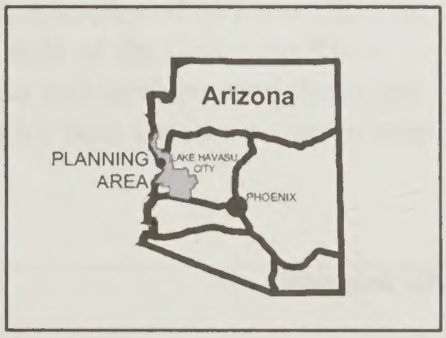

Table S-1. Comments Received by Topic

General Topic	Before the DRMP/DEIS	During Comment Period for DRMP/DEIS
Administrative	79	65
Alternatives	0	150
Cultural Resources	36	17
Economics	0	2
Fish and Wildlife	55	64
Grazing	20	8
Lands	107	49
Minerals	42	7
Recreation	260	189
Special Designations	0	63
Special Status Species	19	25
Transportation	212	85
Vegetation	28	18
Visual Resources	19	4
Wild and Scenic Rivers	18	Included in Special Designations
Wild Burros	26	1
Wilderness	60	2
Miscellaneous		60
TOTAL	981	809

Local communities were extremely concerned about which public lands would be open for disposal. The comments were divided; some requested there be more off-highway vehicle (OHV) access and open areas while others asked for more controls on OHV use.

Specific comments voiced the desire to eliminate dispersed camping close to some communities, while others wanted more camping or Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs) to be developed. Other comments included complaints about disturbing wildlife by other uses (OHV, grazing, burros), poaching, and the desire to ensure that rockhounding and recreational mining will continue on public lands. Finally there were special requests for designated shooting ranges, for additional boat ramps on the south end of Lake Havasu, and for construction of a shoreline trail along the Arizona side of the Colorado River. Many comments involved the management of Lake Havasu and were beyond the scope of this resource management plan (RMP) such as concern for boat speeds, noise, overall safety, and requests for quiet days on the lake.

To meet BLM's goal "to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations," the PRMP/FEIS focuses on the following topics and the potential decisions needed to influence future actions:

- Air, Water, and Soil Resources
- Biological Resources (including special status species, aquatic species, vegetation, wildlife habitat management)
- Fire Management
- Wild Burro Management
- Cultural Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Special Designations (including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern [ACECs], Wilderness Areas, proposed Wild and Scenic River Segments, and Back Country Byways)
- Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area (covering the body of water from Davis Dam to Parker Dam)
- Visual Resource Management
- Lands Managed to Maintain Wilderness Characteristics
- Environmental Justice
- Socioeconomics
- Recreation Management
- Rangeland Management/Grazing
- Mineral Resources
- Lands and Realty (including use authorizations, disposals and acquisition of public lands)
- Travel Management

Changes from DRMP/DEIS to PRMP/FEIS

This section is included to describe the changes made in format or content due to comments or concerns provided by the public, agencies of the state or federal government, and tribes. BLM management also reviewed the document to ensure consistency with laws and regulations. Minor technical or grammatical edits are not part of this discussion.

Chapters 1, 2, and 4 include information to update the document based on comments received for the DRMP/DEIS and to make it consistent with the edits made in the remainder of the document. Titles changed from "Transportation and Public Access" to "Travel Management" and from "Special Area Designations" to "Special Designations."

The PRMP/FEIS includes a new chapter; Chapter 5, *Consultation and Coordination.* This chapter includes detailed discussion on BLM's outreach process as well as responses to public concerns that were identified in comments directed to the DRMP/DEIS.

All maps were updated to reflect the change from DRMP/DEIS to the PRMP/FEIS and include a corrected Nevada boundary.

General Changes Made in Document

Resource-Specific Changes Made in Document

Alternative 5 (Preferred Alternative) has become the Proposed Plan.

Because the formal NEPA requirement for consideration of alternatives has now been met, the alternative addressed in the DRMP/DEIS as Alternative 5 (Preferred Alternative) has become the Proposed Plan in the PRMP/FEIS. The Proposed Plan differs from Alternative 5 in the DRMP/DEIS in that the Proposed Plan incorporates revisions based on comments BLM received during the public comment period for the DRMP/DEIS.

No substantive changes were made to the following resource discussions:

- Air, Water, and Soil Resources
- Land Health Standards
- Cultural Resource Management
- Rangeland Management/Grazing
- Paleontological Resource Management
- Fire Management
- Environmental Justice
- Hazardous Materials
- Socioeconomics

Changes were made to the following resource discussions only where indicated.

Lands and Realty Program

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Map 2-6, *Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawn and Acquired Lands* has been corrected to include U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) withdrawn lands on the California side.

Land Disposal Adjustments

Acreage for lands identified for disposal was increased in the PRMP/FEIS to include an additional 120 acres of land in the Mohave Valley. This land has a legal description of T. 19 N., R. 21 W., sec 28, N2NE, SWNW. This parcel is adjacent to land owned by the State of Arizona.

In reviewing Appendix G, *Land Disposal*, of the DRMP/DEIS, the LHFO noticed that in Alternative 2, T. 18 N., R. 21 W., sec 7, E2NE, N2NWNE, S2SWNE, and an area of 120 acres was erroneously listed. This correction reduced the amount of disposal acreage to 34,039 from 34,159.

The review also showed that a clerical error did not incorporate 70 acres into Alternatives 3 and 4. This property, T. 18 N., R. 21 W., sec 6, S2N2SWSE, S2SWSE, SWSE, was added to the alternatives and was retained on the disposal list in the PRMP/FEIS. In Alternative 3 the change increased the disposal acreage to 83,545 from 83,475. In Alternative 4 the disposal acreage increased to 56,785 from 56,715.

At the request of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), the LHFO removed approximately 6,279 acres from the PRMP/FEIS. This acreage is primarily located in the Mohave Valley area. For ADOT, the LHFO removed those lands listed for disposal that occurred within and east of their realignment corridor for State Route (SR) 95. The removal of these parcels should allow ADOT to find a route over public land and thus not have to purchase an easement from private landowners in this area.

AZGFD also requested that the LHFO adjust the land disposal list in the Mohave Valley area near ADOT's realignment corridor so that AZGFD can gather more information concerning the desert tortoise that occupies areas within and adjacent to ADOT's realignment corridor. It is reasonable and foreseeable that after ADOT builds a highway within the realignment corridor, the RMP would be amended to add some of the lands removed from the PRMP/FEIS.

The City of Needles, California, requested that the LHFO add all the public land in T. 9 N., R.22 E, section 13 for disposal. The BOR notified the LHFO, via an e-mail dated February 28, 2006, that they did not want any of section 13, T9N, R22E, listed for disposal. Therefore the LHFO did not add any land in section 13 and removed 10 acres from the disposal list from the DRMP/DEIS.

The LHFO met with the City of Lake Havasu to discuss their request for all of section 27, T. 13 N., R. 19 W., to be added to the disposal list for the expansion of SARA Park. At the meeting the City and BLM agreed to add the NW1/4 and the N1/2 of the SW1/4 of section 27 to the disposal list for an Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) lease/patent.

The PRMP/FEIS makes available approximately 50,616 acres for disposal.

Map 2-10, *Disposal Lands – Alternative 4,* was updated and corrected for Alternative 4. The PRMP/FEIS includes a new map, Map 2-10a, *Disposal Lands – Proposed Plan,* to show the revisions for the Proposed Plan.

Use Authorization

The first paragraph, fifth sentence was modified to address the change in the Use Authorization table.

Table 2-10, *Use Authorization,* was modified to address the issue of memorial monuments on BLM. Alternative 1 (No Action): Not specifically addressed in previous plans. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and Proposed Plan: BLM will not permit placement of memorial monuments on BLM. However, BLM would cooperate with other parties to place memorials to enhance a recreation site or wildlife habitat (e.g., tree or park bench). This table was also modified so that BLM is allowed to issue rights-of-way (ROWs) to ADOT if they decide to realign SR 95 through the Bullhead Bajada ACEC.

Text was added in the ROW section of the Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures to clarify public access: "The public may use motorized vehicles on existing and future road ROWs unless they are specially closed by a mitigation stipulation(s) or other designations such as ACEC, Wilderness, etc. The use of these road ROWs does not give the public the right to enter on private property without the permission of the land owner."

Utilities and Communication Corridors

The PRMP/FEIS reflects a change requested by the BOR to include the corridor route LGN-2 as identified in Alternative 1.

At ADOT's request the LHFO designated those portions of Interstate (I) 40, I-10, and SR 60, within the boundaries of the LHFO as designated transportation corridors as they occur within existing and proposed utility corridors. Map 2-14 reflects these changes.

Table 2-13, *Corridors Dropped, Designated, and Rerouted*, was updated to reflect corresponding changes in the Biological Resources sections. The term "lambing grounds" was replaced with "sensitive sheep habitat." This edit was made in response to AZGFD comments.

In Table 2-14, *Communication Sites: Designated, Renamed, and Undesignated,* under the No Action alternative, Smith Peak Communication site was added to correct this table. This communication site was previously listed in the LGNMFP. This correction does not change the PRMP/FEIS analysis.

Mineral Resources

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

The allocation of lambing grounds was not selected in the Proposed Plan; therefore these areas will not be restricted to saleable and leasable mineral development.

Maps 2-15 through 2-25 for mineral resources include corrected acreage figures. Map 2-19, *Saleable Minerals Proposed Plan,* was updated to remove lambing grounds and to add the revised proposed OHV open areas. The DRMP/DEIS Map 2-22, *Leasable Minerals – Alternatives 3 & Preferred,* was separated into two maps in the PRMP/FEIS:

Map 2-22, *Leasable Minerals – Alternative 3,* and 2-22a, *Leasable Minerals – Proposed Plan,* to address revisions.

Recreation Management

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Because the revisions to the Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (March 2005) could not be included in time for the DRMP/DEIS publication, the changes required by the guidance were incorporated in the PRMP/FEIS. Guidance to analyze recreation shifted from an activity-based approach to a benefits-based management approach. This new approach is more responsive to society and the protection of resource values. While the format of Table 2-21, *Recreation Management,* changed dramatically, no decisions or allocations were changed from the DRMP/DEIS. The revised Table 2-21 provides more detailed information to support BLM's goals of providing the visiting public with the finest recreation experience possible in this premier outdoor recreation planning area.

Further, the boundary of the off-highway vehicle area, called Osborne Wash Open Area, was expanded in the FEIS. The reason for this expansion is to include the current camping and OHV area to the south, as well as the immediate portion of the wash. Map 2-28, *Gibraltar Special Recreation Management Area,* was revised to show the expansion and to update the zone names.

Text was added to clarify that additional competitive use events include such events as the Havasu 250. Map 2-31, *Allocated Competitive Use Routes,* was updated to include the proposed Havasu 250 race course as an alternative.

Travel Management

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

The Shea Road/Osborne Wash proposed open area was expanded. The expansion of the open area is intended to enhance BLM's ability to manage this area by using terrain-based features as boundaries rather than lines on a map, and by using currently existing containment features such as post and cable barriers. Additional installation of infrastructure would be needed to complete the boundary. The name was changed to "Shea Road/Osborne Wash Open Area." The open area acreage was increased by 325 acres in the PRMP/FEIS, to make the total open area acreage 788 acres. Map 2-36a was created to show the expanded open area for the Proposed Plan. Table 2-26, *Estimated Acres of Public Lands by Alternative,* was corrected (based on land status corrections, data cleanup, and corrected calculations).

Clarification was provided for LHFO's treatment of washes during the travel management plan (TMP) process. Washes are only open for access if they are on the route inventory. Routes were placed on the inventory if they showed evidence of travel at the time of the inventory, or if there is reasonable connectivity with other routes.

The text was clarified to indicate that the Aubrey Hill Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) in the Proposed Plan is open to non-motorized visitor use. However, motorized use is limited to "authorized users only."

Map 2-37, *Travel Management Areas and Route Inventory Index,* includes updated trails based on trails identified through the DRMP/DEIS comment process. These trail updates are also included on the route inventory maps.

Biological Resources Management

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Map 2-39, *Desert Tortoise Habitats,* was updated to include the category for Mojave Desert Tortoise habitat.

Fifteen wildlife corridors were chosen instead of six that were identified in the DRMP/DEIS to incorporate those corridors identified by the Arizona's Wildlife Linkages Workgroup and AZGFD. Map 2-42, *Wildlife Movement Corridors,* was updated to incorporate the changes.

Lambing grounds identified in the DRMP/DEIS, are identified as sensitive sheep habitat in the PRMP/FEIS. The definition of that term is habitat identified by BLM and AZGFD that provides one or more essential biological elements including: lambing areas, migration routes, mineral licks, water source, and foraging areas. Existing seasonal closures (43 CFR 8365.1-6 Part II) would remain for wildlife habitat and scenic values and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) recreation settings until evaluation by TMP (see *Transportation* in Chapter 2). Map 2-43, *Bighorn Sheep Habitat* has the updated language.

Visual Resource Management

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Map 2-50, *Visual Resource Management – Alternative 4,* for Alternative 4 and Map 2-51 *Visual Resource Management – Proposed Plan* were updated. The Preferred Alternative in the DRMP/DEIS did not match the written description of the SR 95 scenic corridor. In Alternatives 4 and 5 (Proposed Plan) the scenic corridor is south of the City of Lake Havasu. The PRMP/FEIS Maps 2-50 and 2-51 reflect the revisions to show the area along SR 95 just south of I-40 as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class IV.

Chapter 4, *Environmental Consequences*

Additional discussion of possible impacts to Visual Resources from management of recreation was added.

Additional analysis of possible cumulative impacts was incorporated.

Wilderness Characteristics

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Language was added to the PRMP Table 2-37, *Wilderness Characteristics – Management Actions,* to clarify that non-motorized wheeled carts would be allowed in lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.

Language was changed concerning surface-disturbing activities or the permanent placement of structures within these allocations to better match terminology of VRM alternatives.

Chapter 4, *Environmental Consequences*

Added analysis of possible cumulative impacts.

Wild Burro Management

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

All of the wild burro maps were updated to include the Black Mountain Herd Area, which overlaps LHFO but is managed by Kingman Field Office.

Special Designations

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Wording was added to clarify that the PRMP does not designate Back Country Byways, but instead identifies corridors for future study and nomination.

Chapter 4, *Environmental Consequences*

Analysis was added of possible cumulative impacts to all Special Designations.

Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area

Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*

Previously entitled the Lake Havasu Regional Management Area, this area was expanded and renamed as Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area in response to request from community leaders. Map 2-65, *Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area,* shows the expanded area.

Alternatives

The basic goal of developing alternatives was to prepare different combinations of management to address issues and to resolve conflicts among uses. Alternatives must meet the purpose and need; must be reasonable; must provide a mix of resource protection, use, and development; must be responsive to the issues; and must meet the established planning criteria. Three types of land use plan decisions are found under each topic for each alternative: Desired Future Conditions (resource objectives), Land Use Allocations (specific areas of public land where certain uses or actions are allowed, excluded or restricted), and Management Actions (prescriptions to help achieve resource objectives).

Under each alternative, BLM would manage BLM-administered public lands to meet Land Health Standards and in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and BLM policy and guidance. These types of actions do not require a management decision and are generally described under Chapter 2 as *Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures*.

Proposed Plan (Alternative 5)

Using the Preferred Alternative in the DRMP/DEIS, BLM revised the alternative to include comments received during the 90-day public comment period. The resultant alternative is the Proposed Plan in the PRMP/FEIS. The Proposed Plan is designed to best respond to each of the issues and management concerns recognized during the planning process. BLM has determined that the management actions presented under the Proposed Plan would provide an optimal balance between authorized resource use and the protection and long-term sustainability of sensitive resources within the planning area.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The No Action Alternative represents current management, as outlined in portions of the YRMP (1987), KRMP (1995), LGSRMP (1988), LGNMFP (1983), and LGNSA (2005), as amended. This alternative includes a broad array of management methods for various resources, with approaches changing over the planning area corresponding to the boundaries of the former Yuma District, Kingman Resource Area, Lower Gila South and North Areas.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 is designed to promote conservation and protection for natural resources through a focus on natural processes and other discrete methods for resource management, minimal human use and influence, and enhanced protection of remoteness and primitive recreation.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 places emphasis on resource use and a more flexible, permissive resource management approach. It focuses on the widest array of visitor experiences as well as the highest levels of motorized recreation.

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 is designed to balance the uses in LHFO. This balance is achieved by emphasizing different resources and uses in different areas of LHFO.

Government and Public Involvement

BLM continued its collaborative efforts by including communities in the formulation of alternatives. Open house events gave citizens the opportunity to refine issues, discuss visions for BLM lands, and begin exploring alternative ways to manage BLM lands and resources. Input received from citizens (both groups and individuals) was considered in developing the alternatives. Citizens were encouraged to submit formulated alternatives. These submissions were also considered in the range of alternatives and analyzed in the DRMP/DEIS, as required by NEPA. BLM attended numerous meetings to discuss RMP issues when invited. The LHFO website posted information concerning the plan and encouraged participation throughout the planning process. The current site is http://www.blm.gov/az/LUP/havasu/lhfo_plan.htm.

The PRMP/FEIS was developed with the following cooperating agencies: ADOT, AZGFD, BOR, and the Federal Highways Administration.

The PRMP/FEIS was a collaborative effort with other agencies, local governments, and citizens. Participants included the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Arizona State Parks, Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City, the City of Needles, Mohave County, La Paz County, San Bernardino County, the town of Parker; the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program partners, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Anglers United; and the Bill Williams River Corridor Steering Committee.

BLM also consulted with tribes who have oral traditions or cultural concerns relating to the planning area, or who are documented as having historically occupied or used portions of the planning area. Comments were provided by the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Hopi Tribe, and Colorado River Indian Tribes.

Environmental Setting

The planning area is best described by the following geographical regions:

- The Colorado River, within the LHFO boundary, is regulated by three dams: Davis, Parker, and Headgate. BLM is directly responsible for the Lake Havasu bottom between the old river channel and the high water mark of 450 feet above sea level. BLM has no aquatic habitat authority in the Colorado River channel. The vegetative community in this area is described as the Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub Biome. Both sides of the river contain a mixture of Mojave and Sonoran Desert species. Small inlets and backwaters occur along the river that are critical to aquatic species diversity and productivity. Associated riparian and marsh areas are essential to sustain neotropical migratory species. Many sensitive species including those that are federally endangered or threatened depend on the Colorado River and its associated shoreline habitat. The four largest incorporated towns (Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Needles, and Parker) within the planning area are found along the Colorado River. These towns and the smaller communities along SR 95 north of I-40 create a growing urban interface with BLM lands. Tourism and recreational development provided by BLM, BLM concessionaires, private enterprises, and state-run entities are major economic components of the local economy. Lake Havasu is an important tourist destination with most summer visitors coming from three major metropolitan areas: Los Angeles Basin, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Phoenix, Arizona. Winter visitors predominately come from the northern Midwest, Pacific Northwest, and Canada.

- The Bill Williams River flowing westward from Alamo Dam constitutes a unique riparian area populated by cottonwoods, willows, large acacia, and mesquite intermixing with the bulrushes and cattails. Invasive Tamarisk species have infiltrated and in many areas have replaced these native riparian species. The riparian and marsh areas are utilized by neotropical migratory species, including the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail, and yellow-billed cuckoo. Mammal species including desert bighorn sheep, beaver, and mule deer utilize the area, as do numerous reptiles and amphibians. BLM is also directly responsible for aquatic habitat in the Bill Williams River. Two of the five nationally designated wilderness areas the BLM administers in Arizona are found along the Bill Williams River (Swansea and Rawhide Mountains Wildernesses). Three segments of this river have been nominated for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Private lands along the river are highly modified and include Lincoln and Planet Ranches. The recreational activities include primitive and wilderness camping and exploring back country trails, both on foot and in 4-wheel-drive vehicles. In addition, there is one developed recreation area located at Alamo Lake that is operated by Arizona State Parks.
- Mojave/Sonoran Desert areas constitute the majority of the planning area. The Bill Williams River is the dividing feature for plant species. North of the river, the desert mountains and washes include a unique intermixing of the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts plants (such as Ocotillos and Joshua trees). South of the river, the desert floor is dry, with Sonoran defining plants such as the giant saguaro cactus. Washes located throughout the planning area may include ironwood, palo verde, catclaw acacia, desert willow, smoketree, and wolfberry. The larger washes are differentiated by the presence of mesquite and desert saltbush. South of the Bill Williams River the topography opens to become large flat sandy plains (such as East Cactus Plains Wilderness, Cactus Plains Wilderness Study Area), and other broad valleys (such as McMullen, and Butler). A major economic component is the influx of winter visitors. These visitors tend to stay in RV parks in small communities such as Brenda, Bouse, Hope, and Salome, or camp on public lands as long as 14 days. A popular recreational pastime is using OHVs to explore the planning area's vast open spaces and resources via the back country trails. A favorite winter outing is touring historic Swansea, a copper mining town established in 1907. This ghost town is one of the many properties within the planning area that are known to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A summary of the key decisions by resource is reflected below in Table S-2.

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Cultural Resources				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Allocate 6 areas as Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	Allocate 6 areas as Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	Allocate 6 areas as Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	Allocate 6 areas as Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.
Site Allocation 14 Conservation for Future Use 0 Traditional Use 1 Public Use	Site Allocation 35 Conservation for Future Use 7 Traditional Use 6 Public Use	Site Allocation 25 Conservation for Future Use 5 Traditional Use 11 Public Use	Site Allocation 28 Conservation for Future Use 7 Traditional Use 8 Public Use	Site Allocation 28 Conservation for Future Use 7 Traditional Use 8 Public Use
Paleontological Resources				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would preserve and protect significant vertebrate paleontological resources for present and future generations. Scientifically significant invertebrates (to be determined by a qualified paleontologist) would also be protected.			
Biological Resources				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Conserve habitat and work toward the recovery of threatened and endangered species, as well as reduce the likelihood of additional species listings under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and support the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCRMSCP).			

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Wildlife habitat would be a priority consideration for the 243,100 acres in the LHFO planning area. Areas with important wildlife values will be referred to as priority wildlife habitat. Allowable uses within the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area are limited to compatible activities or uses, which preserve or enhance the area's recognized values. Improvements are limited to those compatible with the natural resources and those permitted by mining laws.	737,127 acres in the LHFO planning area would be cooperatively managed as WHAs with state and federal wildlife agencies. This land is composed of: ▪ Riparian Habitat ▪ Bighorn Sheep Habitat ▪ Desert Tortoise Habitat (I, II) ▪ Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) Habitat	WHAs would not be established.	774,377 acres in the LHFO planning area would be cooperatively managed as WHAs with state and federal wildlife agencies. This land is composed of: ▪ Riparian Habitat ▪ Bighorn Sheep Habitat ▪ Desert Tortoise Habitat (I, II) ▪ T&E Species Habitat	
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Bighorn sheep lambing grounds (11,000 acres) are closed during the lambing season from January 1 to June 30.	Bighorn sheep lambing grounds (46,000 acres) are closed during the lambing season from January 1 to June 30.	No seasonal closures in bighorn sheep lambing grounds.	Bighorn sheep lambing grounds (41,000 acres) are closed during the lambing season from January 1 to June 30.	Bighorn sheep lambing grounds renamed to sensitive bighorn sheep habitat (46,000 acres), seasonal closures for 11,000 acres to protect resources until completion of TMP.

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Fish habitat improvements in Lake Havasu would be maintained to sustain fish productivity by providing permanent escape cover and rearing habitat for young. Damaged artificial reef structures would be repaired if needed and replaced in the original location. This work would be accomplished cooperatively by the Lake Havasu Fisheries Partnership program.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	An area of 7 acres of Lake Havasu bottom would receive organic brush maintenance each year to replace woody habitat improvements that have decomposed over the previous 10-year period. This process would occur only in areas that already contain fish habitat improvements.			
1995 KRMP: Restrict development of campgrounds to areas outside of riparian zones and the 100-year floodplain.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located outside the 100-year floodplain and not near riparian-wetland areas. Existing facilities would be used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions or relocated.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located at an appropriate distance away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function.	New incompatible facilities and campgrounds would be located outside existing riparian-wetland areas. Existing facilities would be used in a way that is compatible with riparian-wetland functions or relocated/modified.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located away from riparian wetland areas if they were incompatible with achieving or maintaining riparian wetland function.
1995 KRMP: Wildlife movement corridors and lands between mountains in southern Mohave County would be established.	A total of 15 wildlife movement corridors would be managed to enable free wildlife movement.	The Buck Mountain Wash wildlife movement corridor would continue to be managed.	Six wildlife movement corridors would be allocated, the following corridors identified on Map 2-42: Corridors 1, 2, 5, 7, and 13.	Fifteen wildlife movement corridors would be allocated.

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5
(Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Recreation Management</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Not specifically addressed in previous plans</i></td><td colspan="4">Identification of seven Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and associated internal RMZs.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan:</i>
No permits or fee would be necessary for recreation-related collection of dead and detached firewood in the vicinity (100 yards) of campsites for campfires. (See <i>Biological Resource Management</i> in this chapter.)</td><td>Collection of firewood for dispersed camping would be prohibited within the planning area. (See <i>Biological Resource Management</i> in this chapter.)</td><td>Collection of dead and down firewood within the vicinity (300 feet) of a dispersed campsite would be authorized for campsite use only, unless otherwise posted. (See <i>Biological Resource Management</i> in this chapter.)</td><td colspan="2">Collection of dead and down wood within the LHFO would be prohibited except for wood collected within the vicinity (100 feet) of a dispersed campsite for campsite use only. Firewood collection for campsites may be closed within specific areas identified in activity plans. Education would be used to promote use of commercial firewood and camping stoves on public lands. (See <i>Biological Resource Management</i> in this chapter.)</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Not specifically addressed in previous plans</i></td><td>Paintball activities would not be allowed in wilderness areas and ACECs. Such activities would be allowed elsewhere in the planning area, if suitable to other resource management objectives and special management allocations. Paintball activities would also be restricted in accordance with local and state laws governing shooting sports.</td><td>Paintball activities would be allowed beyond 1 mile of any established facilities, sites, or special designations and restricted to those areas of least visible impact.</td><td colspan="2">Paintball activities would not be allowed in wilderness areas and ACECs. Such activities would be allowed elsewhere in the planning area, if suitable to other resource management objectives and special management allocations. Paintball activities would also be restricted in accordance with local and state laws governing shooting sports.</td></tr>
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Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Target shooting would be prohibited on public lands, except for R&PP and commercial leases specifically designed to manage these activities.	Target shooting would be allowed beyond 1 mile of any established facilities or sites, campgrounds, residences, trailheads, staging areas, roads, Special Designations, and other areas as posted.	Shooting sports would be governed by the local and state laws applicable across the field office boundaries. The activities may be further restricted where public safety and significant resource concerns exist.	
Travel Management				
Route designation would be handled in individual activity level plans.	Within 5 years of the ROD, a Travel Management Plan would be completed for LHFO. This plan would designate all routes within the planning area. The *Route Evaluation Tree* (see Chapter 2, *Description of Alternatives*) outlines the process that would be followed.			
Lands and Realty Management				
51,949 acres of land available for sale, exchange, R&PP leasing and disposal.	34,159 acres of land available for sale, exchange, R&PP leasing and disposal.	83,475 acres of land available for sale, exchange, R&PP leasing and disposal.	56,715 acres of land available for sale, exchange, R&PP leasing and disposal.	50,616 acres of land available for sale, exchange, R&PP leasing and disposal.

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: As part of the land ownership adjustment program for lands covered under the former YRMP, LHFO would seek to consolidate surface and subsurface (mineral) estates under one ownership whenever possible. This practice would eliminate potential problems associated with split estate land and thereby improve manageability of the federal, state, or privately owned lands involved. Split estate consolidation would be achieved by exchanges with the states or private owners and in accordance with guidelines delineated in Section 206 of FLPMA. Any lands acquired by BLM would include both the surface and the mineral estate whenever possible. *The following decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable only to*	BLM would dispose of federal minerals underlying state and private land and acquire nonfederal minerals underlying public lands to eliminate split estate property. Any lands acquired by BLM would include both the surface and the mineral estate whenever possible.			

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
those lands covered by the KRMP: BLM would dispose of federal minerals underlying state and private land and acquire nonfederal minerals underlying public lands to eliminate split estate property. BLM would acquire the following non-federal minerals and close to mineral entry: T. 20 N., R. 21 W., sections 32 (S½) and 33 (all), and T. 19 N., R. 21 W., sections 5 (all), 7 (E½, NW¼, N½SW¼), 9 (all). *The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:* BLM would acquire approximately 7,360 acres of state/private minerals and dispose of approximately 11,170 acres of federal minerals that underlie state or privately owned surface estates. The mineral estates to be acquired and disposed of are listed in Appendix G.				

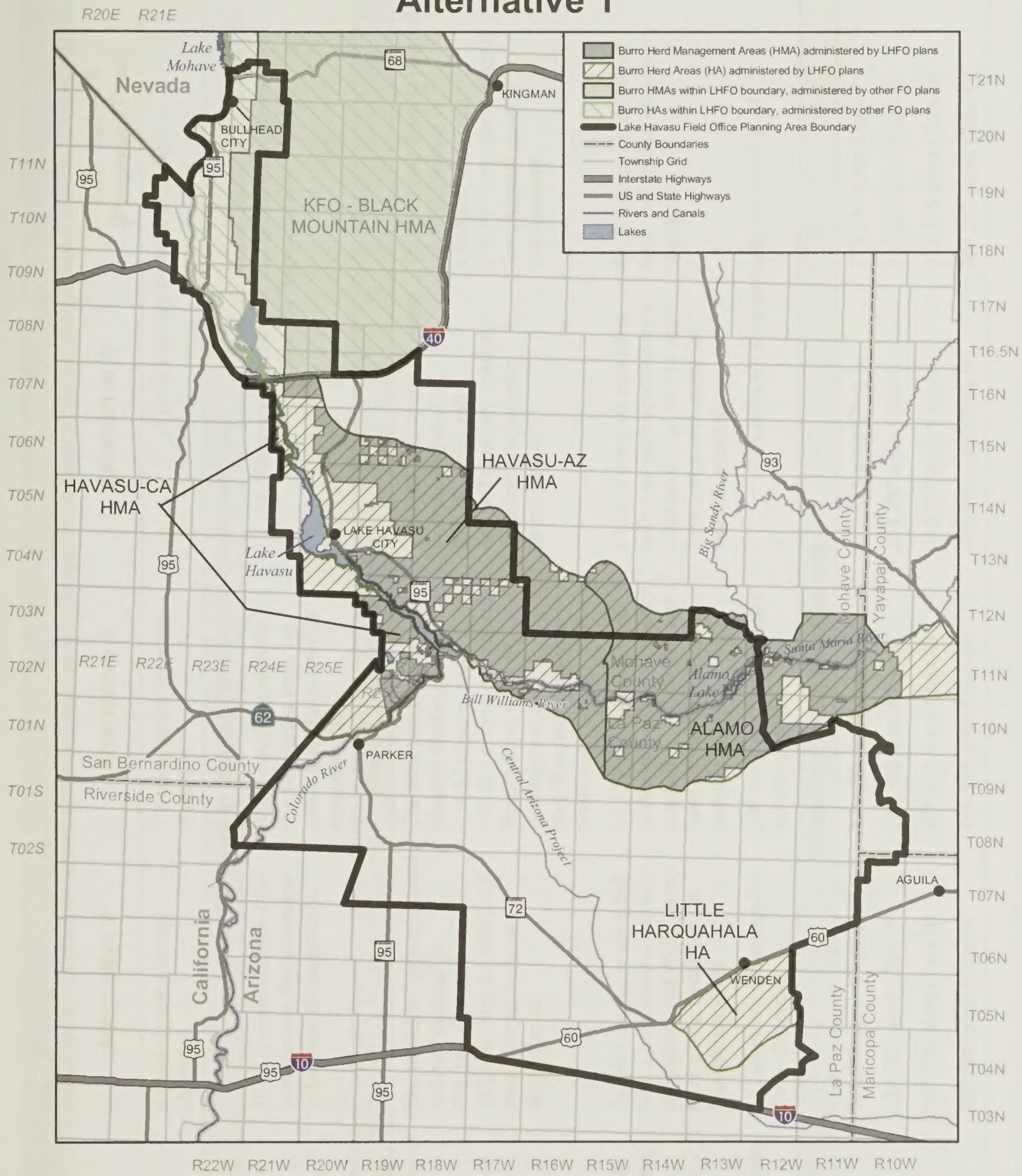
Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Existing plans have four designated communication sites.	Designate a total of three communication sites; two designated sites would be carried forward, and designate one new site. New communication facilities would be located in designated communication sites or corridors unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area is the only practicable alternative.			
1987 YRMP: All communication facilities on Black Peak (one of the nine sites proposed for designation under the Proposed Plan) would be phased out.	Undesignate two existing sites and carry forward YRMP decision to phase out and relocate communication facilities on Black Peak.			
No sand and gravel permits or new utility ROWs would be authorized in the three areas managed under special prescriptions.	Sand and gravel permits are addressed in *Mineral Resources*.			
No additional utility ROWs would be authorized in the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic area. However, applications for terminal utility distribution lines to serve private land may be accepted and considered to the extent needed to provide reasonable access pursuant to federal law.	Within the boundaries of Special Designations (such as but not limited to: ACEC, Wilderness Study Area, proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers, etc.) as identified in this RMP, no new utility and roads ROWs would be authorized, with the exception of utilities and access roads that provide service to nonfederal land within these areas. One additional ROW would be issued in the proposed Crossman Peak ACEC to authorize an existing building and two towers on public land in T. 14 N., R. 19 W. section 13, lot 1. The LHFO may issue ROWs to ADOT for the construction and associated activities of the realignment of SR 95 through the Bullhead Bajada ACEC.			
Six designated and seven identified corridors.	14 designated corridors	16 designated corridors	Designate a total of 15 corridors, including three new corridors; dropped one corridor identified in the YRMP.	

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		Wild Burro Management		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The area north of Lake Havasu City (west of SR 95 and east of the Colorado River) would be excluded from the Havasu Herd Management Area (HMA).	The Havasu HMA boundary would continue to be the same as the herd area (HA) boundary.	The area north of Lake Havasu City (west of SR 95 and east of the Colorado River) would be excluded from the Havasu HMA.	
The HMA boundary would be as shown on Map S-2, and includes public land and those lands within the Alamo Wildlife Area.	Based on T&E species, riparian, and wildlife issues, the eastern Alamo HMA boundary would follow the western Palmerita Allotment boundary, excluding Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land.	The Alamo HMA boundary would be the same as the current HMA boundary from Alternative 1 plus HA lands to US 93, excluding the Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land. Management prescriptions for acceptable use levels would mitigate impacts to other resources.	The eastern boundary of the Alamo HMA would run west from the southern boundary of the Alamo Wildlife Area, and then extend south from the state land block within the Palmerita Allotment, excluding the Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land. This demarcation would provide protection for T&E species, riparian, and wildlife issues.	
		Rangeland Management/Grazing		
Available 1,148,743 acres	Available 213,731 acres [Note: These acres are managed by adjoining field offices. See Table 3-15, *Livestock Grazing.*].	Available 1,148,743 acres	Available1,121,701 acres	
Unavailable 211,022 acres	Unavailable 1,146,034 acres	Unavailable 211,022 acres	Unavailable 238,064 acres	
Total 1,359,765 acres				
		Special Designations		
32,608 acres designated as 1 ACEC.	138,987 acres designated between 8 ACECs.	37,484 acres designated between 5 ACECs.	77,825 acres designated between 6 ACECs.	74,554 acres designated between 5 ACECs.

Map S-2 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas
Alternative 1



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE
Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management makes no warranties, implied or expressed, with respect to information shown on this map.

September 2006

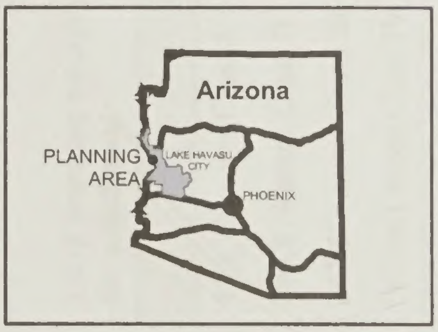

Table S-2. Summary of Key Alternative Components

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
1 Back Country Byway identified.	1 Back Country Byway identified.	7 Back Country Byways identified.	2 Back Country Byways identified.	
Lands Managed to Maintain Wilderness Characteristics				
Not addressed in previous plans	197,821 acres identified for management that maintains wilderness characteristics.	BLM would not identify specific public lands for wilderness characteristics management.	41,590 acres identified for management that maintains wilderness characteristics.	
Mineral Resources				
The total area open to mineral material disposal is 895,713 acres and 447,611 acres are restricted from mineral material development.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 796,248 acres and 547,076 acres are restricted from mineral material development.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 1,163,313 acres and 180,011 acres are restricted from mineral material development and 60,658 acres have a time restriction.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 896,281 acres and 447,043 acres are restricted from mineral material development.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 1,044,027 acres and 299,297 acres are restricted from mineral material development.
24,112 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation for leasable minerals.	262,481 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation, and 45,919 acres have a time restriction for leasable minerals.	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation, and 60,321 acres have a time restriction for leasable minerals.	113,910 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation, and 56,131 acres have a time restriction for leasable minerals.	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation.
1,518 acres are recommended for withdrawal.	633 acres are recommended for withdrawal.	200 acres are recommended for withdrawal.	633 acres are recommended for withdrawal.	
Visual Resources Management				
120,582 acres Class I	246,460 acres Class I	120,593 acres Class I	179,133 acres Class I	179,133 acres Class I
306,874 acres Class II	524,757 acres Class II	202,560 acres Class II	233,237 acres Class II	253,367 acres Class II
363,686 acres Class III	207,202 acres Class III	619,555 acres Class III	536,327 acres Class III	521,356 acres Class III
567,961 acres Class IV	380,668 acres Class IV	416,384 acres Class IV	410,405 acres Class IV	405,247 acres Class IV

Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for the key alternatives components listed in Table S-2 are listed below.

Impacts to Cultural Resources

Cultural resources can potentially be disturbed or destroyed by all ground disturbances from activities including but not limited to ROW construction, mineral extraction, or OHV use. Disposal of public lands could include disposal of cultural resources. Enhanced management of ACECs, lands with wilderness characteristics, designated Wilderness, some Recreation Management Areas (RMAs), WHAs, and Special Cultural Resource Management Areas (SCRMAs) has the potential to increase the protection of cultural resources, as do restrictions on mineral material disposals, mineral extraction, and occupancy.

Impacts to Paleontological Resources

All ground disturbance has the potential to disturb or destroy paleontological resources. Such activities include, but are not limited to, ROW construction, mineral extraction, or OHV use. Disposal of public lands could include disposal of paleontological resources. Enhanced management of ACECs, lands with wilderness characteristics, designated Wilderness, some RMAs, WHAs, and SCRMAs has the potential to increase the protection of paleontological resources, as do restrictions on mineral material disposals, mineral extraction, and occupancy.

Impacts to Biological Resources

Impacts to biological resources are complex and species-dependent. Those management decisions that protect and/or enhance environmental values affect biological resources by promoting increased diversification of vegetation, fish, and wildlife habitat. Impacts from decisions that are potentially incompatible with biological resources could destabilize soils, vegetative communities, and essential habitat requirements for fish and wildlife. Given widespread anticipated growth in the planning area, the importance of public land health is amplified on a system basis. Results of these incompatible land use decisions into the long term could decrease biotic diversity and productivity while enabling establishment of invasive and noxious species. This ecosystem has already been altered significantly. Land use plan decisions that enable further disturbance (e.g. Standard Wash Open Area) to the biological community would have to be reevaluated, monitored, and/or mitigated to sustain the vitality of existing biological conditions.

Impacts to Recreation Management

The Proposed Plan seeks a balance between public use and resource protection. Additional recreation access, facilities, and opportunities would be developed in response to the need to reduce user and resource conflicts. This alternative provides a range of recreation opportunities, embraces interdisciplinary management, and engages the use of recreation facilities as a tool to further protect and enhance other resources. Alternative 1 represents the current management systems, policies, and practices; therefore, the continuation of current impacts is expected. These impacts are listed below:

- Recreation management response that is not meeting visitor demand.
- Recreation management response that is not protecting resources by improved user ethic.
- Deterioration of the recreation experience and other resource values by less proactive management of visitors.
- Deterioration of current recreation facilities.
- Inadequate visitor service programs and policies to meet increasing visitor demand.

Alternative 2 provides for greater opportunities for low-impact recreational experiences and offers sensitive resources a higher level of protection; however, great controls and limits are placed on recreation experiences. Alternatives 3 and 4 provide greater opportunities for recreation (e.g., OHV activities and power boating) with less focus on other resources. Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan) seeks to balance the level of recreation opportunity with other resource values.

Impacts to Travel Management

The travel management alternatives have been developed to provide a range of opportunities for access to public lands as well as enhancing public safety and considering other resources. Natural resource impacts are expected from these decisions; however the level of these impacts is indefinable, since so much depends on completion of the route designation process after the RMP. The Proposed Plan provides a balance between the needs of public access, the existing transportation network, and the protection of sensitive resources. Alternative 1 represents the current management systems, policies, and practices; therefore, the continuation of current impacts is expected. These impacts include such things as:

- Proliferation of motorized routes and trails throughout the planning area.
- Unmanaged public access to sensitive resources.
- Insufficient visitor services to educate the public to improve resource ethics.
- Confusion by the public as to what trails are open and available for use.

Alternative 2, in emphasizing resource protection, limits public access and places additional controls on the users of the transportation network that conflict with current use patterns. Alternative 3 enhances public access specifically to the Lake Havasu shoreline. Alternative 4 again provides a more balanced approach and the expected environmental impacts are similar to those of the Proposed Plan.

Impacts to Lands and Realty Management

Under all alternatives the Lands and Realty (L&R) program would have the ability to dispose and acquire land and issue Use Authorizations. No change on impacts is expected as LHFO has and will continue to operate its L&R program regardless of the Alternative selected.

Impacts to Wild Burro Management

Overall impacts to wild burros would occur through the loss of available habitat.

Under the Proposed Plan and Alternatives 2, 3, and 4, the Havasu-CA HMA would be managed in accordance with the *Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan* (2002b) with the Appropriate Management Level (AML) established at 108 burros.

Under Alternatives 2, 4, and the Proposed Plan, the Havasu-AZ HMA would be reduced by approximately 14,300 acres. These 14,300 acres would no longer be included within the HMA. This action would reduce wild burro exposure to the heavy vehicle traffic of SR 95 and would improve public safety. The loss of habitat would require an adjustment in the AML to 166 burros.

Under the Proposed Plan, the Alamo HMA would be reduced by approximately 87,800 acres. The current HMA boundary would be withdrawn to the west boundary of state lands within the Palmerita Allotment, and the Alamo Wildlife Area is excluded from the HMA. The Proposed Plan would allow burro use within the Wildlife Area through close coordination with the AZGFD. The AML would be adjusted to 160 burros.

Under Alternatives 1 and 3, the Havasu-AZ HMA would remain at the current AML of 170, and all of the HA would be the HMA. Under Alternative 2, the Alamo HMA would be adjusted by approximately 94,441 acres, and the AML reduced to 156 burros. Under Alternative 3 the current boundary of the Alamo HMA would be expanded to include the entire HA. This outcome would increase the acreage by approximately 11,200 acres, and the AML would be 200. Under Alternative 4 the Alamo HMA would be reduced by approximately 87,800 acres, and the AML would be 160 burros.

Impacts to Rangeland Management/Grazing

Impacts to grazing management would primarily be related to forage allocation. The Proposed Plan would cancel grazing on one ephemeral allotment, Havasu Heights South (approximately 27,000 acres), due to recreational allocations and lack of facilities to maintain livestock. Except for Alternative 2, which would close all grazing allotments managed by LHFO, no other activities are planned. Authorized use would remain at 14,051 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) except for Alternative 2. The plan establishes criteria to be used in allotment evaluations to determine if reclassification to Ephemeral is appropriate. If all identified lands are disposed of, land tenure adjustments could reduce the authorized use by approximately 480 AUMs. The continued expansion of dispersed recreation would have some impacts on livestock grazing but these impacts can be mitigated.

Impacts to Special Designations

All approved activities such as, but not limited to, ROW construction or mineral extraction within ACECs or immediately adjacent to Back Country Byways have the potential to adversely affect resources identified for protection. Any activity within designated Wilderness has the potential to impact the wilderness experience. Acquisition of inholdings or private minerals would enhance management of identified values.

Impacts to Lands Managed to Maintain Wilderness Characteristics

All approved activities including, but not limited to, ROW construction, mineral extraction, or recreational OHV use within areas managed for wilderness characteristics have the potential to adversely affect resources identified to maintain. Acquisition of inholdings or private minerals would enhance management of identified values.

Impacts to Mineral Resources

The areas where mineral development is restricted result from the prioritization of other resources above mineral development, which includes cultural, biological, and recreational resources. Areas that are not compatible with mineral development are also restricted.

Impacts to Visual Resources Management

Impacts to Visual Resources can be characterized as those allocations or actions that result in loss, degradation of form, line, contrast texture, or color of the landscape on BLM-administered public lands, beyond the limits permitted or established as visual resource objectives for a specific area of public land. All implementation actions for this PRMP/FEIS or any action through NEPA would seek by design or through mitigation, to meet the visual resource class objective set by this PRMP for a specific location. There is a variation, by alternative, in the number of acres per VRM class. There would be impacts from the types of surface-disturbing actions that can occur by alternative.

Impacts to Socioeconomic Resources

LHFO manages public land within the context of the local and regional socioeconomic environment. Management activities in the areas of lands and realty, rangeland and grazing, recreation, minerals, travel management, and the Lake Havasu/ Colorado River Regional Management Area all impact the socioeconomic environment in one way or another and to a greater or lesser extent. Historically, extractive economic activities like mining and grazing were predominant uses of the public lands and had significant impacts on the local/regional economy. In the past, the public lands were primarily utilized by a relatively few ranchers and miners. Now these uses are less significant to the local and regional socioeconomic environment since they account for a much smaller portion of the overall economy.

Recreation-related activities and services and general public access for a variety of reasons have become much more important uses of public lands within the planning area because many more people are directly accessing public lands for recreation than ever before. As a result, these visitors are purchasing goods and services (food, gas, lodging, etc.) within the local communities. These expenditures support the local tax base and the expanding tourism and outdoor recreation sectors of the local economy. Continued growth of the local economy provides more jobs and income for area residents. The local tourism industry is the major industry in the area now, and will likely continue that role into the future. This industry depends on public land qualities, the natural resources it sustains, and the recreation opportunities it provides. The development of the alternatives and especially the selection of the Proposed Plan have all occurred with these changes and their resultant impacts in mind.

Contents
Volumes I, II, and III

The PRMP/FEIS is published in three volumes. Volume I contains the Summary and Chapters 1 and 2; Volume II contains Chapters 3, 4, and 5; and Volume III contains the Glossary, References, Index, Acronyms and Abbreviations, and Appendices A through R. The listing provided below is comprehensive. Individual contents for Volumes II and III precede the volume in each case.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lake Havasu Field Office (LHFO) has prepared the *Proposed Lake Havasu Field Office Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* (PRMP/FEIS) to provide comprehensive current and future management of the more than 1.3 million acres of BLM-administered public land located within the LHFO planning area, which comprises portions of Mohave, La Paz, Yavapai, and Maricopa Counties in Arizona and San Bernardino County in California (Map 1-1). This plan represents many months of ongoing, coordinated efforts on the part of BLM LHFO staff, BLM Arizona State Office staff, representatives of communities located within the planning area, cooperating and collaborating government agencies, special interest and user groups, and hundreds of concerned citizens. The decisions outlined in this document will enable BLM to manage the resources and uses of BLM-administered public lands located within the LHFO planning area as a comprehensive unit.

Purpose and Need

The current planning area was formerly known as the Havasu Resource Area of the Yuma District. BLM has restructured management responsibility for public lands a few times starting on December 15, 1991. As a result, portions of four other planning areas within Arizona have been transferred into the Havasu Resource Area. The Havasu Resource Area became the Lake Havasu Field Office in 1997. Map 1-2 shows the boundaries of the plans that apply within the current LHFO boundaries.

Currently, LHFO manages resources under five different land use plans: the *Yuma District Resource Management Plan* (YRMP) (1987) as amended, *Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan* (KRMP) (1995), *Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan* (LGSRMP) (1988a), *Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan* (LGNMFP) (1983), and the *Approved Amendment to the Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan and the Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan and Decision Record* (LGNSA) (2005). The present PRMP combines the relevant portions of those documents and updates the plan with issues and concerns identified during the scoping process.

Sections 102 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) require the Secretary of the Interior to develop land use plans for all public lands.

This PRMP/FEIS conforms to FLPMA and BLM planning regulations as set forth in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1600.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to prepare EISs on major federal actions. Since the PRMP is a major federal action, this PRMP is accompanied by an FEIS. The FEIS documents the potential environmental impacts of implementing the preferred Draft RMP (DRMP) alternative as well as other alternatives and conforms to U.S. Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500).

The purpose of preparing the LHFO PRMP is to provide direction that will guide future land management actions for BLM-administered lands within the planning area. The PRMP identifies management issues, determines management objectives and actions, and establishes monitoring methods to facilitate multiple-use and sustained yield management for the entire planning area. This document must provide not only adequate guidance for management actions but also show that actions taken were supported by the appropriate NEPA and FLPMA processes.

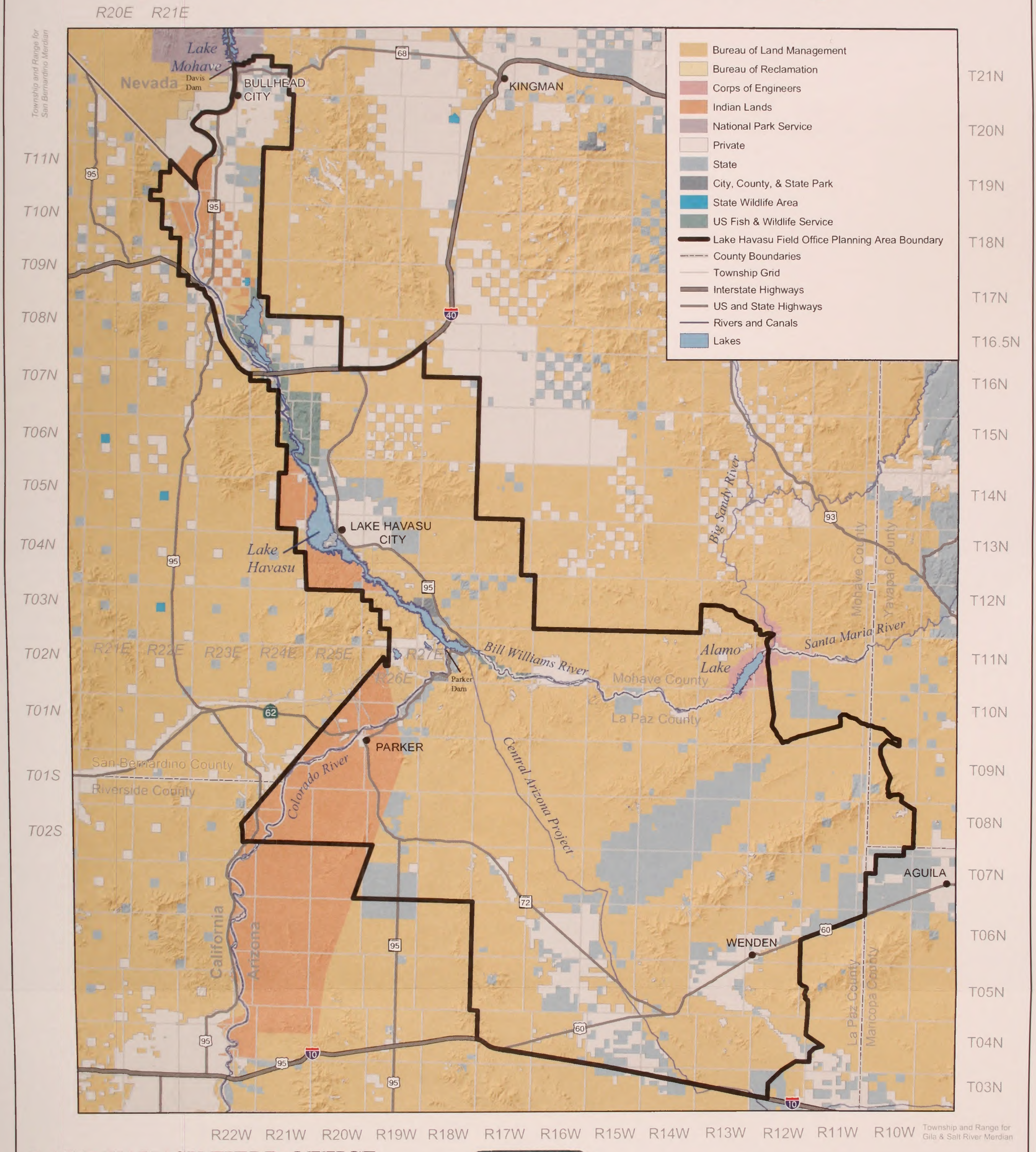
FLPMA directs BLM to manage the public lands and their various resource values for multiple use and sustained yield to ensure they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the public. As required by these Acts of Congress and current BLM policy, BLM prepared this PRMP to establish management directions for the balanced use of such renewable and non-renewable resources as rangeland, wildlife, wilderness, recreation, cultural resources, and other natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values within the planning area.

Planning Area Description

The planning area boundary includes the Colorado River from Davis Dam in the north, (bordering Nevada/Arizona) to south of Parker Dam. On the California side, the planning area varies in width from less than one-quarter mile to approximately 6 miles west of the Colorado River. The planning area also trends east to Alamo Dam and the Harcuvar Mountains, which are located near the community of Wenden, Arizona. The planning area includes two incorporated cities (Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City), and the town of Parker, Arizona, along with more than a dozen smaller communities, and encompasses more than 1.3 million acres of BLM-administered public land, resources, and uses (Map 1-1).

Located within the planning area are the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge, five designated BLM wilderness areas, and other critical fisheries, migratory waterfowl, and desert plant and wildlife habitats. Seven Native American tribes (Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Indian Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, and Colorado River Indian Tribes)

Map 1-1 Planning Area with Surface Management



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE
Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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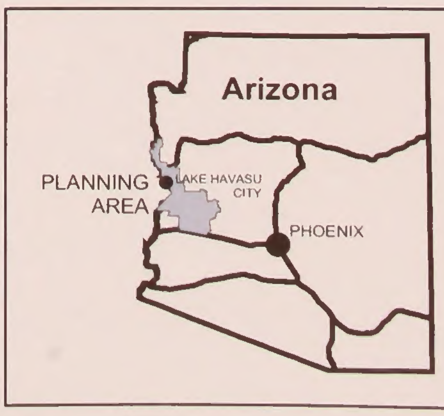
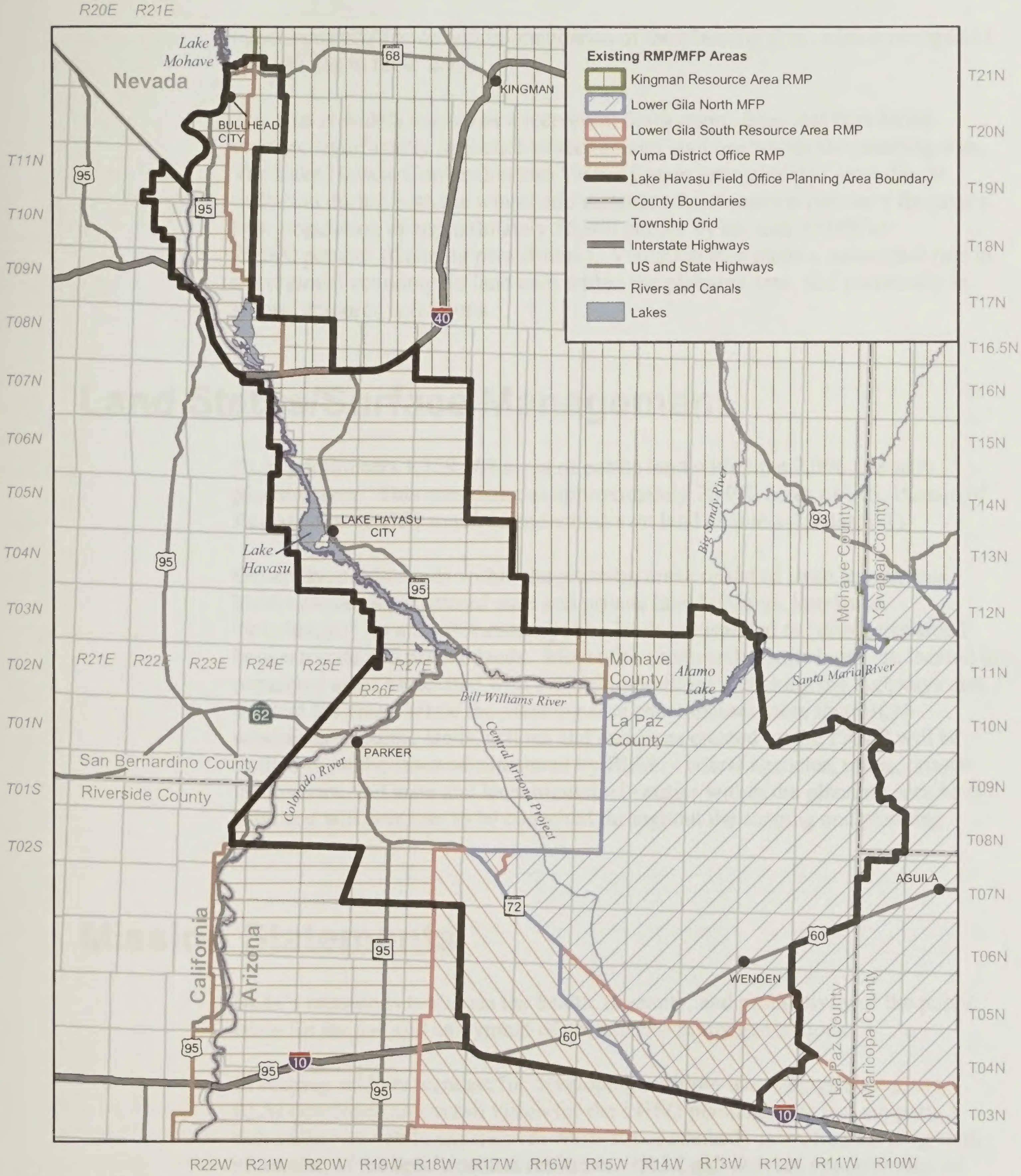


Map 1-2 Existing RMP and MFP Boundaries



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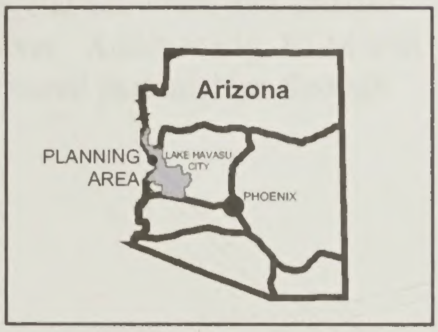
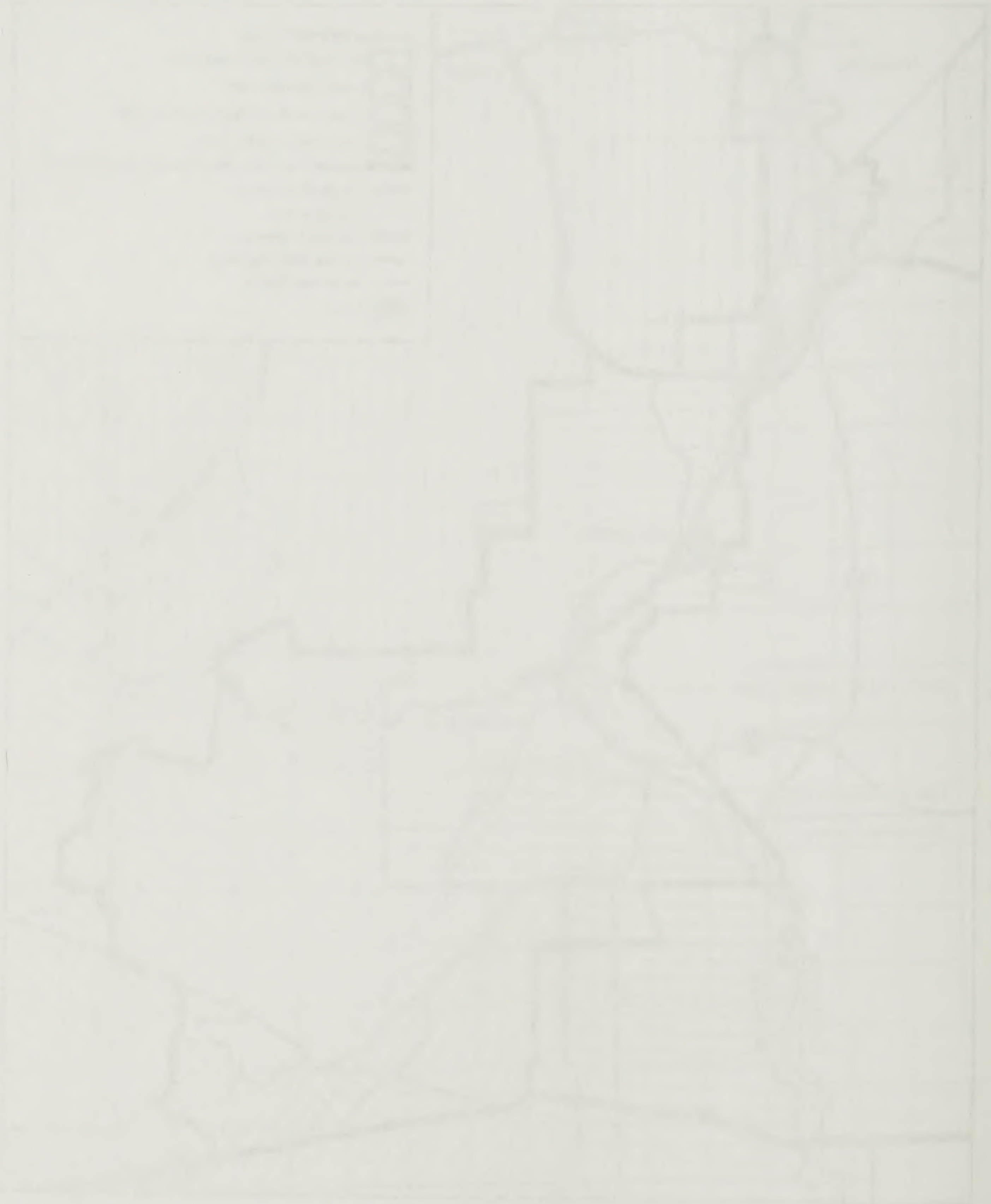
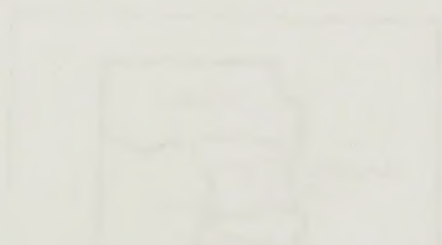


Map 1-2 Existing RMP and MFP Boundaries





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Proposed Resource Management Plan
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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Bureau of Land Management

either currently reside within boundaries of the planning area or have recognized cultural ties to these lands.

The area is widely known as a recreation destination. Seasonal population changes significantly influence waterway and land use within the planning area. The Lake Havasu Convention and Visitor Center estimates that recreational visitation during both the winter and summer tourist seasons increases the area's base population of approximately 55,000 people by another 15,000 to 20,000 persons (Cunning pers comm.). Visitation thus plays a substantial role in the regional economy, in land uses within the planning area, and potentially in natural resource conditions.

Land Status/Surface Management

BLM administers 1,359,103 acres of public land within the 2,096,858-acre planning area. This area includes approximately 70,992 acres of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) acquired and withdrawn land (Table 1-1, Map 1-1).

Generally, public lands within the planning area consist of large, contiguous blocks containing scattered state and private land holdings, known as "inholdings." In a few locations, public lands are isolated or "checkerboarded" between state and private lands. Most of the state and private lands are located in populated areas associated with the Colorado River and along the highways that transect the area. While the planning area encompasses more than BLM-administered public lands, actions and decisions created by the PRMP will be limited to public lands administered by BLM. Federal agencies, tribes, private landowners, and state and local municipal entities within the planning area have been and will continue to be consulted throughout the scoping and planning process.

Mission Statements

BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

In keeping with its mandate for developing multiple-use management plans, BLM developed an overall vision for the LHFO planning area that supports a rich variety of public experiences while simultaneously providing for long-term protection of the area's natural resources. BLM will provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial activities, and address community expansion needs along the Colorado River. Additionally, BLM will manage resources wisely, while promoting citizen-based partnerships through public awareness and education.

Table 1-1. Surface Management within the Lake Havasu Planning Area

Land Status	Acreage	Percentage
Federal		
Bureau of Land Management	1,359,103	64.82
US Fish and Wildlife Service	45,835	2.18
National Park Service	1,626	0.08
US Army Corps of Engineers	11,932	0.57
Bureau of Reclamation	216	0.01
Subtotal	1,418,712	67.66
Tribal Lands	177,356	8.46
Subtotal	177,356	8.46
State		
Arizona Game and Fish Department	464	0.02
State Trust Lands	245,812	11.72
Arizona State Parks	3,545	0.17
Subtotal	249,821	11.91
Private		
County and City Parks	614	0.03
Private	250,355	11.94
Subtotal	250,969	11.97
Total	2,096,858	100.00

Planning Process

Collaboration/Partnership Relationship

Collaboration and cooperation are practices that BLM emphasizes in its approach to the planning process. Informal work during the pre-planning period led to increased interaction between BLM staff and communities during the scoping and alternative development phases of the planning effort. BLM held a series of Partnership Meetings in 2001 designed to improve communication between BLM and the communities. The formal scoping process began on August 3, 2001, with publication in the *Federal Register* (66 FR 40717) of the Notice of Intent to prepare the DRMP/Draft EIS (DEIS). The Notice of Availability of the Lake Havasu DRMP/DEIS was published on September 30, 2005.

During 2001 and 2003, BLM held a series of open houses for both scoping and alternative development in central community locations (Parker, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Brenda, Bouse, and Salome, Arizona, and Needles, California). The informal, multiple-meeting approach allowed for learning, reflection, and collaboration between meetings on both the part of citizens and BLM managers. Citizen interests could be viewed side by side with BLM management concerns. This approach provided planners with the ability to integrate management concerns with community interests in ways that foster collaboration and, more importantly, shared land stewardship.

BLM continued collaboration efforts by including communities in the formulation of alternatives. The open houses gave citizens the opportunity to refine issues, discuss visions for BLM lands, and begin exploring alternative ways to manage BLM lands and resources. Input received from citizens—both groups and individuals—was considered in developing the alternatives. Citizens could also submit formulated alternatives. These submissions were also considered in the range of alternatives and analyzed in the DEIS, as required by NEPA. BLM attended numerous meetings to discuss DRMP/DEIS issues when invited.

Comments were received throughout the planning process. BLM maintained a mailing list and provided planning bulletins and news releases to describe the status of the planning process and to request comments. Additionally, informational flyers were distributed through the mail and by hand (at boat ramps, concessions, Lake Havasu 2002 Winterfest, community meetings, and at LHFO) to solicit input.

Eight open house meetings were held in fall 2005 to present and discuss the DEIS. BLM received more than 800 comments. These comments were analyzed and considered in the preparation of this FEIS.

Changes made since the publication of the DRMP/DEIS in September 2005 are identified in the Summary. This section identifies substantive changes by resource. The PRMP/FEIS also contains a new chapter (Chapter 5, *Consultation and Coordination)*, which includes responses to public concerns. Complete comment letters are on the compact disc for this FEIS.

The LHFO website (http://www.az.blm.gov/lhfo/index.htm) posted information about the DRMP/DEIS and encouraged participation throughout the planning process. If this site is unavailable, the information may be accessed at http://www.blm.gov/az/LUP/havasu/lhfo_plan.htm. Links were also made between private websites and the LHFO website to further expand discussion on the plan. The PRMP/FEIS will be available in printed version, on CD, and through the website http://www.blm.gov/az/LUP/havasu/lhfo_plan.htm.

Overall, the goal of the planning process was to enhance communication, collaboration, community stewardship, and participation in the decision-making process.

Intergovernmental, Inter-Agency, and Tribal Relationships

In developing this PRMP/FEIS, BLM coordinated with BOR; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); Federal Highway Administration; Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) (Regions 3 and 4); Arizona Department of Transportation; Arizona State Parks; the cities of Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City, and Needles; Mohave County; La Paz County; San Bernardino County; the town of Parker; and with Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program partners, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Anglers United.

BLM initiated consultation with tribes who have oral traditions or cultural concerns relating to the planning area, or who are documented as having occupied or used portions of the planning area during prehistoric or historic times. These tribes include the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Yavapai-Prescott Tribe. Four tribes, the Chemehuevi, Fort Mohave, Hopi, and Colorado River Indian Tribes, requested follow-up meetings.

Bureau of Reclamation Project Lands

Several hundred thousand acres of BOR land, both acquired and withdrawn, accommodate the Boulder Canyon and related projects from Davis Dam to Mexico, including lands within the planning area. Under a unique provision of the Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (DM) (613 DM 1.1), the Secretary assigned management responsibilities for certain resources on these withdrawn lands to BLM, in coordination with BOR.

These lands constitute a corridor along the Lower Colorado River in Arizona and California, and are managed by BLM for recreation and wildlife uses. However, they remain BOR lands, and their use is dedicated primarily to support various BOR projects. This section of the DM was added in 1972, following completion of the *Lower Colorado River Land Use Plan* in 1964 by the Office of the Secretary of Interior.

BLM and BOR work and coordinate closely on the management of these lands. While BLM exercises primary day-to-day management for non-BOR project uses, BOR retains certain management responsibilities to maintain the projects.

BOR and other cooperators completed the *Lower Colorado River Species Conservation Program* (LCRMSCP) in 2005. This program represents a comprehensive species conservation approach to both federal actions and non-federal activities on the Lower Colorado River. All participating Department of Interior officials are directed to cooperate and implement such agreements to achieve the important species conservation actions identified within the plan.

Management

BLM has a unique responsibility for management of BOR project lands pursuant to the Departmental Manual at 613 DM 1. About 71,000 acres of land within the planning area are BOR lands that have been withdrawn from the public lands or acquired from non-federal owners to accommodate BOR projects along the Lower Colorado River. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through BOR, retains the role of Watermaster for the Lower Colorado River, and for operation of the various dams, river works, and irrigation project facilities authorized by Congress.

To maximize opportunities for recreational and multiple-use management, BLM has the responsibility of managing these lands, in coordination with BOR, for recreation, wildlife, and other non-BOR project purposes. BOR relies on BLM to take the lead role in non-BOR project management of the BOR lands along the Lower Colorado River.

It is important for the reader to understand that on these lands, BOR retains the responsibility for Reclamation project operation and maintenance, and certain environmental mitigation and enhancement activities associated with its mission. Every effort has been made by BLM and BOR to ensure that this PRMP does not conflict with existing and planned BOR project activities. In addition, BOR will make every effort to assist BLM in implementation of this PRMP. However, on BOR lands included in this PRMP, project operational situations may arise that would preclude full implementation of certain PRMP prescriptions, or may cause curtailment, modification, or delay of portions of certain PRMP decisions affecting BOR lands. DM 613 and the BLM/BOR Memo cover this issue. BOR has the final authority over DM 613 lands.

Bureau of Reclamation Non-Project Lands

BOR also has a right-of-way (ROW) for the Central Arizona Project (CAP), which delivers Colorado River water to central Arizona. A portion of the ROW occurs within the boundaries of the LHFO. The LHFO coordinates with BOR to ensure that other projects adjacent to their ROW do not adversely affect the CAP.

BOR has established a national CAP recreation trail in other areas outside of the LHFO. However, BOR has not proposed any recreation routes with the LHFO.

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)

AZGFD and BLM work cooperatively to manage resources within the LHFO planning area. BLM's responsibility is to manage wildlife habitat, and AZGFD manages the wildlife. Throughout the PRMP/FEIS, the close, cooperative nature of the relationship is cited. At the writing of the PRMP/FEIS, AZGFD and BLM are writing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to address the complex nature of managing multiple resources across the state of Arizona. The MOU will provide context to better enable both agencies to work in partnership and to make decisions in a consistent manner across the state.

Cooperating Agency Status

In the first sentence of NEPA, Congress declares that

> It is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations…to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. (Sec. 101(a))

Additionally, U.S. Council on Environmental Quality regulations, contained in 40 CFR 1501.6 and 1508.5, mandate that federal agencies responsible for preparing NEPA analysis and documentation do so "in cooperation with state and local governments" and other agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise (42 United States Code [USC] 4331(a), 4332(2)).

In support of this mandate, BLM invited a broad range of local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to attend a series of meetings with the aim of developing MOU that would establish cooperating agency status with BLM. Cooperating agency status offers the opportunity for interested agencies to assume additional roles and responsibilities beyond the collaborative planning processes of attending public meetings and reviewing and commenting on plan documents. MOUs are time-limited documents that describe the roles and responsibilities of BLM and the cooperating agency during the planning process for a particular RMP.

Four agencies requested Cooperating Agency Status for the LHFO RMP: ADOT, AZGFD, BOR, and the Federal Highway Administration. BOR is considered a Cooperating Agency because a valid MOU, dated July 15, 1991, exists between BLM and BOR, in which BOR agreed to be "a cooperating agency on land use plans, including amendments, affecting resources on project lands administered by BLM."

Other Stakeholder Relationships

Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership

By 1990, what had been an excellent Lake Havasu fishery was experiencing a prolonged downturn in productivity and angler satisfaction. Planning efforts intended to improve the condition of the fishery soon involved BLM, BOR, USFWS, Anglers United, AZGFD, MWD, and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). These seven parties had broad-based authorities on Lake Havasu to manage fish habitat, and the motivation to leverage funds and resources to improve it for fish and fishermen. In 1992, these parties collaborated on a plan to improve angler satisfaction through fish habitat installations in 42 coves, and to develop free public access shoreline fishing facilities at eight different locations on Lake Havasu.

This effort became the largest and most comprehensive warmwater fish improvement program ever undertaken in the U.S. The planning cooperative was eventually finalized through formal agreements to form the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership. Three levels of partner coordination were initiated, ranging from Executive Regional Directors to field-level experts, and coordination meetings of those voluntary partners occurred regularly at each level to guide, fund, and enable the various program goals. Work began in 1993 with a proposed 10-year schedule and a cost estimate of $28.5 million.

By 2005, the Partnership accomplished a significant number of program goals: stocking 30,000 semi-adult endangered razorback suckers (2001); 875 acres of artificial reef habitat improvements (2002); the fifth of six planned recreational shoreline fishing areas at the Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge (2003); and stocking 30,000 semi-adult endangered bonytail chub (2004).

More than 150,000 volunteer hours were contributed to these accomplishments through the decade of cooperation. The economic benefit of the partnership is best demonstrated in the fact that less than $15 million has been invested to reach this point, yet a 2001 economic analysis of the program concludes that recreational fishing produces more than a $30-million annual benefit to the community. From an environmental perspective, the best example of benefits from this program comes from the fact that two endangered fish species once again survive in this reach of the river, when they were considered gone.

Social benefits of this cooperative are best shown at the shoreline fishing docks where people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds can freely access productive fishing areas. The results of this investment will be maintained and monitored far into the future by the partners involved to assure public safety, environmental vitality, and a better scientific understanding of the aquatic habitat of Lake Havasu. A new MOU has been developed to that effect, and is currently in the signing process. The U.S. Geological Survey is slated to become the newest member of the partnership.

Bill Williams River Corridor Steering Committee

A direct tributary to Lake Havasu is the Bill Williams River that forms at the confluence of the Big Sandy and the Santa Maria Rivers just above Alamo Lake. This remotely rugged desert watershed of 5,000 square miles is home to very few people, several BLM wilderness areas, and a unique assemblage of natural resource managers known as the Bill Williams River Corridor Steering Committee. This group has been active since the late 1980s and is composed of AZGFD, Arizona State Parks Department, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the Nature Conservancy, USFWS, BOR, and BLM. The committee recently authorized a MOU to cooperate toward the study and management of the watershed. The group's objective is to optimize environmental vitality within this river system. An initial effort toward this objective has been cooperative river flow releases from Alamo Dam.

Approximately 21 miles of the 40 river miles between Alamo Dam and Lake Havasu is administered by BLM. Recent cooperative efforts by the stakeholders identified above have focused on defining and understanding the riparian community of the river and of aquatic and terrestrial species associated with it, and on determining flow regimes that can best sustain a cottonwood/willow community. Sediment, water quality, abandoned mine lands, and private in-holdings along the river have presented challenges that are addressed cooperatively. Water quality concerns have been addressed with and through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

Scoping Process/Issues

PRMPs are prepared to resolve significant issues and management concerns associated with the management of the public lands in the PRMP planning area. The issues drive the PRMP in that the Proposed Plan and the other alternatives are primarily designed to resolve the identified planning issues.

The BLM interdisciplinary planning team used the scoping process to identify issues relevant to the LHFO planning area. Through communication media such as meetings, newsletters, and news releases, the public was provided opportunities to identify issues that needed to be addressed in the PRMP/FEIS. The planning team then analyzed the public's comments and identified the major planning issues to be resolved. The specific criteria by which changes in current resource management practices were considered are:

- Management of one resource significantly constrains or curtails use of another resource.
- Existing land use allocations conflict with agency resource management policies or guidance.
- Existing resource management practices conflict with management plans, policies, and guidance of another federal or state surface management agency.
- Documented public controversy regarding management of a specific resource value indicates a management issue.

Issues Regarding Desired Resource Conditions

In August 2002, BLM published the *Lake Havasu Field Office Resource Management Plan Scoping Report*. This document summarized the procedures, issues, and management concerns that were identified over 2 years as the result of public meetings, comments received through the mail, and via email. A summary of the issues (identified by the public, agencies, and tribes) and the management concerns (identified by BLM staff) is presented below. More detailed information on the issues and management concerns is presented in Appendix A. Following the publication of the scoping report, BLM continued to solicit input from the public, agencies, and staff members. Those additional comments all fell within the issues identified in the scoping report.

After the publication of the DRMP/DEIS in September 2005, BLM received more than 200 comment letters during the public comment period. Because many letters contained multiple comments, more than 800 comments were coded. Of these comments, 23% concerned recreation issues; 19% concerned the alternatives (i.e., readers voicing a preference); 11% concerned travel management issues; 8% concerned fish and wildlife issues; 8% concerned Special Designation; 8% concerned administrative issues; and 6% concerned disposal or retention of public lands. The remaining comments were divided between other resources, and the totals are reflected in the section below. Most (73%) of the comments were from Arizona residents; 6% were from California residents; and 21% of the comments were from residents of miscellaneous other states. These issues remained consistent with those outlined in the scoping report.

Issue 1: Aquatic Habitat (Fisheries)

BLM is responsible for the management of aquatic habitat in Lake Havasu from the river channel to the high water marks. Management of fishery resources includes both game species and threatened and endangered species administered by the states of Arizona and California assisted by USFWS in the recovery of endangered species. The prevalent issue is how BLM should manage these aquatic habitats.

Issue 2: Cultural Resource Protection

BLM must protect significant cultural resources located on public lands. Lands with significant cultural resources including Native American values/traditional uses should be identified and their need for protection evaluated. Options include allocating sites for various uses including traditional use, designating Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) or other special management areas, or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Issue 3: Disposal and Acquisition of Public Lands

The PRMP/FEIS should address whether land parcels in the planning area should be retained in public ownership and what criteria should be used to determine whether parcels are suitable for disposal. Lands not retained need to be identified by BLM for disposal through exchange, sale, or Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) patent.

Issue 4: Livestock Grazing

The proper allocation of forage for livestock grazing is critical to maintaining vegetative and watershed values in a healthy condition. The needs of all uses and important resources, including special status species, soil stability, and water quality, must be carefully considered, and livestock grazing practices must be compatible with other resource management objectives.

Issue 5: Minerals Management

Mineral activity on public lands in the planning area should be managed in accordance with other land and resource uses and values. Issues to consider include how to manage locatable minerals, leasable minerals, and saleable minerals, in addition to split-estate lands (defined in the glossary).

Issue 6: Off-Highway Vehicles

BLM manages more than 1 million acres potentially suitable for off-highway vehicle travel. It is the goal of the planning process to designate public lands open, limited, or closed to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, while considering land tenure or ownership adjustments, threatened and endangered species and other wildlife issues, cultural resource concerns, and patterns of public use.

Issue 7: Protection of Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources consist of the remains of past (often ancient) life preserved in sedimentary rock. Issues include identifying paleontological sites and determining the level of protection best suited for each site.

Issue 8: Recreation on Public Lands

Special attention is needed to address recreation on public lands. BLM must prescribe and regulate recreation uses across concentrated and dispersed recreation areas for millions of visitors to public land. Issues to be addressed include the type of recreation that should be allowed and the services and facilities BLM should provide. Planning and subsequent management of outdoor recreation on public lands will consider a benefit-based approach (e.g., benefits to the individual, the resource, and society).

Issue 9: Special Status Species

BLM must consider special status species in the planning area and determine if there is a need to designate additional lands as ACECs or other special management areas for their protection.

Issue 10: Travel Management

Much of the planning area consists of intermingled public, private, and state lands. Due to this mixed pattern of ownership, the issues that BLM should address include managing cross-jurisdictional transportation networks (both motorized and non-motorized), as well as utility corridors/ROWs, access for the physically disabled, and sensitive natural resources. Benefit-based outcomes for recreational uses will also be considered.

Issue 11: Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management provides a means for classifying public land into one of four categories based on the area's scenic values, sensitivity factors, and distance from key viewpoints. Visual Resource Management issues can include addressing the suitability of current inventories and locating proposed developments on public lands to reduce negative visual impacts.

Issue 12: Wild and Scenic Rivers

Three segments of the Bill Williams River within the BLM planning area were determined suitable in the Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative EIS (Bureau of Land Management 1994). This system was defined in the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The act prescribed the method by which additional components may be added to the system by Congress. Although Congress has not acted on the Bill Williams River determination, BLM must manage these river segments to protect the outstandingly remarkable values identified in the EIS, and thereby suitability for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Issue 13: Wild Burros

BLM is responsible for the management and protection of wild burros in the planning area. Possible adjustments to the current Herd Management Area (HMA) boundaries and the Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) should be addressed.

Issue 14: Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 requires that BLM manage five distinct Wilderness Areas as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and according to the Wilderness Act of 1964. The 1990 act also retained one Wilderness Study Area (WSA) for continued management so as to not impair the ability of Congress to designate this area as Wilderness. LHFO also manages small portions of three Wilderness Areas designated by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. The boundaries of all of these areas were set by Congress and cannot be modified by this PRMP. However, BLM can address alternative means to protect wilderness values and determine possible adverse effects to these Wilderness Areas and WSA from the management of other resources.

Issue 15: Wildlife Management

One of the principal goals of BLM management is ensuring the health and productivity of all wildlife habitats. BLM should specifically address issues of wildlife corridors/habitat connectivity; the elimination or reduction of non-native noxious, invasive, or feral species; and management of vegetation, fish, and wildlife species habitats in terms of sustaining healthy, viable habitats.

Management Concerns

In addition to issues identified during the scoping process, nine management concerns (i.e., concerns expressed by BLM resource specialists) were brought forward during the planning process. These concerns are presented below.

Management Concern 1: Back Country Byways

Back Country Byways are important to the local and regional communities. BLM must decide if existing Back Country Byways should be maintained and whether additional byways should be identified.

Management Concern 2: Fire Ecology

BLM must coordinate with other responsible agencies to manage wildland fire in accordance with the nationwide BLM fire policy. BLM should also determine the level of potential risk to the public from controlled or illegal burns on public lands and whether the current Fire Management Plan is sufficient.

Management Concern 3: Public Health and Safety

BLM seeks to ensure public health and safety on public lands through an active BLM safety program. As part of this program, BLM will address safety concerns related to OHV use, target shooting, abandoned mines and hazardous materials on public lands, and other potential risks to public health.

Management Concern 4: Renewable Energy

In May 2001, the President adopted a national energy policy that identified a major role for the public lands and resources to meet the nation's increasing energy needs. With this policy in mind, BLM must determine what sites are available in the planning area for future alternative energy needs.

Management Concern 5: Riparian Areas and Wetlands

Special management attention is needed to ensure these fragile areas are protected, improved, and functioning properly, while providing for their use. BLM management should protect and enhance riparian areas, determine resource condition, levels of use and priority, and establish objectives for restoration where needed throughout the watershed.

Management Concern 6: Special Designations

Public lands have a variety of important historic, cultural, scenic, wildlife, botanical, mineral, and water values. Designations for ACECs may be used to protect these areas. Such designations may also be used to identify and manage areas that are hazardous to human life and property.

Management Concern 7: Utility and Communication Corridors

The private sector uses public lands for a variety of infrastructure-related purposes. Careful planning is necessary to ensure that other resources are not significantly harmed when BLM decides where utility corridors and telecommunication sites will be maintained, modified, or established.

Management Concern 8: Vegetation

Vegetation is an integral part of an ecosystem. BLM management of the vegetative resources on public lands affects the total health of the environment.

Management objectives must focus on controlling noxious or invasive weeds, establishing desired future conditions for vegetative resources, and developing methods to protect and enhance plant species and habitats.

Management Concern 9: Water

Water resources must be made available to the public while ensuring compliance with the Clean Water Act. In complying with this act, BLM must develop management objectives that address the current and potential threats to water quality and quantity such as pollution, recreational uses, and urban growth.

Management Concern 10: Wilderness Characteristics

BLM has the authority to address wilderness characteristics and prescribe goals, objectives, and management actions in land use plans. BLM must clarify to the public that wilderness characteristics would be considered and proposed for management in the plan.

Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Planning Criteria

The BLM planning process is governed by FLPMA (43 USC 1711) and codified within 43 CFR 1600, which govern the administrative review process for most BLM decisions. Land use plans ensure that BLM-administered public lands are managed in accordance with the intent of Congress as stated in FLPMA, under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. As required by FLPMA, public lands must be managed in a manner that protects the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; that, where appropriate, preserves and protects certain public lands in their natural condition and provides food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that provides for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use by encouraging collaboration and public participation throughout the planning process. In addition, public lands must be managed in a manner that recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, and fiber from public lands.

Land use plans are the primary mechanism for guiding BLM activities to achieve the mission and goals outlined in the BLM Strategic Plan (Bureau of Land Management 1997). The LHFO PRMP/FEIS was produced in accordance with all applicable federal statutes and regulations (Appendix B). The selected planning approach is consistent with the requirements found in FLPMA and BLM regulations as most currently defined in the revised BLM *Land Use Planning Handbook* (H-1601-1) (March 2005). The process is also compliant with the set of instruction memoranda, information bulletins, and other appropriate BLM manuals, handbooks, and strategic plans that embody the most current BLM business practices regarding conduct of the process and content that resulting documents must contain.

A number of existing management plans, programmatic documents, and standards and guidelines were considered in the preparation of the PRMP/FEIS. These documents include:

- *Kingman Resource Management Plan* (Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Resource Area Office 1995)
- *Yuma District Resource Management Plan* as amended (Bureau of Land Management, Yuma District Office 1987)
- *Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan* as amended (Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office 1983)
- *Approved Amendment to the Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan and the Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan and Decision Record* (LGNSA) (Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office 2005)
- *Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan* as amended (Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office 1988)
- *Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration* (Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office 1997)
- *Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement* (Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office 1994)

These documents have been examined not only to assure appropriate integration and compliance, but also to identify information that is still appropriate for inclusion in the PRMP and/or decisions that are still valid and can be carried forward into the documents being prepared. Activity plans that have been tiered off these plans have also been considered in this planning effort, but may require revision to be consistent with the new PRMP.

Implementation of a PRMP for public lands is subject to numerous laws and regulations, as well as a general requirement for consistency with pre-existing and applicable plans. For a more detailed list of applicable laws and regulations that affect the planning process, see Appendix B. The following are considered the most pertinent Laws and Agreements:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
- Wilderness Act of 1964
- Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990
- Executive Order 11644 (OHV)
- Executive Order 11989 (OHV)
- Sikes Act of 1974

- Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978
- Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 1992
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Clean Water Act of 1977 as amended
- Master MOU between the Arizona Game and Fish Commission and BLM, dated March 18, 1987
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, as amended
- MOU between BOR and BLM dated July 15, 1991
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-711), of 1918 Migratory Bird Executive Order 13186
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531) et seq., as amended
- Mining Law of 1872, as amended
- Material Sale Act of 1947

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and measures used to guide data collection, alternative formulation, and final plan selection. Criteria are taken from laws and regulations, BLM guidance, and input from state, county, and federal agencies, Indian tribes, and the public. These criteria were developed by BLM to assure that the planning process and decision-making are focused on the pertinent issues, and to ensure BLM avoids unnecessary data collection and analyses. The criteria were used at four stages of the planning process (resource inventory, assessment of the current situation [which includes a description of current BLM guidance, discussion of existing problems, and opportunities to resolve them], formulation of alternatives, and selection of the Preferred Alternative). The basic planning criteria are identified in Section 202 of FLPMA. Planning criteria specific to resources in the Lake Havasu Field Office are listed in Appendix B.

The basic planning criteria are identified in Section 202 of FLPMA:

- Follow the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Use a systematic interdisciplinary approach, fully considering physical, biological, economic, and social aspects of public land management.
- Identify, designate, protect, and specially manage ACECs.
- Consider the relative significance of public land products, services, and use to local economies.

- Rely on the inventory of public lands, their resources, and other values to the extent such information is available.
- Consider present and potential uses of public lands.
- Consider the impact of federally approved actions on adjacent or nearby non-federal lands and on private land surface over federally owned subsurface minerals.
- Consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and alternative means and sites for realization of those values.
- Weigh the long-term benefits and consequences of proposed actions against short-term benefits and consequences.
- Comply with applicable pollution control laws, including state and federal air, water, noise, and other pollution standards and plans.
- Coordinate, to the extent consistent with public laws, resource planning and management programs of other federal departments and agencies, states, local governments, and Indian tribes.
- Provide the public with early notices and frequent opportunities to participate in the preparation of plans.
- Manage the public lands to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.

Related Plans

Title II, Section 202 of FLPMA provides guidance for the land use planning process of BLM to coordinate planning efforts with Native American Indian tribes, other federal departments, and agencies of state and local governments. To accomplish this directive, BLM is instructed to keep informed of state, local, and tribal plans; assure that consideration is given to such plans; and to assist in resolving inconsistencies between such plans and federal planning. The section goes on to state in Subsection (c)(9) that "Land use plans of the Secretary [of the Interior] under this section shall be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent he finds consistent with Federal law and the purposes of this Act." The provisions of this section of FLPMA are echoed in Section 1610.3 of BLM Resource Management Planning regulations.

In keeping with the provision of this section, state, local, and tribal officials were made aware of the planning process through the previously described mailings and meetings. The following is a list of plans reviewed during the LHFO PRMP/FEIS planning efforts:

- *Mohave County General Plan* (1995)
- *La Paz County Comprehensive Plan* (March 2005 Revised Draft)
- *San Bernardino County Plan* (2001)
- *Lake Havasu City General Plan* (2001)

- *Bullhead City General Plan* (2002)
- *Town of Parker General Plan* (June 1996)
- *Lower Colorado River Multiple Species Conservation Program* (April 2005)
- *Lake Havasu Coordinated Fisheries Management Plan* (January 2005)
- *California Desert Conservation Area Plan of 1980*, as amended (Bureau of Land Management 1980a)

Chapter 2

Description of Alternatives

Introduction

This chapter identifies current management within the Lake Havasu Field Office (LHFO) planning area and the proposed alternatives to address decisions needed for the various combinations of public land uses and resource management practices identified during the scoping process. Through the planning process (see Appendix C), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) became aware of a public desire to see the Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) organized foremost by resource, rather than by alternative or location, so that readers could more easily compare how proposed management under each of the alternatives would affect the resources under LHFO's administration.

- The alternatives section presents five alternatives, organized by resource, that were developed as possible solutions to the issues discussed in Chapter 1. Each alternative presents a different blend and balance of resource allocations and emphasis. All alternatives comply with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requirement that the BLM managed public lands be managed by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures is a summary of the objectives, basic management policy, and program direction that is applicable regardless of which alternative is selected. Any of the alternatives, when coupled with the continuing management guidance, could be implemented as the selected Resource Management Plan (RMP).
- Implementation and monitoring section describes plans for further study of resource issues with environmental sensitivity where multiple use allocations from the RMP, or neighboring activities, may impact desired resource yields. Monitoring would be used to adjust uses to achieve Desired Future Conditions.
- Included is a table of the comparison of impacts by alternatives and by resource.

Throughout this chapter, information is displayed at a broad, overview level and then moves to the specific. The planning document is presented first by resource, the presence or abundance of which may vary by location within the planning area. Three different types of land use plan decisions are presented for each resource under all alternatives: Desired Future Conditions, Land Use Allocations, and Management Actions.

In some instances, additional, more specific Administrative Actions are also presented.

Desired future conditions represent land or resource conditions that are expected to result if planning goals and objectives are fully achieved. Land Use Allocations are defined as allowed, restricted, and prohibited uses or activities within a specific geographic area. Management actions are actions that BLM would implement under a given alternative to achieve the Desired Future Conditions for a particular resource.

Although BLM's intent and commitment to accomplish Administrative Actions are generally addressed in RMP/EIS-level documents, such activities are neither land-use-plan-level decisions nor implementation-level management-action decisions. Administrative actions are non-ground-disturbing day-to-day activities conducted by BLM, often required by FLPMA that do not require a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis or a decision by a responsible official to be accomplished. Examples of Administrative Actions include mapping, surveying, inventorying, monitoring, collecting needed information such as research and studies, and completing project-specific or implementation-level plans.

Two additional types of land use plan decisions (Land Use Tenure and Special Designations) are presented in separate sections and concern all resources. Land tenure decisions (i.e., lands identified for retention, proposed disposal, or acquisition) consolidate all the resources and are presented in the Lands and Realty program discussion. Special Designation decisions, which are nationally recognized land use designations for protection of one or more sensitive resources (such as Area(s) of Environmental Concern [ACEC] or Back Country Byway), are consolidated for all resources and presented as a separate resource discussion. Like Land Use Allocations and Management Actions, Land Tenure and Special Designation decisions must support the goals outlined in the Desired Future Conditions.

Overview of the Alternatives

This section provides brief, general descriptions of the No Action (current management) Alternative and four action alternatives. Detailed management prescriptions are presented under the applicable resource headings.

Each alternative is composed of a set of components (decisions) that can be identified as a general theme. Each theme represents a distinct concept for management using a variety of land use planning decision types (including Desired Future Conditions, Special Designations, Land Use Allocations, and Management Actions). These decisions provide management direction at a broad scale and guide future actions to govern management of BLM public lands.

Alternative 1 (No Action Alternative)

Alternative 1 describes the current management of BLM lands in the LHFO planning area. The current management identifies the management decisions contained within existing management plans that would continue to occur if no new decisions are made to alter them. Prior to the start of the LHFO RMP planning process, BLM conducted a statewide review of all the existing land use plan decisions. Those management plan decisions that were determined to be valid are also listed in Appendix D of both this EIS and in the *Lake Havasu Field Office Resource Management Plan Scoping Report* (Bureau of Land Management 2002). Readers who may want to track acreages between the four existing lands use plans and the acreages listed in Alternative 1 should note that Alternative 1 reflects only those portions of existing plans applicable to the LHFO planning area.

Supplemental Rules are another category of decisions that affect the way BLM manages the Lake Havasu Shoreline Program, the Parker Strip Recreation Area, and Craggy Wash. The Supplemental Rules are part of the implementation of ongoing management. These rules are revised periodically to reduce conflicts among a highly diverse group of resource users. Supplementary Rules are listed in the back of Appendix B.

Because their decisions affect the way BLM manages public land today, Alternative 1 also includes decisions from the *Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (Bureau of Land Management 2001), the *Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan* (Bureau of Land Management 1993), and any notices that have been published in the Federal Register.

To show those decisions that are valid under the current four land use plans, decisions for Alternative 1 are displayed two ways: 1) Those existing land use plan decisions that are applicable only to Alternative 1 (and *not* being carried forward into any of the alternatives) will indicate that the decisions are applicable only to those lands identified under an existing RMP. 2) Those existing land use plan decisions that are applicable (and will be carried forward) to all alternatives will indicate that these decisions are applicable to the entire planning area.

Alternative 1 serves as a baseline and an opportunity to compare the current management with the various strategies that are proposed for future management (Alternatives 2, 3, and 4). A component of the RMP planning process is a critical assessment of potential impacts to the resources that may be expected as a result of a continuation of current management or implementation of new management practices. The results of those assessments are presented as Chapter 4, *Environmental Consequences*.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 emphasizes resource protection through a focus on natural processes and other discrete methods for resource management, minimal human use and influence, and enhanced protection of remoteness and primitive recreation. For example, more areas are restricted from mineral development; recreation management focuses on more primitive and semi-primitive recreation activities within Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs); and there is designation of more public lands as ACEC.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 places an emphasis on maximum resource use and a more flexible, permissive resource management approach. For example, there are very few restrictions on mineral development, there is a higher level of motorized recreation and the fewest number of ACEC would be designated.

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 seeks to preserve the unique values of lands within the LHFO planning area while accommodating reasonable levels of use. The "middle-of-the-road" approach to resource management proposed in Alternative 4 would provide a moderate amount of mineral development, recreation would have a mix of motorized and primitive recreation opportunities and a median number of ACEC would be designated.

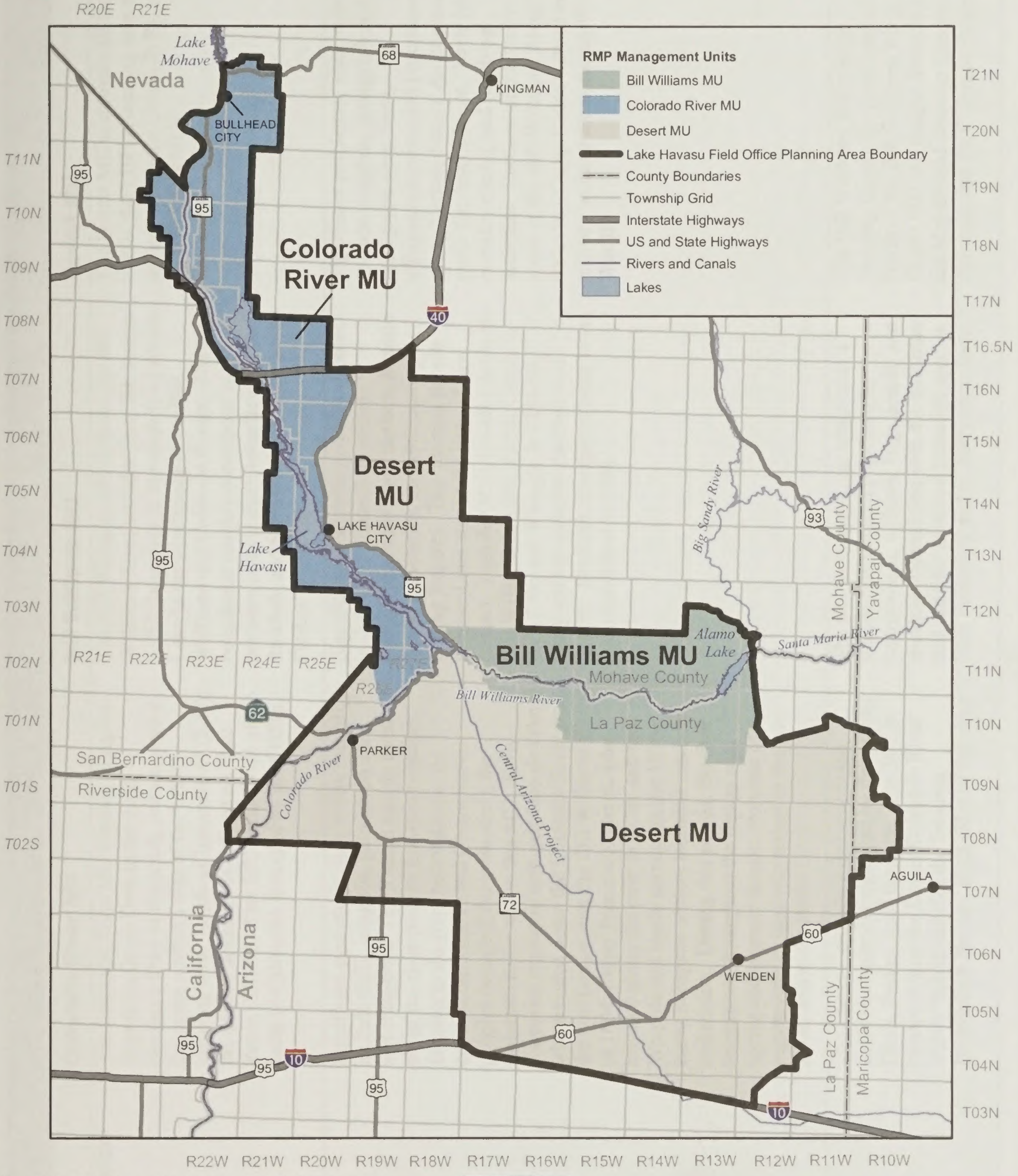
Proposed Plan, Alternative 5

Alternative 5 is BLM's Proposed Plan. Using the Preferred Alternative in the DRMP/DEIS, BLM revised the alternative to include comments received during the 90-day public comment period. The resultant alternative is the Proposed Plan in the PRMP/FEIS. In the most comprehensive manner, the Proposed Plan is designed to respond to each of the issues and management concerns recognized during the planning process. BLM has determined that the Management Actions presented under Alternative 5 would provide an optimal balance between authorized resource use and the protection and long-term sustainability of sensitive resources within the planning area. As with Alternatives 1 through 4, Alternative 5 is the summation of its Desired Future Conditions, Land Use Allocations and Management Actions, as well as the information in the separate discussion in Administrative Actions Common to All Alternatives.

Management Units

Planning areas are often divided into Management Units (MUs). While the MUs are not Land Use Allocations, smaller units can make planning easier during the land use planning process. Among BLM planning areas in Arizona, LHFO is unique in that it comprises two aquatic and riparian/desert transition zones in addition to a rugged primary desert environment. In an effort to best represent the diversity and importance of these ecosystems, three MUs—the Colorado River MU, the Bill Williams MU, and the Desert MU—were developed. The boundaries of these MUs are shown on Map 2-1. Table 2-1 presents more detailed descriptions of the boundaries, salient characteristics, and overall management goals of each MU.

Map 2-1 RMP Management Units



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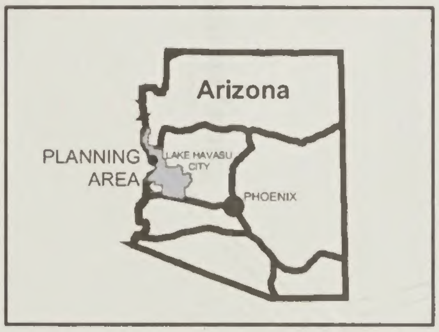

Map 2-1 RMP Management Units

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Table 2-1. Management Units in the LHFO Planning Area

	Colorado River MU	Bill Williams MU	Desert MU
General Location	The Colorado River MU extends along the river from Davis Dam in the north to Headgate Dam in the south, encompassing the entire northern arm of the LHFO planning area. South of Interstate 40 (I-40), the eastern boundary is defined by State Route (SR) 95. This MU includes all of the lands in California managed by the LHFO.	The Bill Williams MU follows the Bill Williams River corridor from the eastern LHFO boundary in the vicinity of Alamo Lake to the confluence of the Bill Williams and Colorado Rivers. The MU boundaries roughly correspond to northern and southern boundaries of the Rawhide and Swansea Wilderness Areas (WAs).	The Desert MU comprises all lands within the LHFO planning area that are not within the Colorado River or Bill Williams MUs.
History	Significant prehistoric sites within this MU include trails, intaglios, petroglyph sites, and campsites. The Yuman people lived along the river prior to European contact, farming in the river bottomlands. At contact, the Mojave and Chemehuevi peoples occupied the areas along the Colorado River within this MU. Early European explorers included Juan de Oñate, who traveled down the Colorado River from the confluence with the Bill Williams River in 1604; Father Francisco Garcés, who traveled along the river in 1776; and the Whipple and Beale surveys in the 1850s. Early European settlers included ranchers and miners. During this period, the river meandered throughout the region with spring and summer floods. Portions of the region were extensively mined in the late 1800s and early 1900s.	Significant prehistoric and historic sites in the Bill Williams MU include petroglyphs, trails, rock shelters, historic period cemeteries, and 19th century mining features. The Yavapai people occupied this area at the time of first contact. Juan de Oñate traveled down the Bill Williams in 1604, Father Garcés in the 1770s, and Whipple in 1853-54. Early settlers included ranchers and miners. Swansea, a copper mining town, was established in 1908.	Significant prehistoric sites in this unit include intaglios, pictograph and petroglyph sites, trails, villages/campsites and procurement sites. Various Native Americans made the deserts home. Early history includes mining and ranching activities. Portions of the Desert MU south of the Bill Williams River, including Camp Bouse, served as military training areas during World War II.
Ecosystems	The Lower Colorado River within the LHFO boundary is regulated by three dams: Davis, Parker, and Headgate. The MU is located within the Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub Biome. Both sides of the river	The Bill Williams River constitutes a unique riparian area populated by cottonwoods, willows, large acacia, and mesquite intermixing with the bulrushes and cattails. Invasive Tamarisk species have infiltrated and in many areas have	The Bill Williams River is the dividing feature for plant species. North of the Bill Williams River, the Desert MU is a unique intermixing of the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts (in Arizona) and the Colorado Desert

Table 2-1. Management Units in the LHFO Planning Area

	Colorado River MU	Bill Williams MU	Desert MU
	contain a mixture of Mojave and Sonoran Desert species. Small inlets and backwaters occur along the river. These riparian and marsh areas are necessary to sustain fish and neotropical migratory species. These same coves provide critical spawning and rearing habitat for a vital recreational sport fishery, and critical habitat for two endangered big river fish.	out-competed the native riparian species. The riparian and marsh areas are utilized by neotropical migratory species, including the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail, and yellow-billed cuckoo. Mammal species including desert bighorn sheep and mule deer utilize the area, as do numerous reptiles and amphibians. The riparian area transitions into the desert floor and acts as the dividing point for the Mojave/Sonoran Transition Desertscrub Biome (a mixed community to the north) and the Sonoran Desertscrub Biome to the south.	(in California). South of the Bill Williams River the area is dry Sonoran Desert, but is still considered part of the Lower Colorado River Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub Biome. Mountain ranges both to the north and south of the Bill Williams River are classified in the Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub Biome.
Socioeconomics	The four largest incorporated towns within the planning area (Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Needles, and Parker) are within this MU. These towns and the smaller communities along SR 95 north of I-40 create a growing urban interface with BLM lands in this unit. Tourism and recreational development provided by BLM, BLM concessionaires, private enterprises, and state/county/tribal-run entities are a major economic component within this MU. Most of the recreational use is focused on the Colorado River and Lake Havasu.	An economic component within this MU is farming. Private lands in the area are highly modified and include Lincoln and Planet Ranches. The recreational activities include primitive and wilderness camping and exploring back country trails, both on foot and in 4-wheel-drive vehicles. Recreational visitation occurs at the Swansea Townsite. In addition, one developed recreation area is located at Alamo Lake, which is operated by Arizona State Parks.	Farming, ranching, and tourism comprise much of the rural economic activity within this MU. A major economic component is winter visitors. Visitors tend to stay in RV parks in small communities such as Brenda, Bouse, Hope, and Salome, or camp on public lands as long as 14 days. A popular recreational pastime is using off-highway vehicles (OHVs) to explore the unit's vast open spaces and resources via the back country trails.
Goals	Primary management goals are to enhance recreational opportunities while preserving important resources, including the riparian ecosystem and visual elements of the surrounding landscape.	Primary management goals are to protect important resources and the scenic features of this river while providing for dispersed, low-impact recreational opportunities.	Primary management goal is to protect important resources within this MU, including the natural landscapes that characterize the area.

Table 2-1. Management Units in the LHFO Planning Area

	Colorado River MU	Bill Williams MU	Desert MU
Management of Uses	Already high recreational usage along the Colorado River is increasing annually. Management focus is on providing and maintaining both basic and specialized facilities for recreation. A high priority in the unit is the proper functioning of riparian areas. The upland areas contain desert landscapes, where wildlife species diversification is high. High levels of resource and visitor use may be expected for the foreseeable future. The river is a critical water source for the Southwest, the quality of which must not be further degraded by our use.	Natural landscapes dominate the Bill Williams area. A high priority in the unit is the proper functioning of riparian areas. The river traverses rolling hills creating spectacular canyons, and is currently suitable for designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System due to its outstanding scenic, cultural, and wildlife values. Generally low levels of visitor use are typical throughout the area, except at Alamo Lake and the Swansea Townsite.	The Desert MU is characterized by vast natural landscapes. Most activities rely on motorized or mechanized means of travel. Moderate levels of resource use may be expected, especially at popular destinations. The majority of livestock grazing occurs within this unit.
Justification of MU Boundary	The Colorado River MU represents a critical biotic and economic asset to the entire region of the Southwest. Lands within this MU are distinguished from the remainder of the LHFO planning area by this area's role as a recreational destination.	The Bill Williams MU includes a riparian zone, two WAs (Rawhide Mountains and Swansea Wilderness), and Alamo Lake.	The Desert MU includes all the remaining areas within the LHFO.

Land Health Standards

Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (Standards and Guidelines) were developed, pursuant to 43 CFR 4180, through a collaborative process involving BLM staff and the Arizona Resource Advisory Council and were approved by the Secretary of Interior in April 1997. The Standards and Guidelines have been developed to identify the characteristics of healthy ecosystems on public lands and the Management Actions that promote them. When approved, the Standards and Guidelines became Arizona BLM policy, guiding the planning for and management of BLM-administered lands. Arizona Standards and Guidelines, therefore, have been incorporated into this RMP.

The Standards and Guidelines also apply to lands within the planning area that are in California. The lands were a part of the former BLM Yuma district and covered under the YRMP. When the Arizona Standards were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Arizona amended all resource management plans and management framework plans in the state to include these standards. However, there is no grazing use authorized on the California lands.

The following Arizona BLM Standards for Rangeland Health describe the conditions necessary to encourage proper functioning of ecological processes and are adopted as Land Health Standards that are applicable to Arizona BLM program-wide. The Guidelines for Grazing Administration are a series of management practices used to ensure that grazing activities meet the Standards. These Guidelines are incorporated into the RMP in the Rangeland Management/Grazing, Management Actions section and apply to all alternatives.

Standard 1: Upland Sites

Upland soils exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform (ecological site).

Criteria for Meeting Standard 1:

Soil conditions support proper functioning of hydrologic, energy, and nutrient cycles. Many factors interact to maintain stable soils and healthy soil conditions, including appropriate amounts of vegetative cover, litter, and soil porosity and organic matter. Under proper functioning conditions, rates of soil loss and infiltration are consistent with the potential of the site.

Ground cover in the form of plants, litter, or rock is present in pattern, kind, and amount sufficient to prevent accelerated erosion for the ecological site; or ground cover is increasing as determined by monitoring over an established period of time.

Signs of accelerated erosion are minimal or diminishing for the ecological site as determined by monitoring over an established period of time.

As indicated by such factors as:

Ground cover:

- litter
- live vegetation, amount and type (e.g., grass, shrubs, trees, etc.)
- rock

Signs of erosion:

- flow pattern
- gullies
- rills
- plant pedestaling

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- none

Standard 2: Riparian-Wetland Sites

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition.

Criteria for Meeting Standard 2:

Stream channel morphology and functions are appropriate for proper functioning condition for existing climate, landform, and channel reach characteristics. Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows.

Riparian-wetland functioning condition assessments are based on examination of hydrologic, vegetative, soil, and erosion-deposition factors. BLM has developed a standard checklist to address these factors and make functional assessments. Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly as indicated by the results of the application of the appropriate checklist.

The checklist for riparian areas is in Technical Reference 1737-9, *Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition.* The checklist for wetlands is in Technical Reference 1737-11, *Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas.*

As indicated by such factors as:

- gradient
- width/depth ratio

- channel roughness and sinuosity of stream channel
- bank stabilization
- reduced erosion
- captured sediment
- groundwater recharge
- dissipation of energy by vegetation

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- Dirt tanks, wells, and other water facilities constructed or placed at a location for the purpose of providing water for livestock and/or wildlife and which have not been determined through local planning efforts to provide for riparian or wetland habitat are exempt.
- Water impoundments permitted for construction, mining, or other similar activities are exempt.

Standard 3: Desired Resource Conditions

Productive and diverse upland and riparian-wetland plant communities of native species exist and are maintained.

Criteria for Meeting Standard 3:

Upland and riparian-wetland plant communities meet desired plant community objectives. Plant community objectives are determined with consideration for all multiple uses. Objectives also address native species, and the requirements of the Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and appropriate laws, regulations, and policies.

Desired plant community objectives will be developed to assure that soil conditions and ecosystem function described in Standards 1 and 2 are met. They detail a site-specific plant community that, when obtained, will assure rangeland health, State water quality standards, and habitat for endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. Thus, desired plant community objectives will be used as an indicator of ecosystem function and rangeland health.

As indicated by such factors as:

- composition
- structure
- distribution

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- Ecological sites or stream reaches on which a change in existing vegetation is physically, biologically, or economically impractical are exempt.

Cultural Resource Management

The general desired future condition of cultural resource management is to preserve and protect significant cultural resources for future generations. Cultural resources are sites, buildings, objects, features, and artifacts that indicate past lifeways and represent the nation's collective past. These include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historic period archeological sites that are managed for the benefit of all Americans.

Goals and objectives have been developed for this plan in accordance with BLM's cultural resource planning guidance documents; these may be found in the Cultural Resources appendix (Appendix E). Desired future conditions, Land Use Allocations, and Management Actions apply to the entire planning area.

BLM evaluates cultural resources according to their current and potential uses. Cultural resources can be allocated to one or more of the categories listed in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2. Categories for Cultural Resource Allocation

Land Use Allocation[a]	Desired Future Condition	Management Actions
a. Scientific Use	Preserved until research potential is realized	Permit appropriate research, including data recovery
b. Conservation for Future Use	Preserved until conditions for use are met	Propose protective measures or designations
c. Traditional Use	Long-term preservation	Consult with tribes; determine limitations[b]
d. Public Use	Long-term preservation, on-site interpretation	Determine limitations, permitted uses[2]
e. Experimental Use	Protected until used	Determine nature of experiment
f. Discharged from Management	No use after recordation; not preserved	Remove protective measures

Notes:

[a] These use categories are defined in the glossary. The majority of the cultural properties in a given geographic area would fall into categories "a" and "f." The less common properties in categories "b" through "e" are likely to be associated with particular settings that can be delineated geographically in the planning process. Properties in categories "b" through "d" would require the most attention to balance their proactive uses with other land and resource uses.

[b] Safeguards against incompatible land and resource uses may be imposed through withdrawals, stipulations on land use authorizations, such as leases, permits, and ROWs, design requirements, and similar measures that are developed and recommended by an appropriately staffed interdisciplinary team.

Table 2-3, Table 2-4, and Table 2-5 show the desired future conditions, land use allocations, and management actions for Alternative 1 (the No Action Alternative) and proposed Alternatives 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Proposed Plan). Decisions that appear in contiguous cells in the table represent management that is common to the alternatives indicated.

Table 2-3. Cultural Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1983 Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan *(LGNMFP) and will be applicable to the entire planning area.* Conserve a representative sample of site types in the planning area for future use. Identify and evaluate areas and properties with socio-cultural values to reduce potential impacts of other land uses on these resources.	Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations. BLM would identify sacred sites in consultation with Indian tribes, accommodate tribal access to sacred sites, and prevent physical damage or intrusions that might impede their use by religious practitioners. The locations of sacred sites and other places of traditional or religious importance to Indian tribes would be kept confidential to the extent allowed by law.			

Table 2-4. Cultural Resource Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 Yuma District Resource Management Plan *as amended (YRMP) and will be applicable to the entire planning area.* Cultural resources on 15 sites and areas totaling approximately 800 acres will be managed under the "Conservation for Future Use" category, i.e., preserved in place. Public Use – one site. Traditional Use – None identified in the previous plans.	**Conservation for Future Use**—Some sites currently managed under Conservation for Future Use would be allocated to the Traditional Use category. Additional sites may be shifted to Traditional Use category if Indian tribes identify them in the future. **Traditional Use** – Sites allocated to Traditional Use would be limited to those identified by Indian tribes as important for maintaining their cultural identity, heritage, or wellbeing. Significant sites (or features) would be stabilized, fenced, or otherwise managed to protect the values ascribed to these sites by Indian tribes. **Public Use** – Only Swansea is currently allocated to Public Use. Sites allocated to Public Use would be limited to those considered suitable as an interpretive exhibit-in-place, a subject of supervised participation in scientific or historical study, or related educational and recreational uses by members of the general public			

Table 2-4. Cultural Resource Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	Scientific Use – Sites allocated to Scientific Use are those with the potential to yield important information where current archaeological and historical investigative techniques can adequately extract that information. These sites would be preserved in place until their scientific values are recovered. **Experimental Use** – Sites allocated to Experimental Use would generally be drawn from properties that are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) but may include eligible properties if the experimental uses would not adversely affect the characteristics that make them eligible. **Discharged from Management** – Only sites determined ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP would be placed in the Discharged from Management category.			
Fourteen sites are allocated to Conservation for Future Use, and one site is allocated to Public Use (60 FR 53194-53195). No sites are designated for Traditional Use.	BLM would allocate 35 sites to Conservation for Future Use, seven sites to Traditional Use, and six sites to Public Use.	BLM would allocate 25 sites to Conservation for Future Use, five sites to Traditional Use, and eleven sites to Public Use.	BLM would allocate 28 sites to Conservation for Future Use, seven sites to Traditional Use, and eight sites to Public Use.	
Public Use - Swansea is managed as a Public Use site. A 1995 Federal Register Notice, 60 FR 53194-53195, details specific allocations and management prescriptions for Swansea, effectively changing Swansea from Conservation for Future Use to Public Use.				
Not addressed in previous plans	Manage Schwanbeck's Store as a Public Use site and maintain existing interpretive panels.			
In the previous management plans, five intaglios, two petroglyph sites, six habitation site complexes (more than one site in the same geographical area), and one linear historic site were allocated to Conservation for Future Use. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	Conservation for Future Use – Five intaglios, 12 petroglyph/ pictograph sites, 16 habitation/site complex areas, and two historic mining areas would be allocated to the Conservation for Future Use category	Conservation for Future Use – Three intaglio/ intaglio complexes, eight petroglyph/pictograph sites, and 14 habitation/site complex areas would be allocated to the Conservation for Future Use category and preserved in place.	Allocate the following sites to Conservation for Future Use – Three intaglios/intaglio complexes, 10 petroglyph/pictograph sites, 13 habitation/site complex areas, and two historic mining areas would be allocated to the Conservation for Future Use category and preserved in place. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	

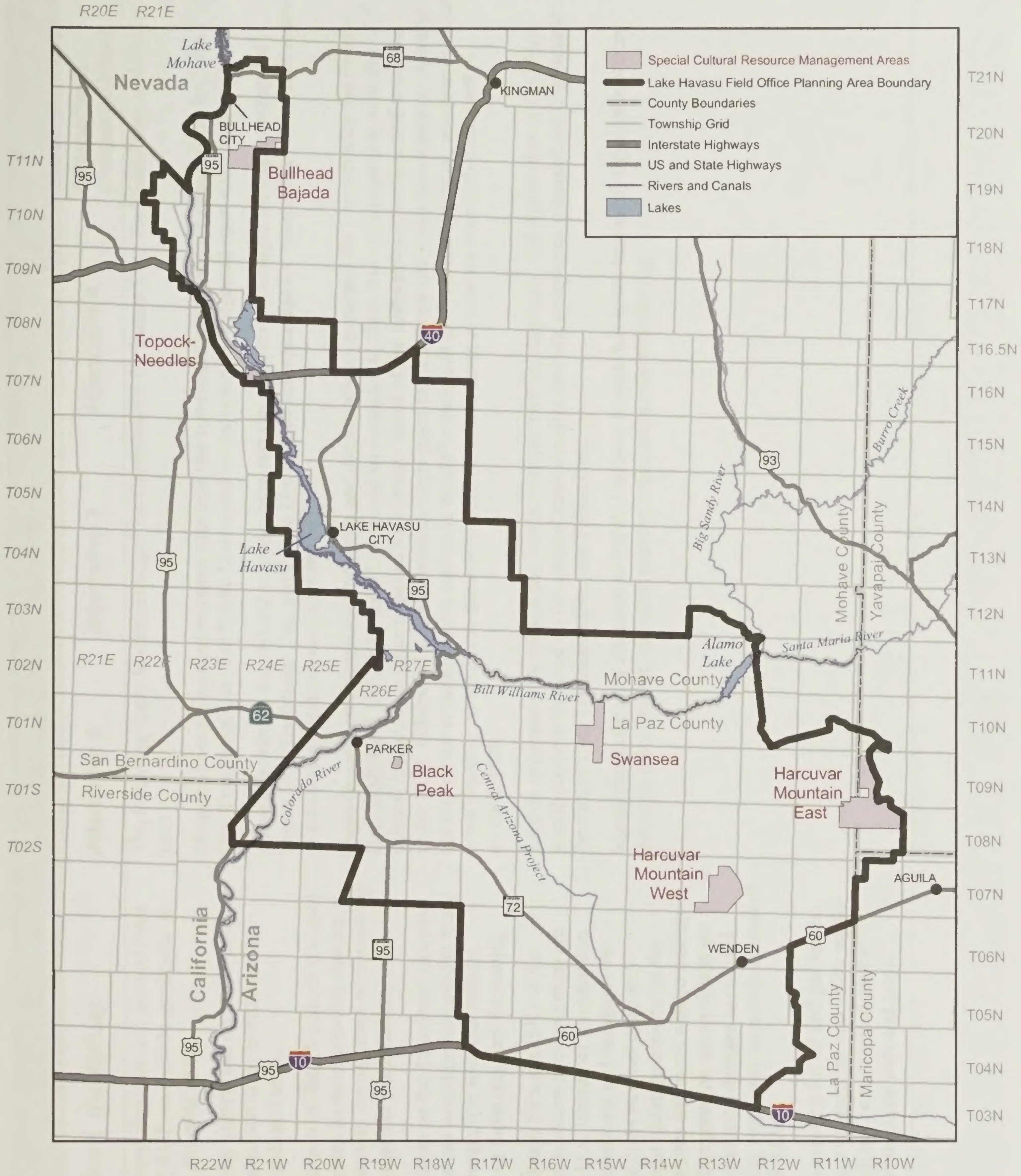
Table 2-4. Cultural Resource Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	and preserved in place. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).		
Traditional Use – None identified.	Traditional Use – Five intaglios, one petroglyph site, and one site complex (trail, intaglio and rock art) would be allocated to the Traditional Use category. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	Traditional Use – Five intaglios would be allocated to the Traditional Use category. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	Allocate the following sites to Traditional Use – Five intaglios, one petroglyph site, and one site complex (trail, intaglio and rock art) would be allocated to the Traditional Use category. Sites are listed in the cultural resource appendix (Appendix E).	
Swansea is managed as a Public Use site.	Public Use – Manage Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (A&P), Mohave & Milltown Railroad, Camp Bouse, Schwanbeck's, Swansea, and Hardy Toll Road for public visitation and preserve them for future generations. No facilities would be built except signs.	Public Use – Manage A&P Railroad, Camp Bouse, Swansea, McGuffie Cabin, and Hargus Cabin for public visitation. Develop educational and recreational facilities (e.g., picnic tables with ramadas if appropriate), educational signs, brochures and/or web page. Manage Mohave & Milltown Railroad, Schwanbeck's Store, and Hardy Toll Road	Public Use – Manage A&P Railroad, Culling's Well and Hardy Toll Road for public visitation and preserve them for future generations. No facilities would be installed except signs. Manage McGuffie Cabin, Camp Bouse, Swansea, Schwanbeck's, and Hargus Cabin for public visitation. Develop educational signs, brochures, and/or web page for	Allocate the following sites to Public Use – Manage A&P Railroad, Culling's Well and Hardy Toll Road, McGuffie Cabin, Camp Bouse, Swansea, Schwanbeck's and Hargus Cabin for public visitation and preserve them for future generations.

Table 2-4. Cultural Resource Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		for public visitation and preserve them for future generations. No facilities would be built except signs. Manage two historic mine complexes and Culling's Well for public visitation and preserve them for future generations. No facilities would be built except signs.	public use and education, along with some developed recreation amenities.	
No specific guidelines exist in current management plans to protect significant places of traditional cultural or religious importance other than compliance with laws and Executive Orders (e.g., National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Executive Order 13007). Crossman Peak would be managed as a Natural Scenic Area, in part due to Native American values associated with Crossman Peak.	Under Special Designations, Crossman Peak would be managed as a Natural Scenic Area (Alternative 1) or an ACEC under all other alternatives, in part due to associated Native American values.			
Not addressed in previous plans	Allocate the following areas as Special Cultural Resource Management Areas: Bullhead Bajada, 4,387 acres (Conservation for Future Use and Traditional Use); Harcuvar Mountain East, 17,048 acres (Conservation for Future Use); Hareuvar Mountain West, 10,249 acres (Conservation for Future Use and Public Use); Topock-Needles, 1,127 acres (Conservation for Future Use and Traditional Use); Black Peak, 768 acres (Traditional Use); Swansea, 6,839 acres (Conservation for Future Use and Public Use) (see Map 2-2).			

Map 2-2 Special Cultural Resource Management Areas



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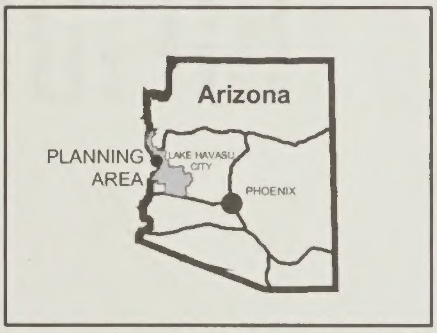

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Table 2-5. Cultural Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and will be applicable to the entire planning area. Off-highway vehicle use on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas is restricted to existing roads and trails. Allowable uses on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas include activities that are compatible with the objective of preserving these resources in place for future use. Improvements on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas would be restricted to those that are compatible with the cultural resources or those required for mining. Approximately 35 acres (5%) of the 15 cultural resource sites and areas are under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) withdrawal and are therefore segregated from mineral entry and development. Mining activity on the remaining sites and areas will be managed to avoid disruption or, where this is not possible, minimize damage to cultural values using regulatory standards contained in 43 CFR 3800. Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases, sand and gravel permits, and utility rights-of-way will not be authorized on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas.	The following apply to sites managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use: Motorized use on cultural resource sites and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use would be restricted to designated open roads and trails. Allowable uses on the cultural resource sites and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use include activities that are compatible with the objective of preserving these resources for future use. Improvements on cultural resource sites and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use would be restricted to those that are compatible with the cultural resources or those required for mining. Some of the cultural resource sites and areas are under BOR withdrawal and are therefore segregated from mineral entry and development. Mining activity on the remaining sites and areas would be managed to avoid disruption or, where avoidance is not possible, to minimize damage to cultural values using regulatory standards contained in 43 CFR 3800. Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases, mineral material disposals, and rights-of-way (ROWs) would not be authorized on the cultural resource sites and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use. Management for sites allocated to Public Use may include but is not limited to signs, educational displays, picnic tables, ramadas, parking areas, and protective fencing.			

Table 2-5. Cultural Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Existing communications sites would be removed from Black Peak.				All communication facilities on Black Peak would be phased out and relocated at a suitable site through negotiation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes and the site lessees.
Not addressed in previous plans	Management prescriptions for Special Cultural Resource Management Areas (SCRMAs) would reflect and support the primary values for which the areas are allocated. Management prescriptions in SCRMAs allocated primarily to conserve sites for the future would protect selected sites within the SCRMA that are scarce, that are of singular importance, and that should not be subjected to invasive studies or other uses that would threaten their present condition. Management prescriptions for SCRMAs allocated primarily for Traditional Use would seek to accommodate the traditional cultural practices of Indian tribes or other cultural groups that ascribe religious or other heritage values to specific places within the SCRMA. Management prescriptions for SCRMAs allocated primarily for public use would focus on developing and interpreting selected sites for public visitation, including heritage tourism.			
The following decision is derived from the 1995 Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan (KRMP) and will be applicable to the entire planning area. BLM would acquire approximately 2,340 acres of non-federal minerals and close these areas to mineral entry to protect critical resources. The non-federal minerals are located within T. 19 N., R. 21 W., sections 5, 7, 9, and 33.	Acquire properties from owners who are willing to sell or exchange or donate adjacent to public lands that contain significant cultural resources including, but not limited to, those properties eligible for inclusion on NRHP. Priority acquisitions would be for lands that contain portions of eligible sites also located on public lands.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans, but based on policy, plant, seed, and fruit collection by Native Americans is authorized under collection permits.	BLM would work with Native Americans to select harvesting areas and	Seed and plant collection would be authorized for limited amounts on request under an annual collection permit. Collection of T&E, BLM-listed, or state-listed special status species would		BLM would work and coordinate with Native Americans to select harvesting areas and

Table 2-5. Cultural Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	allow noncommercial (personal or tribal use) collection of medicinal or ceremonial herbs and appropriate vegetation without specific annual authorization. Collection of federally listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species would not be authorized.	not be authorized.		allow noncommercial (personal or tribal use) collection of medicinal or ceremonial herbs and necessary vegetation with specific annual authorization as appropriate. Collection of federally listed T&E species would not be authorized (see Biological Resources page 2-129).
Not addressed in previous plans	BLM would work and coordinate with Native Americans to select harvesting areas and allow noncommercial (personal use) collection of minerals (e.g., quartz, clay) for traditional or ceremonial use without specific authorization or sale as appropriate.			
Not addressed in previous plans	BLM would review requests for vehicular access to sacred areas not normally open to vehicles and consider authorizing such use on a case-by-case basis if Indian tribes identify such areas.			

Administrative Actions Common to All Alternatives

- Design and maintain facilities in a manner that preserves the visual integrity of cultural resource settings and cultural landscapes, in accordance with Visual Resource Management (VRM) objectives established in this RMP.
- Avoid the disturbance or removal of Native American human remains and associated items to the extent possible. Avoid directing site visitors toward areas where these items could be observed or disturbed.
- Implement physical and administrative protection measures to stop, limit, or repair damage and vandalism to sites. On a site-specific basis, these measures may include route closures, route realignment, restrictions on grazing or other uses, construction of fences or other types of barriers, construction of erosion control measures, backfilling or stabilization of structures, or placement of signs.
- Maintain the placement and condition of fiberglass post signs with the message of the Arizona Site Steward Program on sites that are vulnerable to vandalism. Install protective signs in a manner that avoids drawing attention to sites.
- Include stipulations in special recreation permits to ensure that commercial tour operations would not damage cultural resources. Require tour operators to report any new vandalism or damage to sites.
- Ensure that all undertakings and authorizations for land and resource use are reviewed and conducted in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and other applicable laws.
- Complete Class II (sample) and Class III (intensive) field inventories to identify cultural resources and evaluate the condition of sites, in accordance with Section 110 of NHPA. Seek to inventory 100 - 400 acres per year for cultural values. Use the information obtained through these archaeological surveys to allocate sites to appropriate use categories, develop protection measures, and integrate survey results into research designs and interpretation efforts.
- Complete documentary research and oral histories to gain a better understanding of cultural resources associated with homesteading, mining, ranching, and other historical period activities.
- Establish collaborative research partnerships with academic institutions, professional and non-profit organizations, and advocational organizations. Provide opportunities for volunteer training and participation in site documentation, research, protection, and educational projects.
- Continue to consult with the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe, and other interested Indian tribes to identify places of traditional importance and associated access needs. Develop measures for management and protection of such places that may be identified by tribes during the life of the RMP.
- Honor tribal requests to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information to the extent permitted by law.

- Restrict public information about the specific locations of sites that are not allocated to public use (selected for interpretive and educational uses).
- Coordinate with state governments, tribes, and other governmental entities (under existing agreements and any new arrangements deemed necessary) to disseminate and exchange information and cooperate in Management Actions consistent with applicable legal authorities and other directives.
- Provide opportunities for Native American participation in research and interpretation.
- Continue to participate in educational outreach efforts that highlight the values of cultural heritage resources and the need to protect the resources.
- Implement procedures for systematic monitoring of all sites developed or authorized for public visitation.
- Require that holders of special recreation permits provide site visitors with appropriate educational information on archaeological site etiquette and resource conservation.
- Continue support of the Site Steward Program, Proposed Plan Alternative 1.
- Develop cultural resource protection systems for selected cultural resources that have either a high level of significance or a history of vandalism.
- Reduce or eliminate indirect impacts of land uses on cultural resources as identified through study plots.
- Provide immediate and long-term in-place preservation and protection of selected cultural resources that are threatened or deteriorating.
- Specific management prescriptions for the sites managed for Traditional Use would be developed in consultation with the Indian tribes to which they are culturally important.
- BLM would identify sacred areas in consultation with Indian tribes and, where practicable, limit land uses to those that do not conflict with ascribed values.
- BLM would identify sacred areas or sites within the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area or ACEC in consultation with Indian tribes and, where practicable, limit land uses to those that do not conflict with ascribed values.
- Nominate eligible properties to NRHP.
- All previously submitted NRHP nominations would be evaluated, and those that merit listing would be resubmitted.
- Additional sites determined to be significant would be nominated to NRHP. Possible sites include petroglyphs, pictographs, previously unidentified intaglios, and large habitation sites.
- Conduct mapping and site documentation prior to interpretive development or use for commercial tours to the extent needed to preserve archaeological data, plan for interpretive facilities, and provide a baseline condition assessment for monitoring changes associated with visitor use.
- Identify priority areas for inventory.

- Define priority areas for new field inventories (Section 110 surveys) based primarily on imminent threats or land use conflicts in areas having a relatively high probability for significant sites.
- If appropriate and feasible, amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) leases to preserve and protect any identified significant cultural resources.

In accordance with 60 FR 53194-53195, BLM would:

- Limit camping and fires at Swansea Townsite to designated campgrounds.
- Prohibit firewood collection within the town site at Swansea.
- Prohibit driving in Swansea Townsite except on designated open and signed routes.

Rangeland Management/Grazing

The Bureau's objectives for rangeland management are to carry out the intent of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended and supplemented, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. This is: 1) to periodically and systematically inventory public lands and their resources and their present and future use projected through land use planning processes; 2) to manage public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; 3) to manage public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; 4) where appropriate, to preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; 5) to provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; 6) to provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use; and 7) to manage, maintain and improve the condition of the public rangelands so that they become as productive as feasible for all rangeland values in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) was revised upon the issuance of the Department of Interior's Final Rule for Grazing Administration in 1995. The Final Rule revised 43 CFR 4100 regulations relating to grazing administration for the BLM. Among other things, the regulations now require the implementation of standards and guidelines to achieve the fundamentals of rangeland health.

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 provides for two types of authorized use on public lands (1) A Grazing Permit is a document authorizing use of the public lands within an established grazing district. Grazing districts are specific area within which the public lands are administered in accordance with section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act and (2) Grazing lease is a document authorizing use of the public lands outside an established grazing district. Public lands outside of grazing district boundaries are administered in accordance with section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

A permit or lease will include:

1. The number and kind of livestock.
2. The period(s) of use.
3. The allotment(s) to be used.

4. The amount of use, in Animal Unit Months (AUMs).

The Special Ephemeral Rule published December 7, 1968 (see Appendix F) allows a variance to the mandatory stipulations above. The permit or lease does not specify number and kind of livestock, period of use, or the amount of use in AUMs. The rule establishes that on applicable grazing lands, livestock grazing is feasible when certain climatic conditions create favorable conditions for grazing, primarily on annual vegetation. When these conditions occur, and the permittee or lessee applies for grazing use, the BLM determines the amount and period of authorized use. Such use is authorized when forage is available and there is a high probability that the forage would continue to be available through the period for which the application was authorized.

The regulations at 43 CFR 4100 require that permits and leases include terms and conditions that ensure conformance with Subpart 4180 of the grazing regulations.

Other terms and conditions may be specified in grazing permits or leases, which would assist in achieving management objectives, provide for proper range management or assist in the orderly administration of the public rangelands. Refer to the grazing regulations for examples.

Terms and conditions for grazing permits and leases must be in conformance with resource and management objectives and program constraints, as identified in land use plans.

BLM allotments in Arizona are classified as Perennial, Ephemeral, or Perennial-Ephemeral. These classifications correspond to the following types of designated rangelands:

- Perennial - Rangeland that consistently produces perennial forage to support a year round livestock operation.
- Ephemeral - Rangelands within the Hot Desert Biome (Region) that do not consistently produce enough forage to sustain a livestock operation but may briefly produce unusual volumes of forage to accommodate livestock grazing (43 CFR 4100.0-5). Use is authorized in accordance with the Special Ephemeral Rule.
- Perennial-Ephemeral - range that produces perennial forage each year and also periodically provides additional ephemeral vegetation. In a year of abundant moisture and favorable climatic conditions, annual forbs and grasses add materially to the total grazing capacity.

These rangelands are located in portions of the Colorado, Mojave, and Sonoran Deserts.

Desired Future Conditions Common to All Alternatives

Provide forage on a sustained yield basis for livestock consistent with meeting Land Health Standards and multiple use objectives. Healthy, sustainable rangeland ecosystems would be maintained or improved to meet Land Health Standards (Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health [1997]); and produce a wide range of public values such as wildlife habitat, livestock forage, recreation opportunities, clean water, and functional watersheds.

Livestock use and associated management practices would be conducted in a manner consistent with other multiple use needs and objectives to ensure that the health of rangeland resources is preserved or improved so that they are productive for all rangeland values. Where needed, public rangeland ecosystems would be improved to meet objectives.

Land Use Allocations

Land Use Allocation decisions related to livestock grazing are whether or not lands are available for livestock grazing. Note that allotments that are managed by adjacent field offices with public lands inside Lake Havasu would not be affected, as allocations for these allotments would be made in RMP revisions for these field offices. Table 2-6 displays the acreage available or unavailable by alternative. For specific information, by allotment, see Appendix G.

Table 2-6. Livestock Grazing Land Use Allocation by Alternative

	Alternatives			
Acreages	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4 and 5 (Proposed Plan)**
Available	1,148,743	213,731	1,148,743	1,121,701
Unavailable	211,022	1,146,034	211,022	238,064
Total Acres	1,359,765	1,359,765	1,359,765	1,359,765

Note: Acreage is included in allotments managed by neighboring Field Offices (Kingman and Yuma). These allocations are shown on Maps 2-3, 2-4, and 2-5.

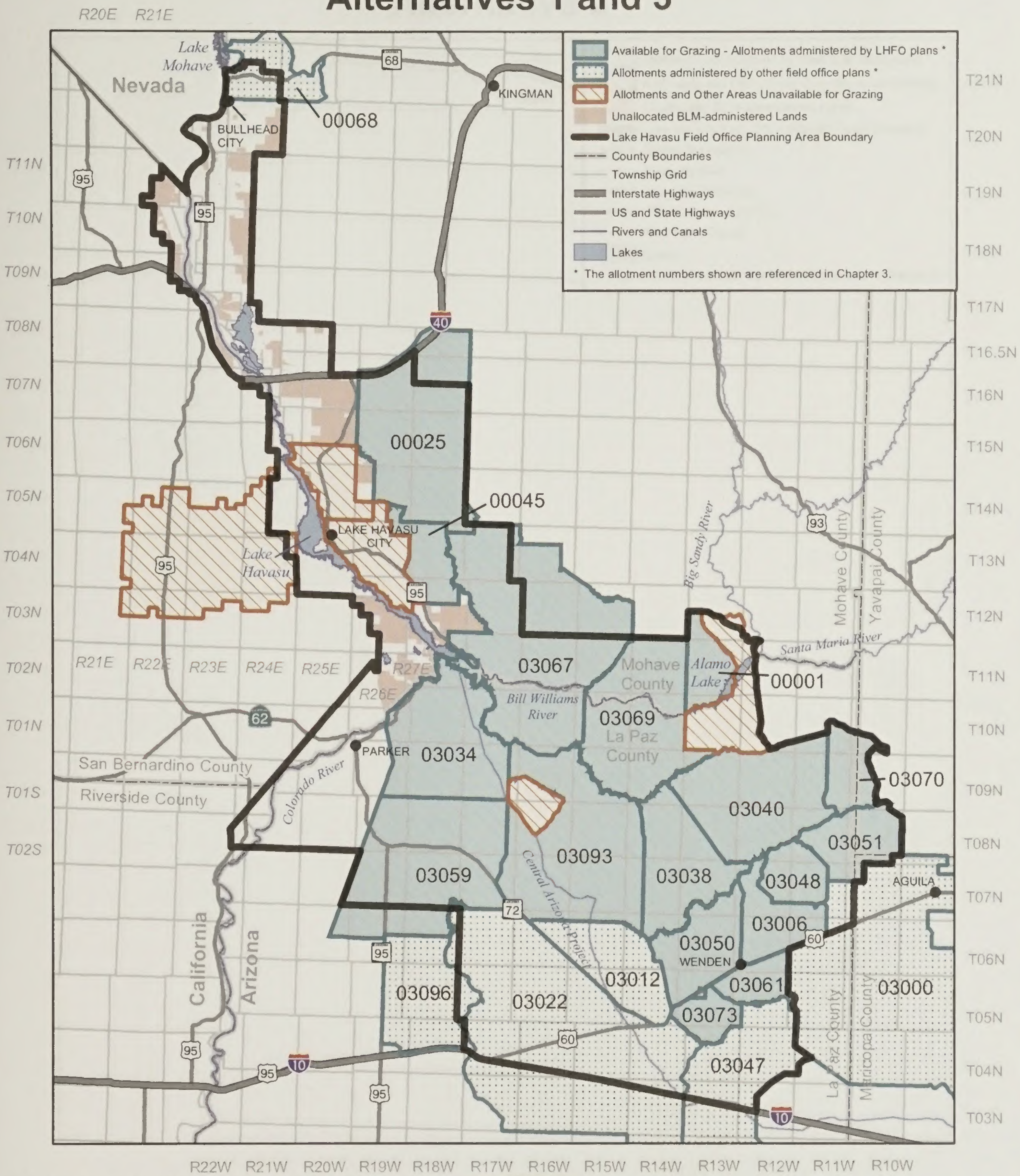
Management Actions/Prescriptions Common to All Alternatives

Guidelines for grazing administration apply to all livestock grazing activities on BLM administered-lands.

Arizona Guidelines for Grazing Administration

The Arizona Guidelines for Grazing Administration are a series of management practices used to ensure that grazing activities meet the Land Health Standards.

Map 2-3 Grazing Management
Alternatives 1 and 3



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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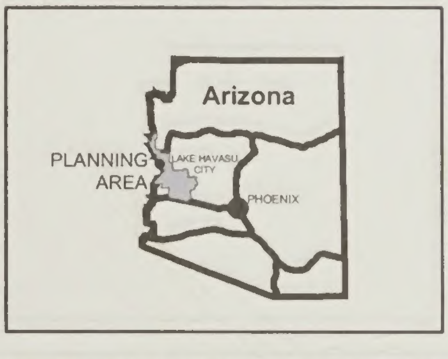
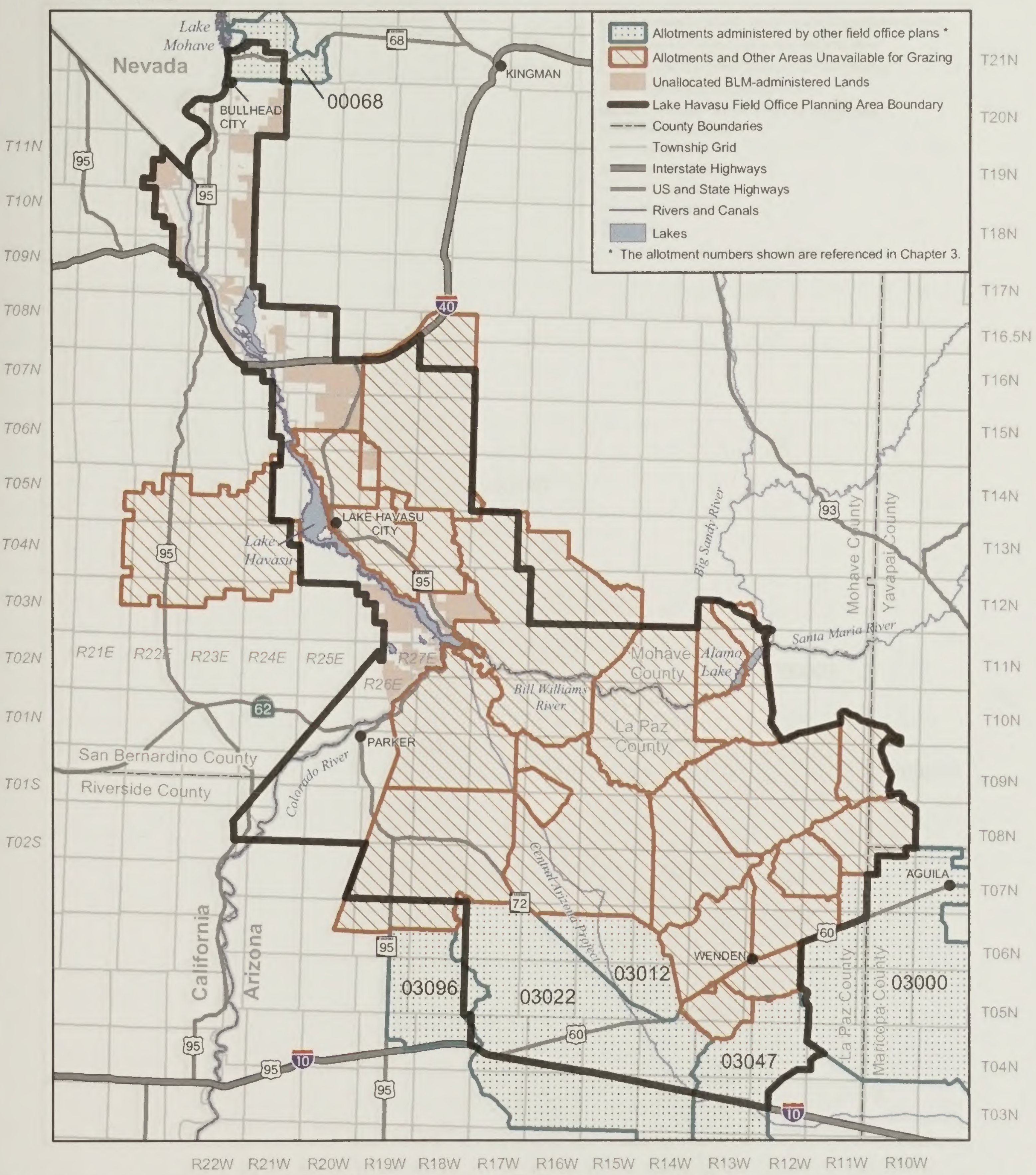
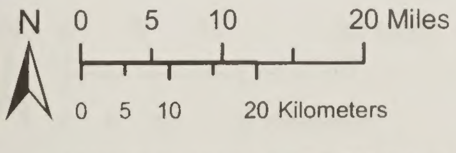


Map 2-4 Grazing Management
Alternative 2


R20E R21E
▨ Allotments administered by other field office plans *
▨ Allotments and Other Areas Unavailable for Grazing
■ Unallocated BLM-administered Lands
▬ Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
■ Lakes
* The allotment numbers shown are referenced in Chapter 3.
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
00068
KINGMAN
68
95
40
93
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Mohave County
La Paz County
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
62
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
72
60
AGUILA
WENDEN
03096
03022
03012
03000
03047
La Paz County
Maricopa County
California
Arizona
10
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement



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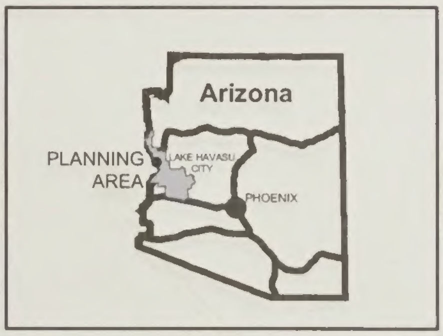
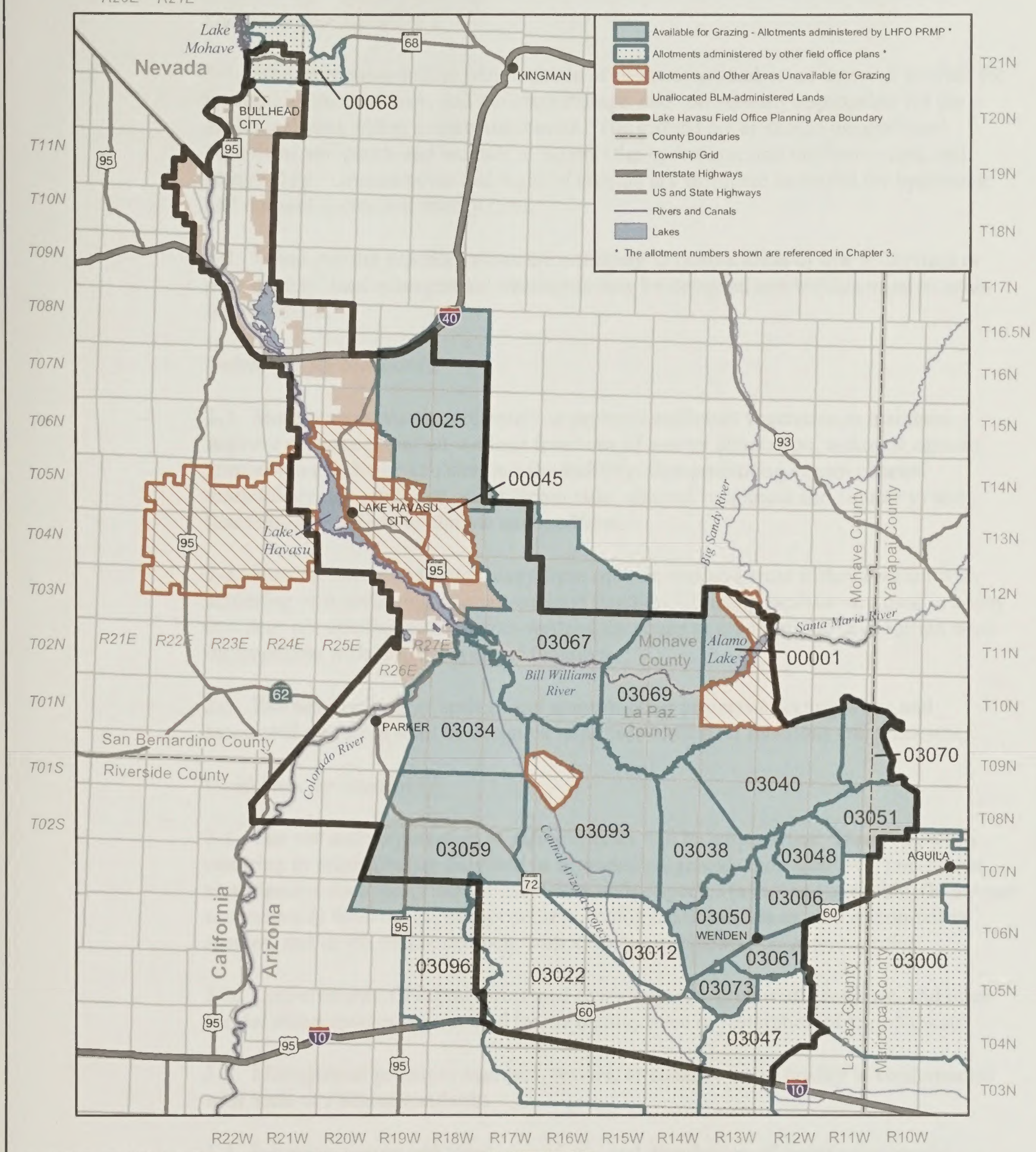


Map 2-5 Grazing Management
Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


R20E R21E
Available for Grazing - Allotments administered by LHFO PRMP *
Allotments administered by other field office plans *
Allotments and Other Areas Unavailable for Grazing
Unallocated BLM-administered Lands
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
* The allotment numbers shown are referenced in Chapter 3.
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
00068
KINGMAN
68
95
40
93
00025
00045
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
03067
Mohave County
Alamo Lake
00001
Bill Williams River
03069
La Paz County
PARKER
03034
62
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
03070
03040
03051
03093
03059
03038
03048
AGUILA
Central Arizona Project
72
03006
60
03050
WENDEN
03012
03061
03000
03096
03022
03073
03047
10
California
Arizona
La Paz County
Maricopa County
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE
Proposed Resource Management Plan/
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0 5 10 20 Miles
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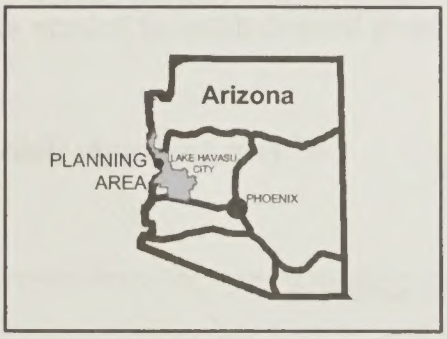


Guidelines for Standard 1

1-1. Management activities will maintain or promote ground cover that will provide for infiltration, permeability, soil moisture storage, and soil stability appropriate for the ecological sites within management units. The ground cover should maintain soil organisms and plants and animals to support the hydrologic and nutrient cycles, and energy flow. Ground cover and signs of erosion are surrogate measures for hydrologic and nutrient cycles and energy flow.

1-2. When grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas of low infiltration or permeability, land management treatments may be designed and implemented to attain improvement.

Guidelines for Standard 2

2-1. Management practices maintain or promote sufficient vegetation to maintain, improve or restore riparian-wetland functions of energy dissipation, sediment capture, groundwater recharge and stream bank stability, thus promoting stream channel morphology (e.g., gradient, width/depth ratio, channel roughness and sinuosity) and functions appropriate to climate and landform.

2-2. New facilities are located away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function. Existing facilities are used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions or are relocated or modified when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions.

2-3. The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect ecological functions and processes.

Guidelines for Standard 3

3-1. The use and perpetuation of native species will be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established non-native species.

3-2. Conservation of Federal threatened or endangered, proposed, candidate, and other special status species is promoted by the maintenance or restoration of their habitats.

3-3. Management practices maintain, restore, or enhance water quality in conformance with State or Federal standards.

3-4. Intensity, season and frequency of use, and distribution of grazing use should provide for growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives.

3-5. Grazing on designated ephemeral (annual and perennial) rangeland may be authorized if the following conditions are met:

- Ephemeral vegetation is present in draws, washes, and under shrubs and has grown to useable levels at the time grazing begins.
- Sufficient surface and subsurface soil moisture exists for continued plant growth.
- Serviceable waters are capable of providing for proper grazing distribution.
- Sufficient annual vegetation will remain on site to satisfy other resource concerns, (i.e., watershed, wildlife, and burros).
- Monitoring is conducted during grazing to determine if objectives are being met.

3-6. Management practices will target those populations of noxious weeds that can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods.

3-7. Management practices to achieve desired plant communities will consider protection and conservation of known cultural resources, including historical sites, and prehistoric sites and plants of significance to Native American peoples.

Criteria for Classifying Allotments as Ephemeral

Allotments may be classified as Ephemeral in accordance with the Special Ephemeral Rule published December 7, 1968. BLM has established criteria based upon the Special Rule through which allotments can be classified as ephemeral. These criteria include:

- Rangelands are within the hot desert biome.
    - ☐ Average annual precipitation is less than 8 inches.
    - ☐ Rangelands produce less than 25 pounds per acre of desirable forage grasses.
    - ☐ The vegetative community is composed of less than 5% desirable forage species.
    - ☐ The rangelands are generally below 3,500 feet in elevation.
    - ☐ Annual production is highly unpredictable and forage availability is of a short duration.
    - ☐ Usable forage production depends on abundant moisture and other favorable climatic conditions.
- Rangelands lack potential to improve existing ecological status and produce a dependable supply of forage through intensive rangeland management practices.

Administrative Actions

Land health standard evaluations would continue on all grazing allotments in accordance with established schedules, grazing regulations and policies. When completing land health evaluations, the criteria for classification as ephemeral will be reviewed as part of the evaluation.

Range improvement projects would be authorized on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with grazing regulations and policies.

Lands and Realty Program

More than 1.3 million acres of federally owned lands are under BLM administration in the LHFO planning area. The Lands and Realty program consists generally of two distinct segments: Land tenure and use authorization. The land tenure segment focuses on acquiring and disposing of lands or interests in lands. The land use authorization segment focuses on public demand requests for ROWs, permits, and leases. Land tenure and use authorization for LHFO are addressed below.

Land Tenure

The land tenure segment of the Lands and Realty program specifies that LHFO will (1) retain all public lands or interests in land that enhance multiple use management, (2) acquire lands or interests in land that complement important resource values and further management objectives, and (3) dispose of lands or interests in lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage or are no longer needed for federal purposes.

Land Management

LHFO would continue to have responsibility for Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) projects lands pursuant to an Interagency Agreement of March 23, 1983, and the guidelines of 613 Department Manual 1 (DM1). About 80,000 acres (see Map 2-6), of land within the planning area are BOR lands, withdrawn from the public lands or acquired from non-federal owners to accommodate BOR projects along the Lower Colorado River. BLM may not dispose of any of these lands without written approval of BOR.

Split estate is property for which the surface estate is owned by one entity and the mineral estate is owned by another entity. For purposes of the Lands and Realty program, split estate refers to federal government ownership of the surface estate and ownership of the mineral estate by another entity. In this situation, BLM may attempt to acquire the mineral estate from the owner(s). For situations in which the federal government owns the mineral estate and another entity owns the surface, see *Mineral Resources* in this section of this RMP.

Land Acquisition

LHFO may acquire lands or interests in lands by purchase using Land and Water Conservation Fund funds or through other funding. BLM may also acquire lands from donations or exchanges. See Appendix G for legal description of lands identified for acquisition in Alternative 1 (No Action).

Acquisition of non-federal lands would be prioritized based on the potential to enhance the conservation and management of threatened or endangered species habitat, riparian habitat, desert tortoise habitat, key big game habitat, or improve the overall manageability of wildlife habitat.

Land Disposal

BLM may dispose of lands or interests through sales, exchanges, conveyance of mineral interests, Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) patents.

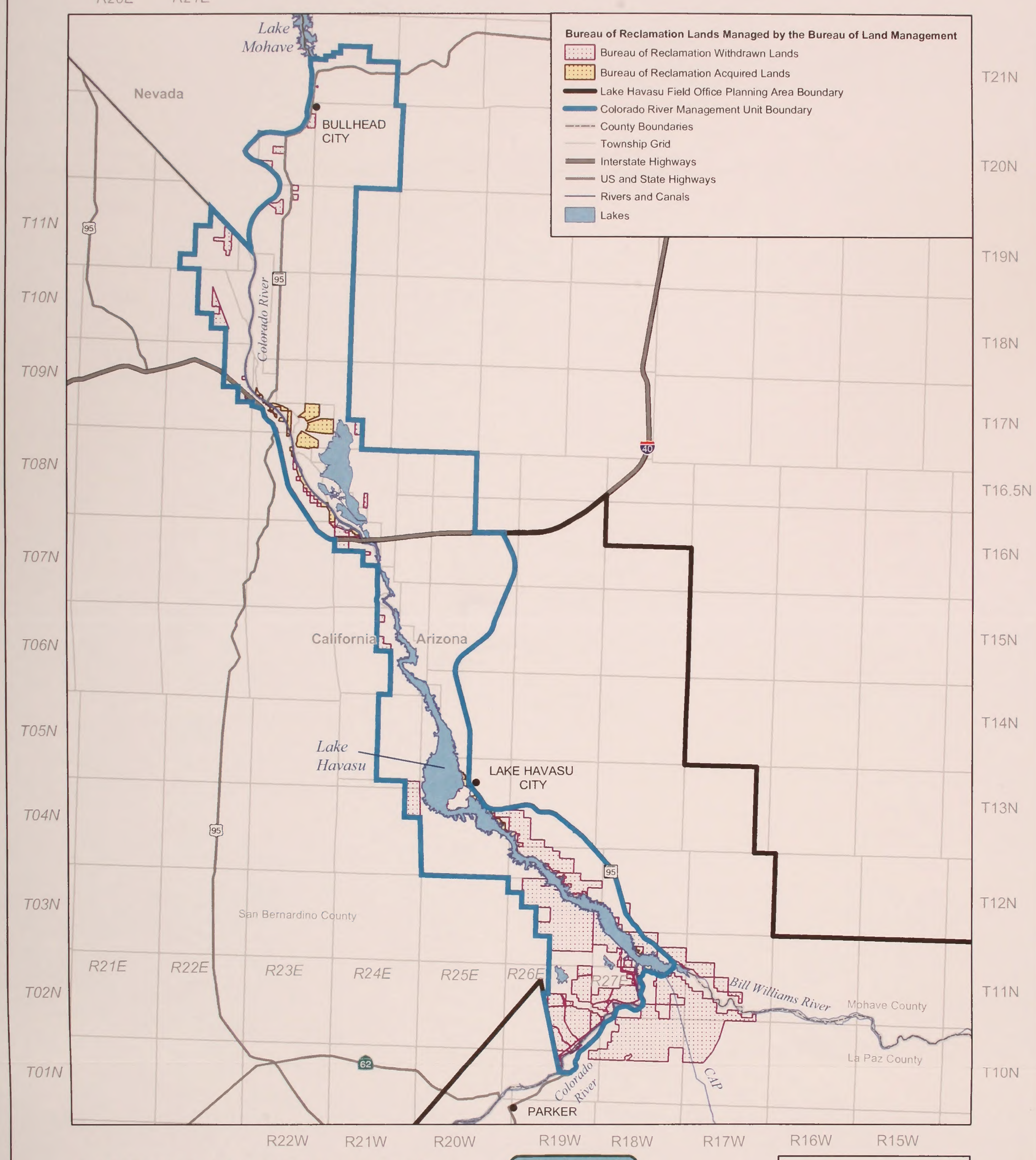
BLM may also use withdrawals in which jurisdiction of the land or interests in lands are transferred to another federal agency. If LHFO discovers an area that needs the protection of a withdrawal, the withdrawal will be processed. If other agencies withdrawals are revoked, BLM will manage the land consistently with the current land use plan.

- Public lands may have potential for disposal when they are isolated and/or difficult to manage. Disposal actions are usually in response to public request or application that results in a title transfer, wherein the lands leave the public domain. All public lands would be retained unless specifically identified for disposal. The criteria for land disposals are listed below.
- Public lands classified, withdrawn, reserved, or otherwise designated as not available or subject to sale are unavailable. A land use plan amendment would be required to dispose of lands not identified for disposal in the current land use plan. All disposal actions are coordinated with adjoining landowners, local governments, and current land users.
- There are two distinct sets of criteria in FLPMA for evaluating whether disposal will serve the national interest. One set is for disposal by sale and the other is for disposal by exchange:
  a) Land disposal by public sale is addressed in Section 203(a) of FLPMA. This section contains three criteria to apply in identifying public lands suitable for disposal by public sale. The criteria, as paraphrased, are that a) the tract of public land is difficult and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency, b) the land is no longer required for a specific purpose, or c) disposal will serve important public objectives.
  b) The criteria for determining which public lands or land interests are available for disposal by exchange are covered in Section 206(a) of FLPMA. These criteria require BLM to consider the public interest by giving full consideration to better federal land management and the needs of state and local people. These include the need of lands for the economy, community expansion, recreation areas, food, fiber, minerals, and fish and wildlife. The criteria also require that the public objectives to be served must be greater on the lands to be acquired than on the lands to be conveyed.

LHFO may dispose of land or interests in land under the Desert Land Entry Act of 1877 or the Indian Allotment Act of 1887. Because no lands have been identified as meeting the criteria for entry under these authorities, none are available for disposal under either authority.

- The Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act of 1954, as amended, authorizes the lease and/or conveyance of BLM-administered lands for recreational or public purposes to state and local governments and to qualified nonprofit organizations under specified conditions at less than the fair market value.

Map 2-6 Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawn and Acquired Lands



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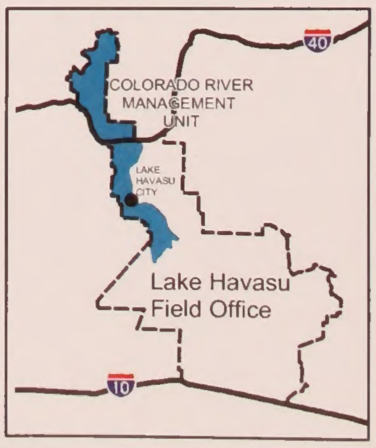


- The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 provides for the conveyance of BLM-administered lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.

Disposal criteria with respect to Endangered Species Act listed, proposed, or candidate species and critical habitat are as follows:

- BLM will not transfer out of federal ownership designated or proposed critical habitat for a listed or proposed threatened or endangered species.
- BLM will not transfer out of federal ownership lands supporting listed or proposed threatened or endangered species if such transfer would be inconsistent with recovery needs and objectives or would likely affect the recovery of the listed or proposed species.
- BLM will not transfer out of federal ownership lands supporting federal candidate species if such action would contribute to the need to list the species as threatened or endangered.

Exceptions to the three previous criteria could occur if the recipient of the lands would protect the species or critical habitat equally well under the Endangered Species Act, such as disposal to a nonfederal governmental agency or private organization if conservation purposes for the species would still be achieved and ensured.

In addition, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, commonly referred to as the Baca Bill, allows BLM to retain receipts from land sales to cover administrative costs and acquire properties. Section 205 of the Act requires that the public land be identified for disposal in an approved land use plan as of July 25, 2000. All the lands identified for disposal in Alternative 1 meet the requirements of the Act. Some of the Baca lands carried forth to the other Alternatives. Those Baca lands identified for disposal in the other Alternatives are identified in Appendix G. Lands identified for disposal that are large enough to show on maps are displayed on Maps 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-10a.

LHFO could also dispose of land or interests in land under the Desert Land Entry Act, the Carey Act, or the Indian Allotment Act. However, because no lands have been identified as meeting the criteria under these authorities, none are available for such disposal.

The Territory of Arizona was established on February 24, 1863, by an Act of Congress. This Act granted sections 16 and 36 of each township for the benefit of Common Schools. Congress also passed the State Enabling Act on June 20, 1910. In addition to the previously designated sections of land, the Enabling Act assigned sections 2 and 32 of each township to be held in trust for the Common Schools. The needs of other public institutions were also considered by Congress and through the Enabling Act and other Acts of Congress, the State of Arizona (State) was to receive approximately 10,900,000 acres of federal lands.

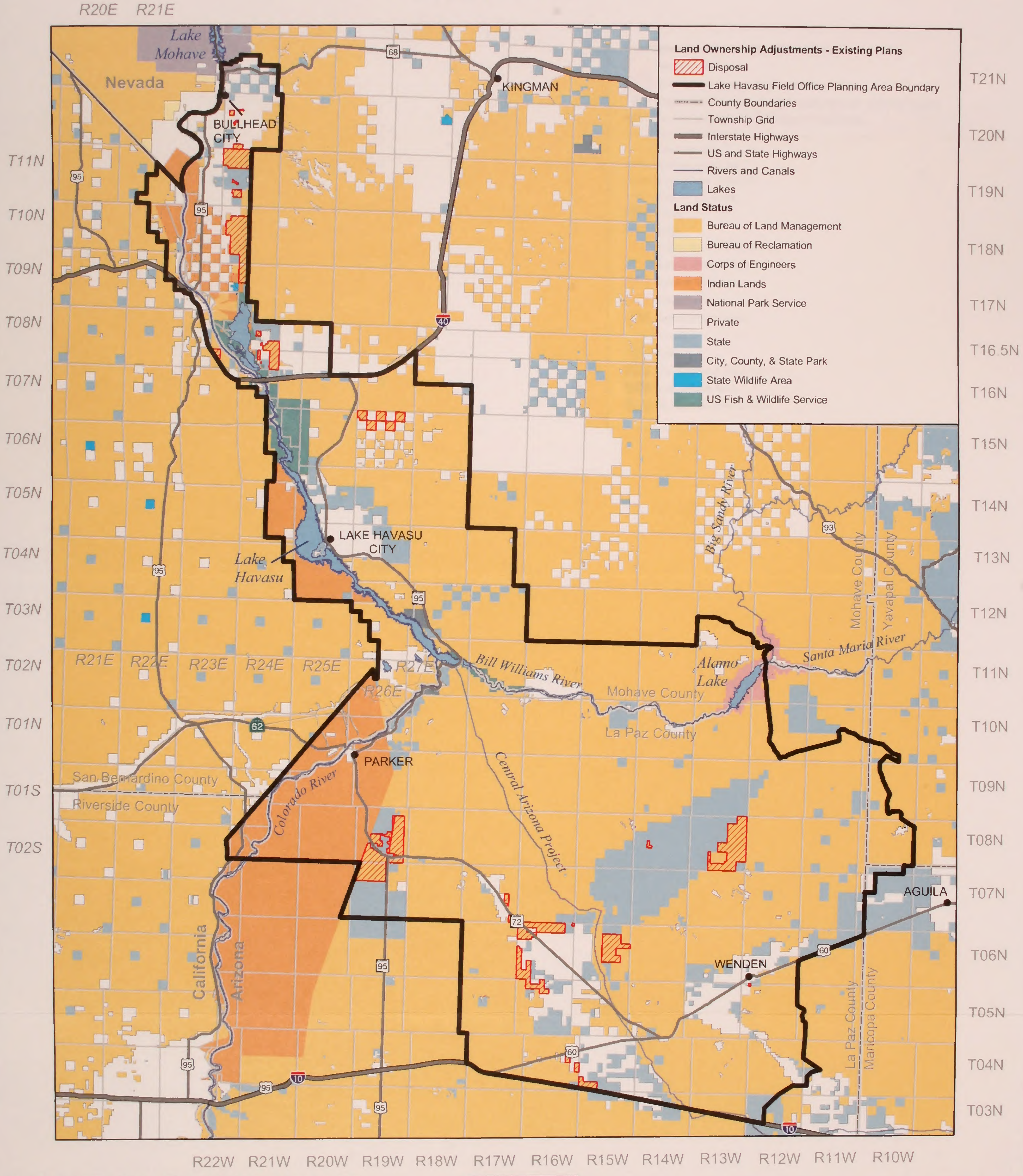
The State acquired its four township Common School sections wherever the land surveys place them. However, in some townships the Common School sections were not available to the State because they had been homesteaded or for other reasons. To ensure that the State received the full amount of land identified for transfer Congress passed legislation that allowed the State to choose (indemnity lieu selection) other federal lands.

The Territory and Enabling Acts left the State with ownership of many scattered noncontiguous parcels. Therefore, the BLM and the Arizona State Land Department have worked and continue to work together to facilitate resource management. To this end the agencies have consolidated their respective land through land exchanges. However, in the late 1980s, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the current language of the Arizona Constitution does not allow the State to exchange its land for other Federal land. Therefore, until the people of the State vote to amend Arizona's Constitution, the State cannot exchange land with BLM.

Considerations for Land Use Allocations (acquisitions) for each alternative are shown below in Table 2-7. A summary of the land use tenure (disposals) for each alternative is shown in Table 2-8. Considerations for Land Use Allocations (disposals) for each alternative are shown below in Table 2-9.

Maps 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-10a show the lands identified for disposal for the different alternatives. The legal descriptions for these alternatives and the existing R&PP leases are listed in Appendix G. Map 2-6 shows the BOR acquired and withdrawn lands managed by BLM.

Map 2-7 Disposal Lands from Existing RMPs
Alternative 1



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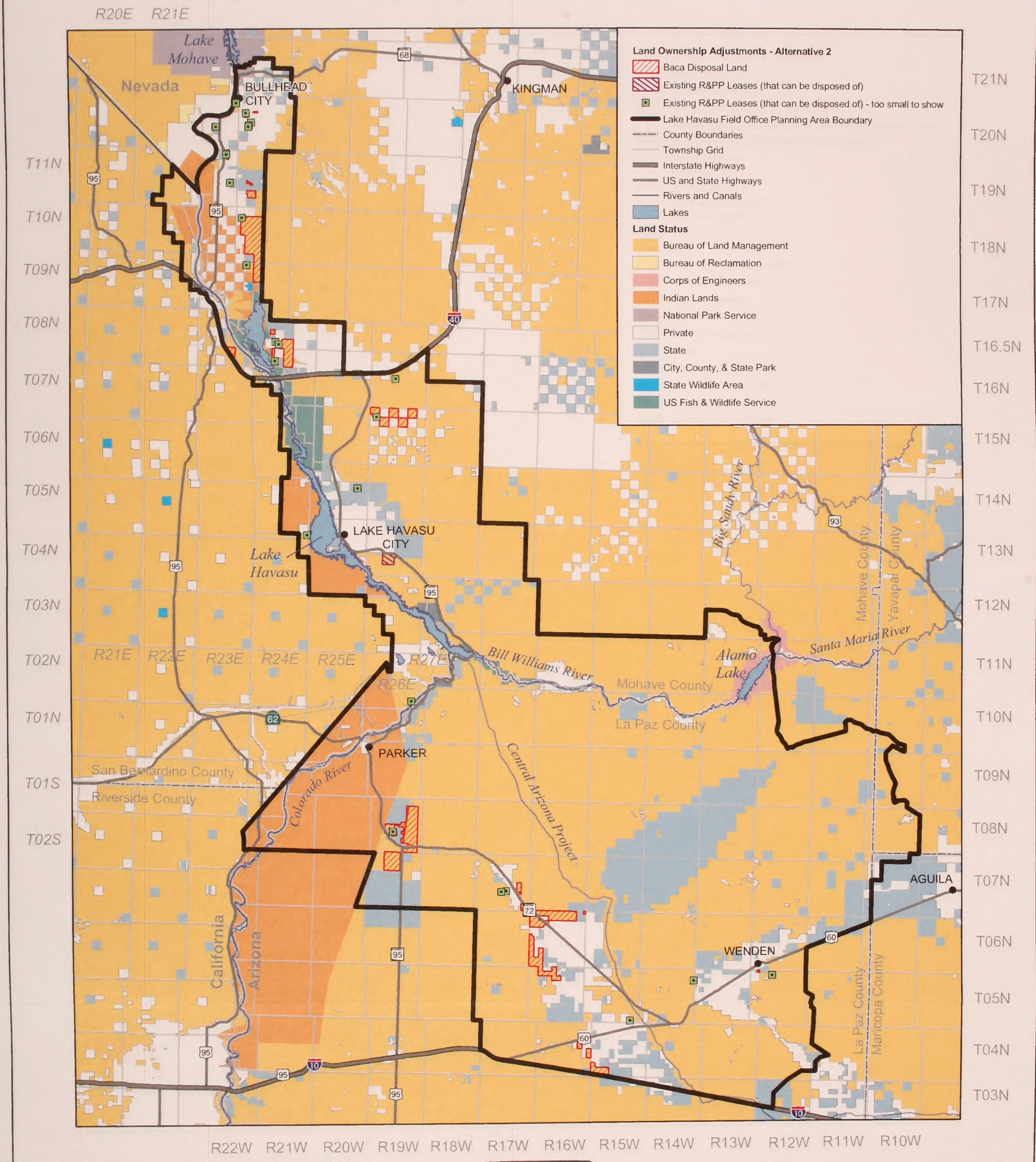
Map 2-8 Disposal Lands - Alternative 2



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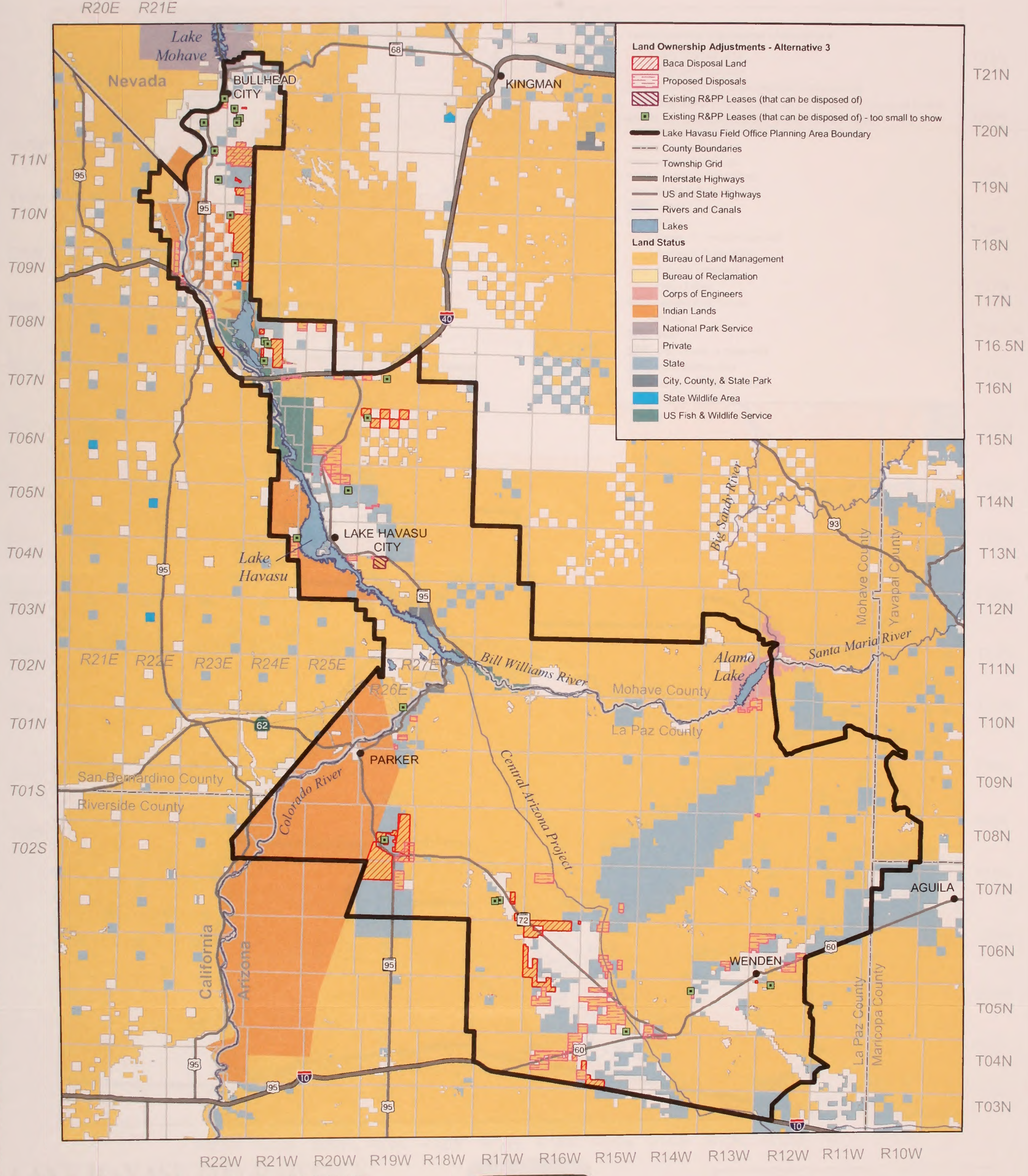
Map 2-9 Disposal Lands - Alternative 3



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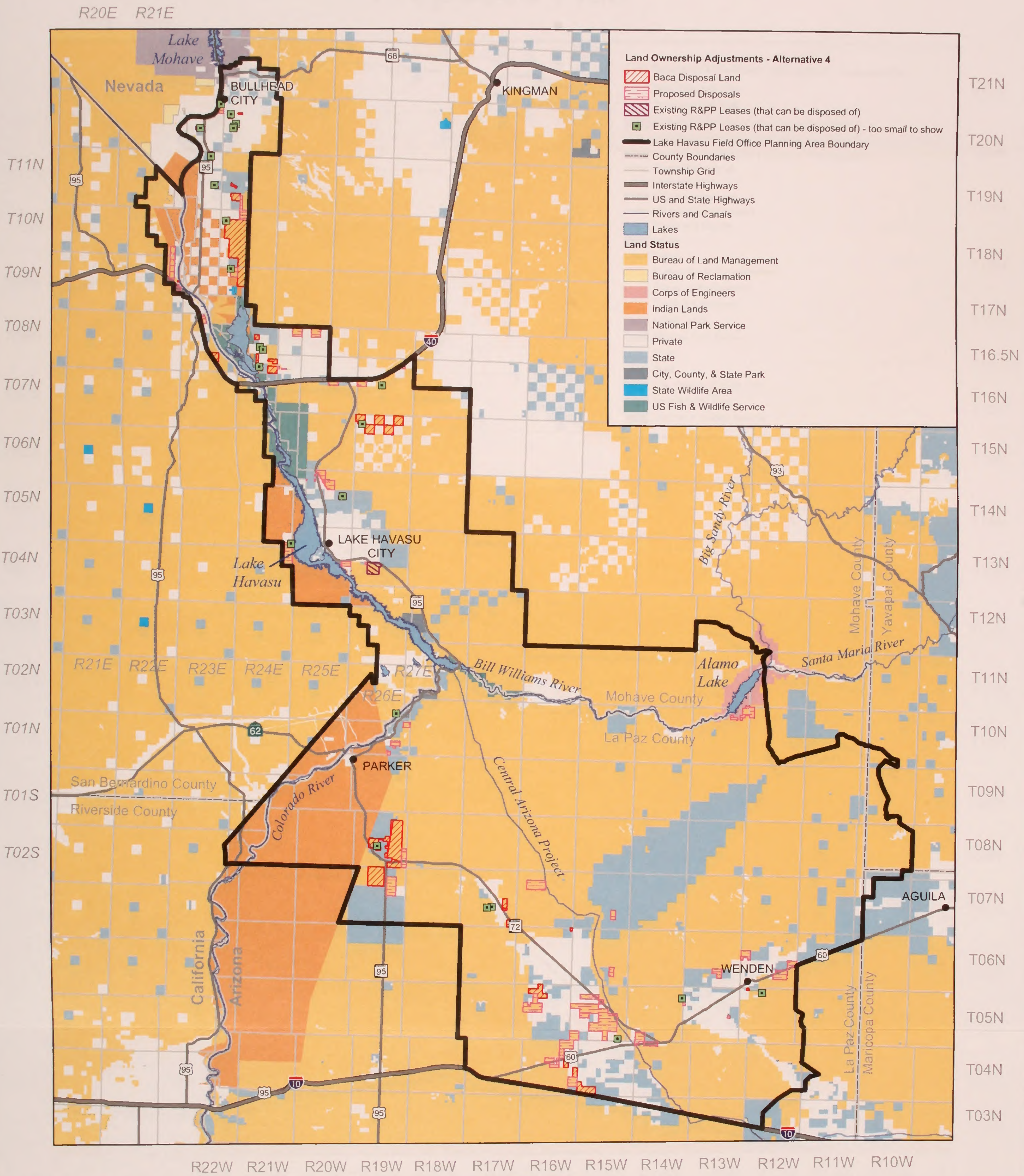
Map 2-10 Disposal Lands - Alternative 4



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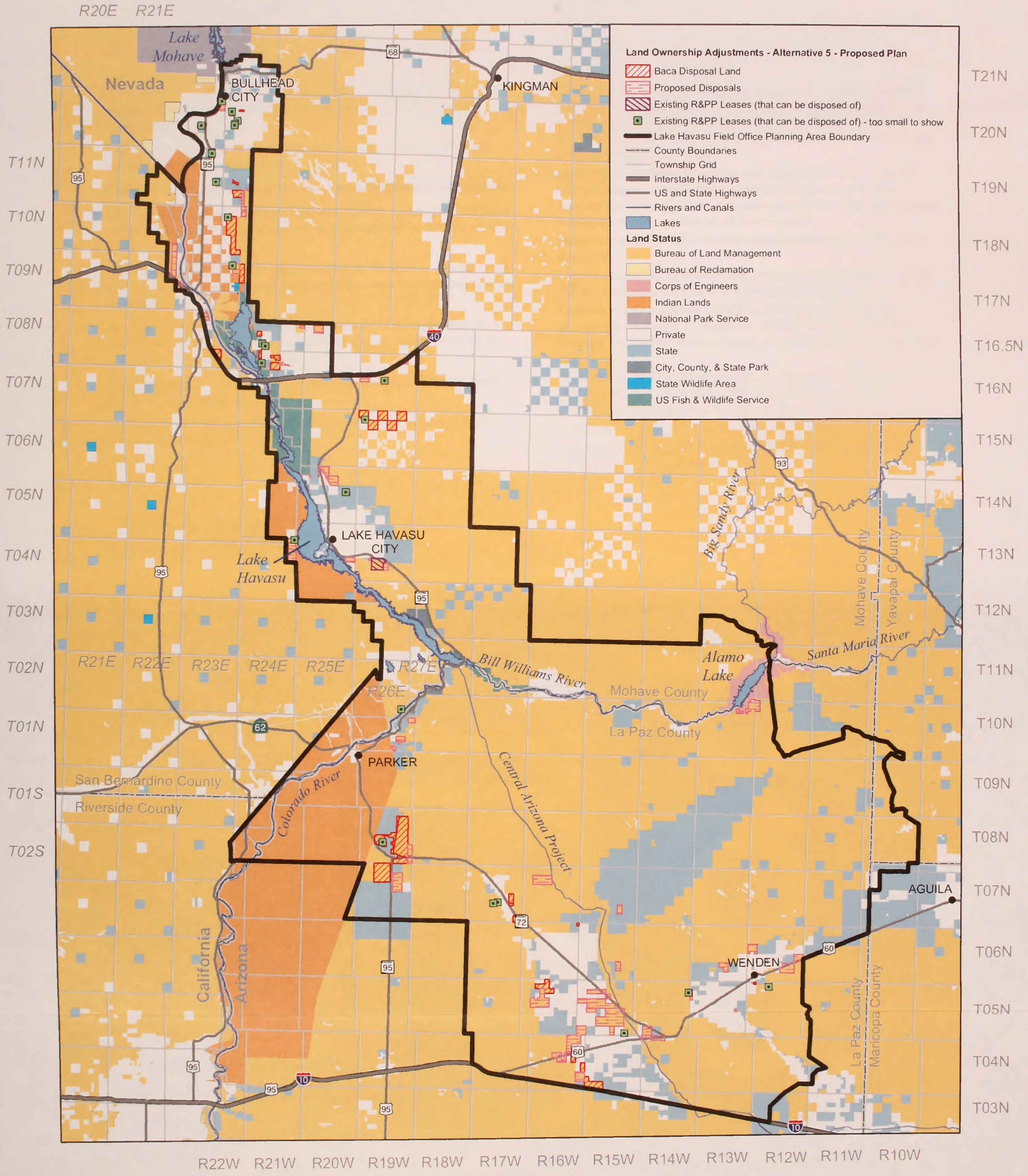
Map 2-10a Disposal Lands - Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


R20E R21E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
Land Ownership Adjustments - Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan
Baca Disposal Land
Proposed Disposals
Existing R&PP Leases (that can be disposed of)
Existing R&PP Leases (that can be disposed of) - too small to show
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
Land Status
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Corps of Engineers
Indian Lands
National Park Service
Private
State
City, County, & State Park
State Wildlife Area
US Fish & Wildlife Service
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
PARKER
WENDEN
AGUILA
Big Sandy River
Bill Williams River
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
Mohave County
Yavapai County
La Paz County
Maricopa County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
California
Arizona
95
68
40
93
62
72
60
10

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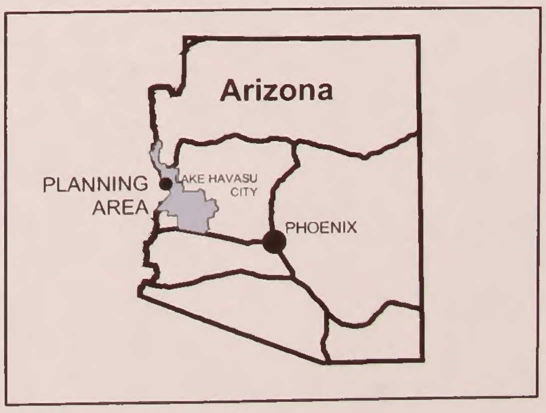

Table 2-7. Land Use Allocations (Acquisitions)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 *Yuma District Resource Management Plan* as amended (YRMP) and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: LHFO will attempt to expand the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area from 1,720 acres to 5,440 acres through the acquisition of private lands along the Bill Williams River. Additional private lands will be identified for acquisition to benefit federal programs. Since 1987, the YRMP identified 14,750 acres. The Yuma District will attempt to acquire 13,632 acres through exchange to benefit Federal programs. These lands will be open to mineral entry and development in accordance with mining law and regulations. Land acquisitions will be considered on a case-by-case basis through exchange, purchase, or donation. There will be no acquisition of private or state land for grazing purposes. The Yuma District will attempt to acquire through exchange 8,280 acres of State and private lands adjacent to or encompassed by priority wildlife areas. BLM will attempt to acquire approximately 9,580 acres of private lands within Category I and II desert tortoise habitat areas through purchase or exchange. The following decisions are derived from the 1995 *Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan* (KRMP) and are applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP: BLM will acquire 2,360 acres of state and 8,040 acres of private lands (surface and subsurface). BLM will retain and acquire lands not identified for disposal, including areas of blocked public ownership.	Acquisition of lands, or interests in lands, including non-federal minerals, would be considered if the three following conditions exist: 1. The lands are free and clear of any hazardous materials, or legal encumbrances. 2. The owners are willing to sell or exchange or donate. 3. One or more of following criteria apply: ▪ Inholdings and easements encompassed within the boundaries of special designated areas (ACEC, WA, Wilderness Study Area [WSA], National Trails, proposed Wild and Scenic River, and so forth) as designated in this RMP. ▪ Properties adjacent to public lands that contain significant cultural resources including, but not limited to, those properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Priority acquisitions would be for lands that contain portions of eligible sites also located on public lands. ▪ Lands made available by willing non-federal landowners that are within Category 1 and II desert tortoise habitat and/or would improve the status of desert tortoise by protecting areas large enough to support viable populations of desert tortoise. ▪ Properties within wildlife habitat management areas as allocated in this RMP. ▪ Properties adjacent to wildlife habitat management areas where the species are jeopardized by future proposed activities. ▪ Properties with important wildlife corridors or properties that provide for continuity of important wildlife corridors where links between fragmented habitats would be made available for movement of species. ▪ Properties within or adjacent to Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) or Recreation Management Zones, or that enhance recreational opportunities available on adjacent public lands. ▪ Lands that provide connectivity for trails or routes. ▪ Properties within areas with high wilderness characteristics as described in this RMP (Alternatives 2, 4 and 5 only).

Table 2-7. Land Use Allocations (Acquisitions)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Proposed Plan)
	- Properties that would consolidate public ownership for the benefit of a resource program.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	LHFO could acquire conservation easements to protect resources within the Special Designations, Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), cultural resource sites, and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs).

Table 2-8. Land Use Allocations (Disposals): Acreages by Land Tenure Category

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Current Leases for Disposal under R&PP Act (acres)				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	2,934	2,934	2,934	2,934
Land Available for Sale, Exchange, and R&PP Leasing and Disposal (acres)				
51,949	31,105	80,611	53,851	47,682
Total Acreage				
51,949	34,039	83,545	56,785	50,616

Table 2-9. Land Use Allocations (Disposals)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: After various land disposal actions the YRMP still has approximately 15,751 acres of land available for disposal through exchange or sale with exchange being the preferred method of disposal. *The following decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP:* BLM would designate approximately 11,974 acres of public land for disposal, preferably through exchange, near growing communities for the purposes of community development, mine expansion, industrial development, etc. The primary acquisition areas are private lands high in resource values, such as wilderness inholdings, and those lands identified in (LR01/B1).	Approximately 34,039 acres would be available for potential disposal. This includes R&PP Leased Lands. See Map 2-8 for location[s] and Appendix G for legal descriptions.[1]	Approximately 83,545 acres for potential disposal. This includes R&PP Leased Lands. See Map 2-9 for location[s] and Appendix G for legal descriptions.[2]	Approximately 56,785 acres would be available for potential disposal. This includes R&PP Leased Lands. See Map 2-10 for location[s] and Appendix G for legal descriptions.[3]	Approximately 50,616 acres would be available for potential disposal. This includes R&PP Leased Lands. See Map 2-10a for location[s] and Appendix G

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[1] This figure is a combination of most of the acres of Alternative 1 plus about 2,917 acres of R&PP-leased land. Approximately 20,724 acres that were identified in Alternative 1 were removed from the disposal list because they conflicted with other BLM programs.

[2] This includes some of the land identified in Alternative 2, the R&PP leased lands, parcels of federal land identified by the public, and recommendations by the LHFO staff. Lands identified by the public were included if they were within the boundaries of the RMP, included a legal description, or were shown on a map in such a manner that BLM could determine the legal description. If the land(s) identified for disposal were on Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) lands managed by BLM under 613 Department Manual 1, they were included if BOR currently has no objections to their disposal. The LHFO staff also identified public lands that met the criteria for disposal. The criteria include, but are not limited to, those lands that are difficult to manage and parcels near communities that would allow for community expansion.

[3] Staff removed about 26,760 acres, identified for disposal in Alternatives 3, because they conflicted with other BLM programs. These programs include but are not limited to rangeland/grazing, wildlife and special designations.

Table 2-9. Land Use Allocations (Disposals)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP: The LGNMFP recommends approximately 17,472 acres for disposal. *The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP (Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan) and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:* Approximately 6,752 acres of public land within the planning unit will be available for either state or private exchange, or transferred under special legislation or public sale. These lands are identified in Appendix H of the final RMP/EIS. A review of the four Management Plans indicates that a total of approximately 51,949 acres remain available for disposal. Map 2-7 shows the general location for Alternative 1; legal descriptions appear in Appendix H.				
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: As part of the land ownership adjustment program for lands covered under the former Yuma RMP, LHFO would seek to consolidate surface and subsurface (mineral) estates under one ownership whenever possible. This practice would eliminate potential problems associated with split estate land and thereby improve	BLM would dispose of federal minerals underlying state and private land and acquire nonfederal minerals underlying public lands to eliminate split estate property. Any lands acquired by BLM would include both the surface and the mineral estate whenever possible.			

Table 2-9. Land Use Allocations (Disposals)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
manageability of the federal, state, or privately owned lands involved. Split estate consolidation would be achieved by exchanges with the states or private owners in accordance with guidelines delineated in Section 206 of FLPMA. Lands acquired by BLM would include both the surface and the mineral estate whenever possible. *The following decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP:* BLM would dispose of federal minerals underlying state and private land and acquire nonfederal minerals underlying public lands to eliminate split estate property. BLM would acquire the following non-federal minerals and close to mineral entry: T. 20 N., R. 21 W., sections 32 (S½) and 33 (all), and T. 19 N., R. 21 W., sections 5 (all), 7 (E½, NW¼, N½SW¼), 9 (all). *The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:* BLM would acquire approximately 7,360 acres of state/private minerals and dispose of approximately 11,170 acres of federal minerals that underlie state or privately owned surface estates. The mineral estates to be acquired and disposed of are listed in Appendix G.				

Use Authorization

LHFO may allow the use of the public lands or interests in lands through issuance of ROWs, leases, and permits. The types of uses that would be authorized by a ROW issued pursuant to Title 5 FLPMA would include access roads, power lines, telephone lines, fiber optic systems, communications facilities, and so forth. Examples of uses authorized pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act include crude oil pipelines and oil and gas pipelines. Typical uses authorized by permits would include filming and establishing and maintaining apiary sites. Table 2-10, Use Authorization was modified to address the issue of memorial monuments on BLM. Alternative 1 (No Action); Not specifically addressed in previous plans. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and Proposed Plan; BLM would not permit placement of memorial monuments on BLM. However, BLM would cooperate with other parties to place memorials to enhance a recreation site or wildlife habitat (e.g., tree or park bench).

To minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate ROWs, the utilization of shared ROWs would be required to the extent practical. Any existing transportation and utility corridors may be designated as transportation and utility corridors pursuant to FLPMA Section 503 [43 USC 1763] without further review. Those portions of I-40, I-10, and SR 60 are designated as transportation corridors, as they occur within existing utility corridors. Table 2-11 is a summary of the existing corridors and the proposed adjustments for each alternative. Table 2-12 lists the Corridor Specifications for each alternative. Table 2-13 shows the written analysis of the various alternatives of the corridors. Maps 2-11 through 2-14 display the locations of the corridors by alternative.

Alternative 1 has approximately 310,928 acres of federal land within the utility corridors. Alternative 2 has approximately 325,106 acres of federal lands within the corridors. Alternative 3 contains approximately 328,516 acres of federal land. Alternatives 4 and the Proposed Plan (Alternative 5) have approximately 307,301 acres within the utility corridors. Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) of 3,100 acres might occur within the utility corridors, distributed throughout the planning area over the life of the plan.

Public lands may also be designated for use as a communications site or a communications facility. A communications facility is a building and/or tower or other physical improvement that is built, installed, or established to house and support authorized communications uses. LHFO communications sites accommodate the wireless systems referred to in the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as well as many other uses, including AM/FM broadcast facilities, commercial mobile radios, private mobile radios, and microwaves on designated communications sites located on mountaintops. Table 2-14 lists the communication sites and the recommendations under each alternative.

Maps 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, and 2-14 show the utility corridors and communication sites for the different alternatives.

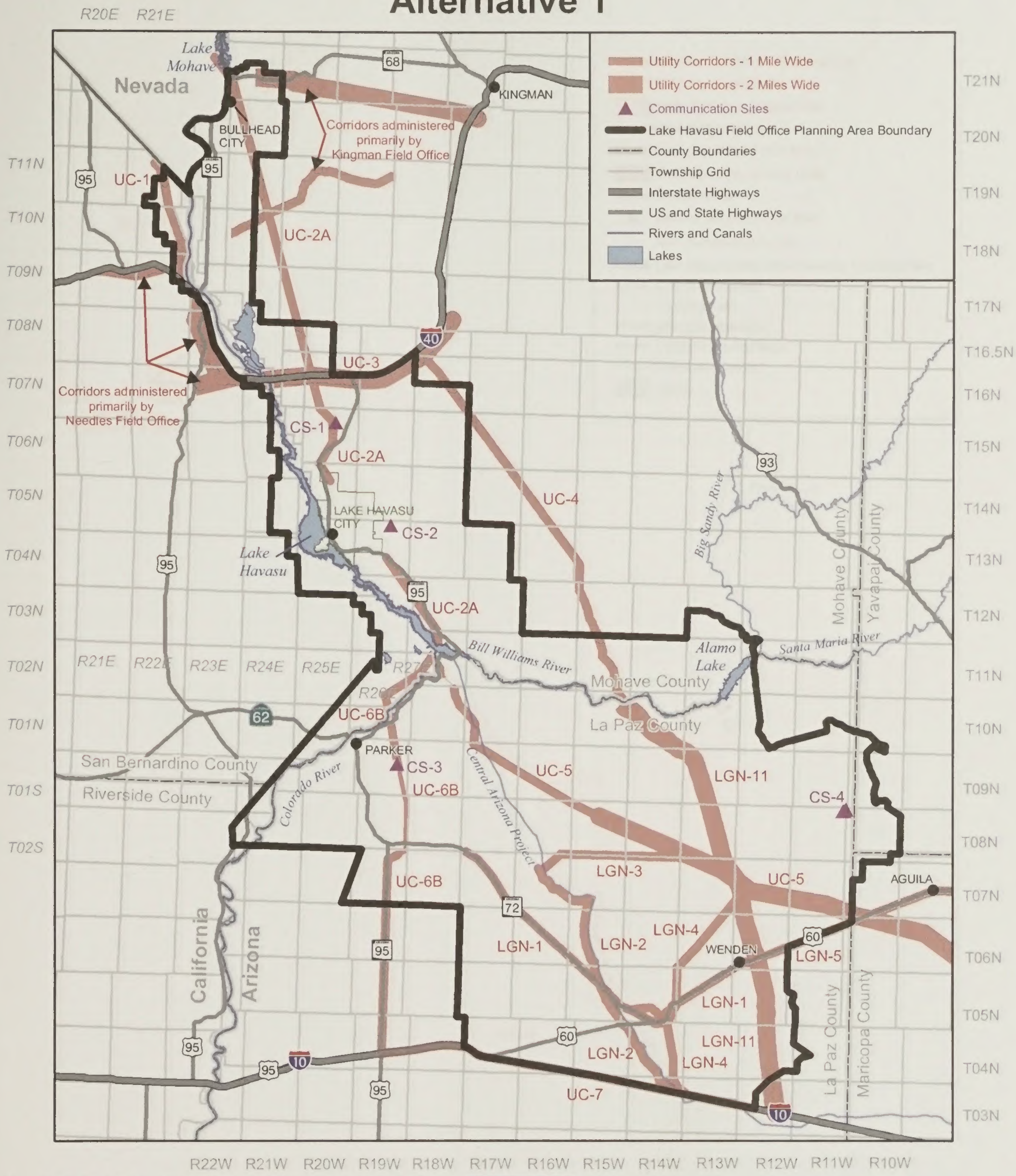
Table 2-10. Use Authorization

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Proposed Plan)
Agricultural lands that are not leased will revert to uses that would benefit other programs carried out by the Yuma District, such as development for recreational use and return to natural condition for use as wildlife habitat.	When lands currently managed under agricultural lease no longer are authorized for agricultural use they would revert to uses that would benefit other programs carried out by BLM or return to natural condition for use as wildlife habitat in accordance with the *Lower Colorado River Multiple Species Conservation Program* (LCRMSCP).
BLM would continue to lease recreation areas for concessions, state parks, and county parks to ensure that recreation opportunities are provided for the public. Private enterprise will continue to provide services and facilities that are responsive to public needs and are appropriate in intensively developed public lands through concession leases.	BLM would continue to lease recreation areas for concessions, state parks, county parks, and city parks in accordance with the desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings.
No sand and gravel permits or new utility ROWs would be authorized in the three areas managed under special prescriptions. No additional utility ROWs would be authorized in the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area; except applications for terminal utility distribution lines to serve private land may be accepted and considered to the extent needed to provide reasonable access pursuant to federal law.	Within the boundaries of Special Designations (such as but not limited to: ACEC, WSA, proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers, etc.) as identified in this RMP, no new utility and roads ROWs would be authorized, with the exception of utilities and access roads that provide service to nonfederal land within these areas. One additional ROW would be issued in the proposed Crossman Peak Scenic ACEC to authorize an existing building and two towers on public land in T. 14 N., R. 19 W. section 13, lot 1. The LHFO may issue ROWs to ADOT for the construction and associated activities of the realignment of SR 95 through the Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural ACEC.
Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be avoided in priority wildlife habitat areas. In the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area, no additional mineral material removal permits or ROWs will be authorized. Off-highway vehicle use will continue to be limited to existing roads and trails (YRMP Amend #3).	Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be avoided in WHAs if practicable.
Memorial monuments are not specifically addressed.	BLM would not permit placement of memorial monuments on BLM. However, BLM would cooperate with other parties to place memorials (e.g., tree or park bench) to enhance a recreation site or wildlife habitat.
ROWs within proposed Bullhead Bajada ACEDC not specifically mentioned.	If ADOT realigns SR 95 through the proposed Bullhead Bajada ACEC, BLM would issue a ROW for the realigned SR 95 and ROWs for the associated work including but not limited to drainage, temporary work areas, etc.

Table 2-11. ROW Corridors Designations Summary (See Maps 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, and 2-14)

ROW Corridor/Location	Width in Miles	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 Proposed Plan
California Desert Conservation Area "F" (CA) (UC-1)	1	Identified	Rerouted and designated		Dropped	
Western Utility Group (WUG 1) (new)	1	N/A	N/A	Designated		
Interstate 40 (UC-3)	1–2	Identified	Rerouted and designated			
Davis-Parker "A" (UC-2A)	1					
Parker-Blaisdell "B"-(UC-6B)	1					
Parker-Liberty (UC-5)	1–2					
Central Arizona Project (CAP) (LGN-2)	1	Designated	Rerouted and designated			Route returned to original location
Bouse-Salome [Adjust] (LGN-1)	1		Rerouted, adjust and designated			
El Paso Natural Gas (LGN-11)	2	Identified	Rerouted and designated			
San Juan Crossover (UC-4)	1		Designated			
Interstate 10 (UC-7)	1	Designated				
Bouse-Harcuvar (LGN-3)	1					
Little Harquahala (LGN-4)	1					
Wenden-Wickenburg (LGN-5)	1					
State Route 60 (UC-8) (new)	1	N/A	Designated			
Western Utility Group (WUG 2) (new)	1	N/A	N/A	Designated		

Map 2-11 Utility Corridors and Communication Sites
Alternative 1



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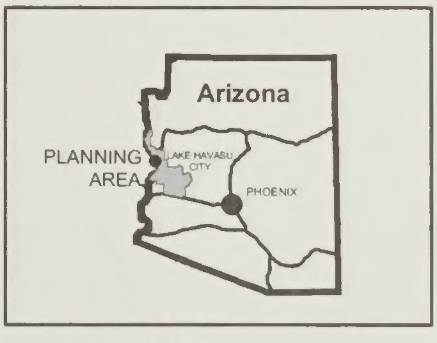
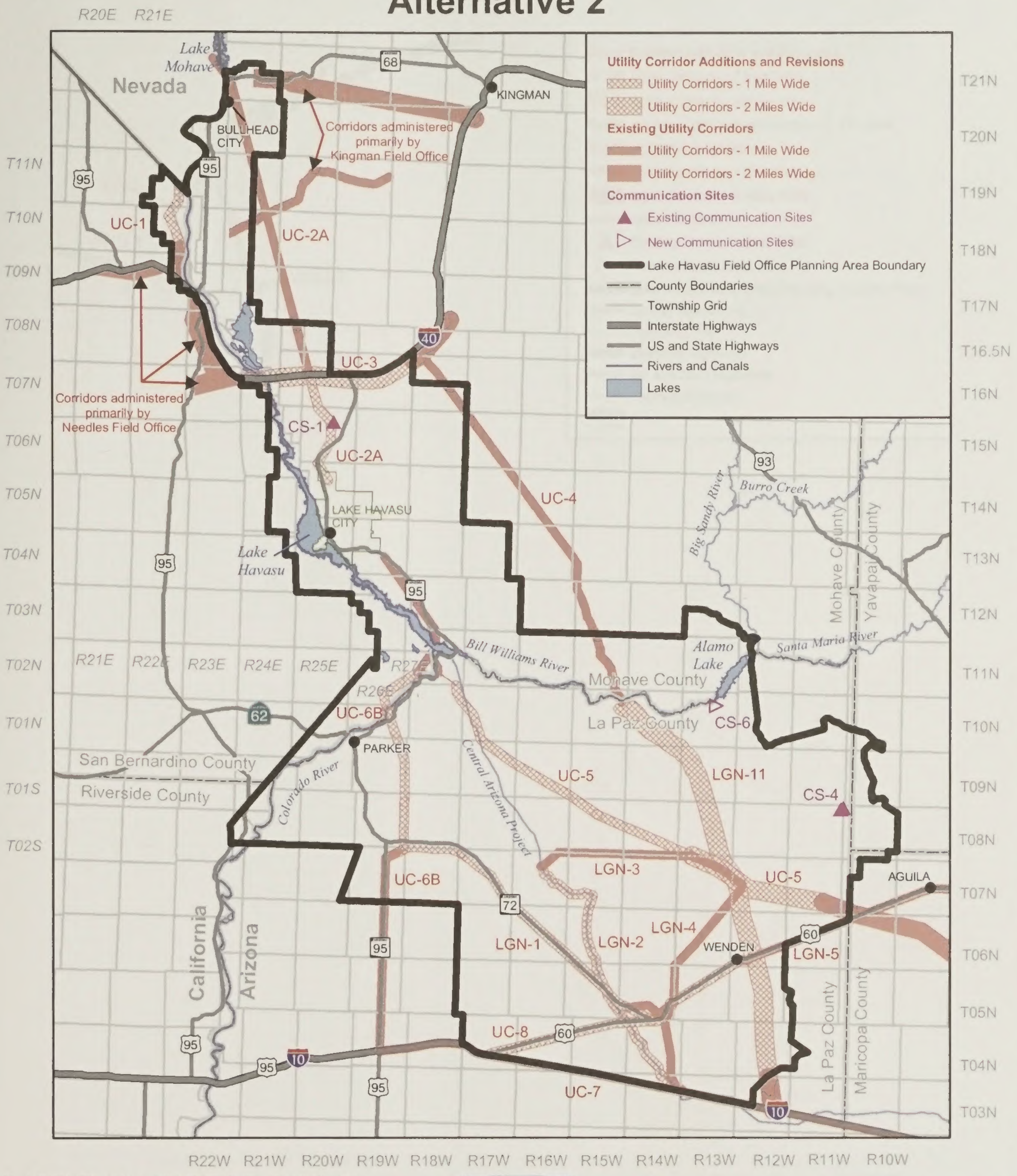


Map 2-11 Utility Corridors and Communication Sites Alternative 1

Map 2-12 Utility Corridors and Communication Sites
Alternative 2


Utility Corridor Additions and Revisions
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Existing Utility Corridors
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Communication Sites
Existing Communication Sites
New Communication Sites
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
Lake Mohave
Nevada
68
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
Corridors administered primarily by Kingman Field Office
95
UC-1
UC-2A
Corridors administered primarily by Needles Field Office
40
UC-3
CS-1
UC-2A
UC-4
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
93
Burro Creek
Big Sandy River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R27E R26E
Mohave County
La Paz County
CS-6
62
UC-6B
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
UC-5
LGN-11
CS-4
LGN-3
UC-5
AGUILA
UC-6B
72
LGN-4
LGN-1
LGN-2
WENDEN
60
LGN-5
California
Arizona
La Paz County
Maricopa County
UC-8
UC-7
10
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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Final Environmental Impact Statement

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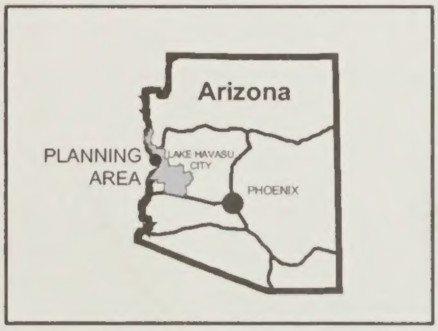
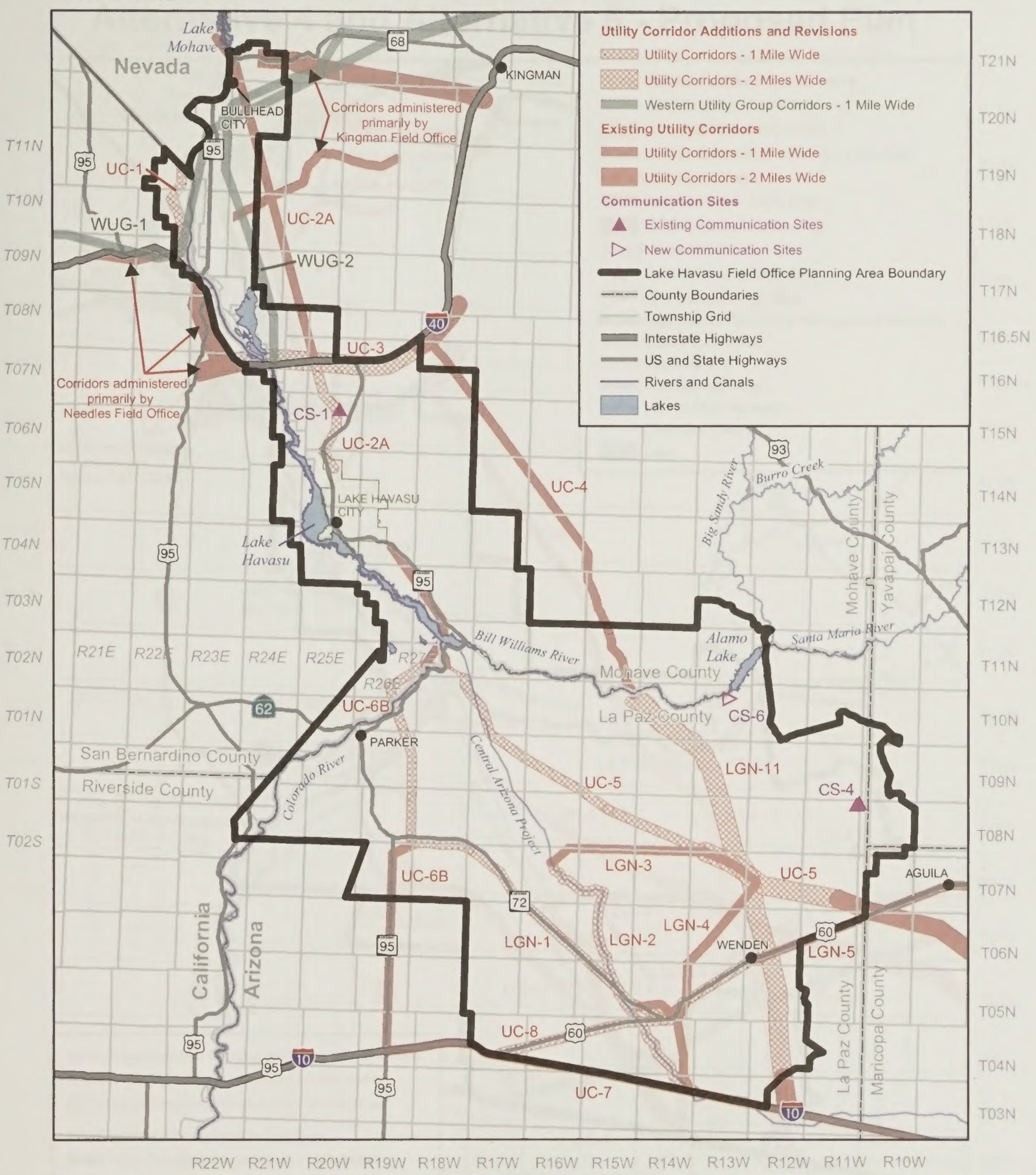


Map 2-13 Utility Corridors and Communication Sites
Alternative 3


Utility Corridor Additions and Revisions
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Western Utility Group Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Existing Utility Corridors
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Communication Sites
Existing Communication Sites
New Communication Sites
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R27E R26E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
Corridors administered primarily by Kingman Field Office
Corridors administered primarily by Needles Field Office
UC-1
UC-2A
WUG-1
WUG-2
UC-3
CS-1
UC-4
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Bill Williams River
Alamo Lake
Santa Maria River
Burro Creek
Big Sandy River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
La Paz County
CS-6
UC-6B
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
UC-5
LGN-11
CS-4
LGN-3
LGN-1
LGN-2
LGN-4
LGN-5
WENDEN
AGUILA
UC-8
UC-7
California
Arizona
Maricopa County
68 95 40 93 62 72 60 10

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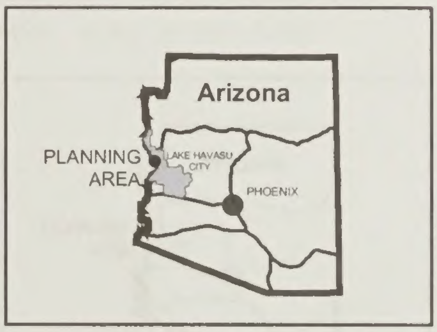
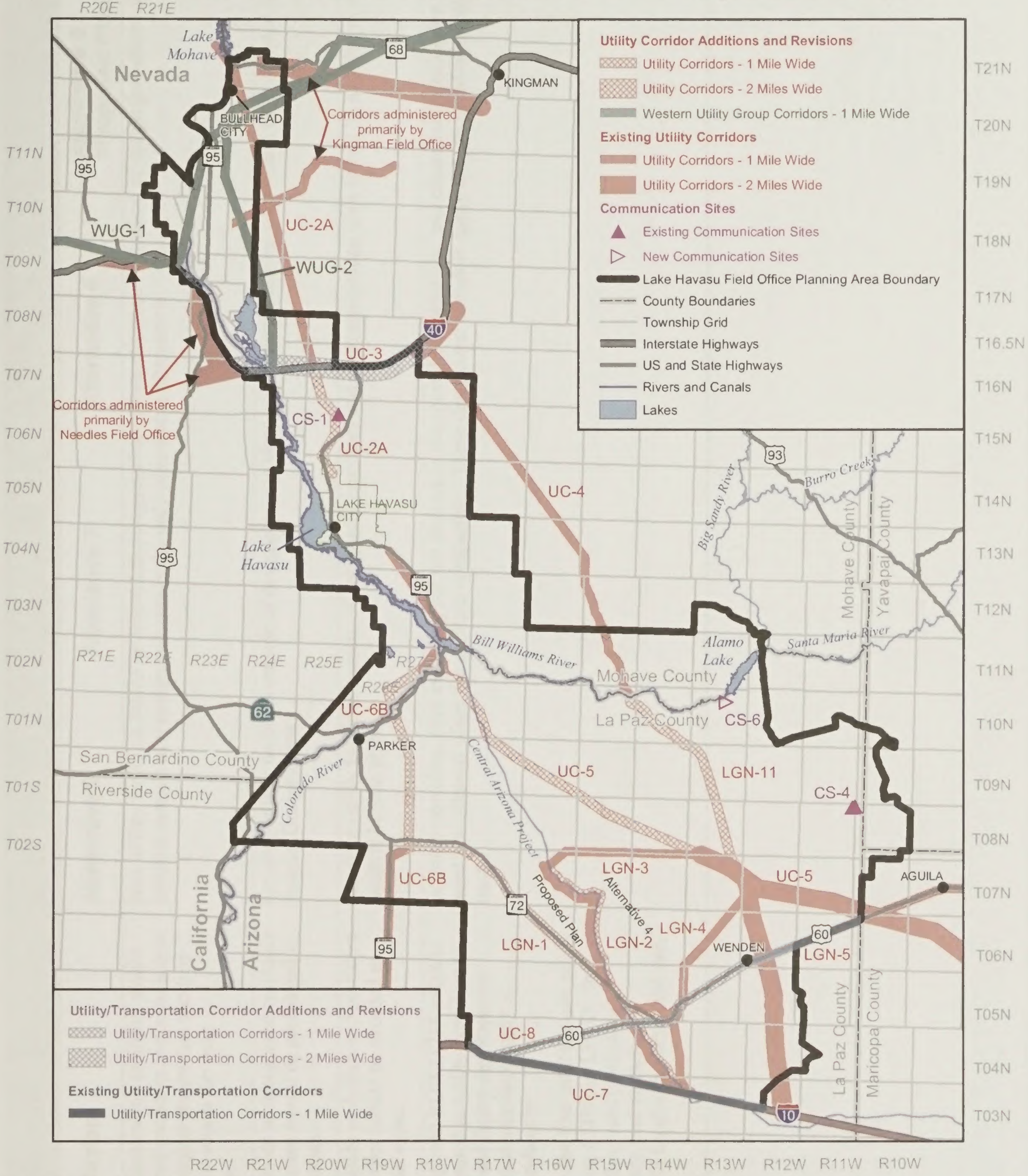


Map 2-14 Utility/Transportation Corridors and Communication Sites Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


Utility Corridor Additions and Revisions
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Western Utility Group Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Existing Utility Corridors
Utility Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Communication Sites
▲ Existing Communication Sites
▷ New Communication Sites
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
Utility/Transportation Corridor Additions and Revisions
Utility/Transportation Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
Utility/Transportation Corridors - 2 Miles Wide
Existing Utility/Transportation Corridors
Utility/Transportation Corridors - 1 Mile Wide
R20E R21E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
Lake Mohave
Nevada
68
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
Corridors administered primarily by Kingman Field Office
95
UC-2A
WUG-1
WUG-2
40
UC-3
Corridors administered primarily by Needles Field Office
CS-1
UC-2A
UC-4
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
95
95
93
Burro Creek
Big Sandy River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
Mohave County
La Paz County
CS-6
62
UC-6B
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
UC-5
LGN-11
CS-4
LGN-3
Alternative 4
UC-5
AGUILA
UC-6B
72
Proposed Plan
LGN-4
LGN-1
LGN-2
WENDEN
60
LGN-5
95
California
Arizona
La Paz County
Maricopa County
UC-8
60
UC-7
10

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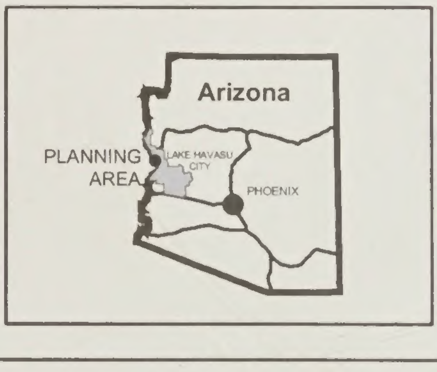


Table 2-12. Corridors (Specifications)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
New utility and communication facilities would be located in designated corridors and sites unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area is the only practicable alternative.	New utility facilities would be located in designated corridors unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area is the only practicable alternative.			
Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be prohibited in special management areas.	Locating utility facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be prohibited in Special Designations.			
Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be avoided in priority wildlife habitat areas.	Locating utility facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be avoided in priority wildlife habitat areas.			
Nine existing and proposed ROWs (214 miles in total) would be designated as utility corridors to accommodate recent and future development needs. These designated corridors apply to BLM-administered lands only. BLM would establish the four multiple-use utility corridors along existing ROWs in LHFO. In these corridors, all utility uses (including transportation, pipelines, and electrical transmission lines) will be allowed when the uses are compatible.	In utility corridors, uses including but not limited to transportation, pipelines, and electrical transmission lines would be allowed when the uses are compatible. These designated corridors apply only to BLM-administered lands.			

Table 2-13. Corridors Dropped, Designated, and Rerouted

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Portions of the Parker-Liberty, California Desert Conservation Area "F," (**UC-1**) Davis-Parker "A," (UC2A) and Parker-Blaisdell (UC-6B) corridors are constrained or routed to protect natural values and to promote consistency with other government agencies.	**UC-1** Rerouted out of Dead Mountain Wilderness	**UC-1** Rerouted out of Dead Mountain Wilderness; adjacent to WUG 1	**UC-1 Dropped** because of proximity to WUG 1 and because it does not connect to any northern corridors	
Western Utility Group (**WUG 1**) not addressed in existing plan.	NA	**WUG 1 Designated** because it connects to existing northern corridors		
Portions of the Parker-Liberty, California Desert Conservation Area "F," (UC-1) Davis-Parker "A," (**UC2A**) and Parker-Blaisdell (UC-6B) corridors are constrained or routed to protect natural values and to promote consistency with other government agencies.		**UC2A Designated and rerouted**. This corridor was rerouted so that it avoids the Needles Wilderness.		
Portions of the Parker-Liberty, California Desert Conservation Area "F," (UC-1) Davis-Parker "A," (UC2A) and Parker-Blaisdell (**UC-6B**) corridors are constrained or routed to protect natural values and to promote consistency with other government agencies.		**UC-6B Designated and rerouted**. This corridor was rerouted around Black Peak so that it avoids a significant Native American site. It was also widened to a 1-mile width from a 0.5-mile width south of Black Peak.		
Interstate 40 **UC-3** connects to corridors managed primarily by the Needles Field Office. Portions of the current route go through the Needles Wilderness.		Interstate 40 **UC-3** **Designated and Rerouted** out of Needles Wilderness.		
Establish the Parker to Liberty (**UC-5**) corridor with strict control on the placement of the future rights-of-way. Future rights-of-way will be constructed as closely as possible to existing structures to lessen impacts to the sand dune habitat. The Parker-Liberty (**UC-5**) corridor narrows to 330 feet where its passes adjacent lambing grounds in the Buckskins Mountains.		**UC-5 Designated and Rerouted**. This corridor was rerouted so that it avoids the Gibraltar Mountain and East Cactus Plain Wildernesses. A portion of this corridor has a width of 2 miles to accommodate projects that also use other corridors such as LGN-3, LGN-4, LGN-5, and LGN-11. The segment that is 2 miles in width was reduced by approximately 10 miles in length and now stops at the northern boundary of corridor LGN-3. The corridor is being widened to 1,100 feet for usability. Even at this greater width, the corridor still avoids sensitive bighorn sheep habitat and other important resource areas in the Buckskin Mountains.		

Table 2-13. Corridors Dropped, Designated, and Rerouted

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Establish the CAP corridor with a 1-mile-wide corridor. All new ROWs will be issued south of the existing aqueduct.		**CAP (LGN-2) Designated and rerouted**. The route of this corridor was changed so that projects can occur on both sides of the canal. This change allows new projects to avoid crossing the canal.		**LGN-2** returned to original route
Bouse-Salome (LGN-1). This corridor stops near the community of Bouse AZ.		**LGN-1 Designated, Adjusted and rerouted**. This corridor was adjusted to connect to UC-6B near Parker South AZ and rerouted to avoid the Cactus Plain WSA.		
El Paso Natural Gas. Establish a 2-mile-wide El Paso Natural Gas Company (LGN-11) corridor, reducing the size of the corridor to 1 mile in width at the Bill Williams River crossing.		LGN-11 Designated and rerouted. This corridor connects to the 1-mile-wide San Juan Crossover (UC-4) on the south side of the Bill Williams River. Currently this corridor has a width of 2 miles intended to accommodate projects that also use other corridors such as LGN-3, LGN-4, LGN-5, and UC-5. At approximately the meeting point of T. 7 and 8 N., R. 13 W. these corridors divide and go in different directions. At this point LGN-11 width was reduced to 1 mile. The corridor was rerouted so that it no longer runs through the Rawhide Wilderness.		
San Juan Crossover (UC-4).		**UC-4 Designated.** This 1-mile-wide corridor starts and ends on the south side of the Bill Williams where it connects to LGN-11.		
Interstate 10 (UC-7). Bouse-Harcuvar (LGN-3). Little Harquahala (LGN-4). Wenden-Wickenburg (LGN-5).		**Continue with Designated UC-7, LGN-3, LGN-4, LGN-5** (Alternative 1).		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans		**Designated UC-8**. This is a new corridor. It has a width of 1 mile and connects to LGN-4 and UC-7.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans		**Designated WUG 2.** This is a new corridor that connects to I-40.		

Table 2-14. Communication Sites: Designated, Renamed, and Undesignated

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Smith Peak Communication Site (CS)-4. Undesignated	Designated			
Citizens Utilities/Mohave Mountain (CS-1): Designated	Designated/renamed			
Black Peak (CS-3): Designated	Undesignated			
American Cable TV (CS-2): Designated	Undesignated			
Alamo Dam (CS-6): Not addressed in LUPs	Designated			
Four communications sites, totaling 21acres, would be designated to accommodate present and future needs. The designated sites and their acreages are listed in Table 26 of the former Yuma RMP and shown on Map 2-11.	These Alternatives would carry over two designated communications sites, and designate one new site. The communications sites are listed in the above and shown on Maps 2-12, 2-13, and 2-14. The Alamo Dam site represents the new communications site. The designated Citizens Utilities site would be renamed the Mohave Mountain communications site. This Alternative would also undesignate the American Cable TV and Black Peak communication sites. No new users would be authorized at these sites.			
All communication facilities on Black Peak — one of the nine sites proposed for designation under Alternative 5—would be phased out and relocated at a suitable site through negotiation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes and the site lessees.	All communication facilities on Black Peak would be phased out and relocated at a suitable site through negotiation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes and the site lessees.			
Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and communications sites would be prohibited in special management areas.	Locating communication facilities outside of designated corridors and communication sites would be prohibited in ACEC, WAs, WSAs, and nationally eligible cultural sites Alternatives 2, 3, and 4.			
New utility and communication facilities would be located in designated corridors and sites unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area is the only practicable alternative.	New communication facilities would be located in designated communication sites or corridors unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area are the only practicable alternative.			

As stated in Executive Order 13212, the Energy Project Streamlining process requires expediting production, transportation, and conservation of energy. The preferred action of the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) Wind Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Bureau of Land Management June 2005.) is the limited wind energy development alternative, which would allow additional wind energy development on BLM-administered lands only where it currently exists or is under development, or where it is approved for development at the time the Record of Decision for this PEIS is published. Future expansion of wind energy development would be restricted to six specific areas; however, no additional BLM-administered lands would be opened up for development. Current requirements for processing applications for wind energy site testing and for monitoring and commercial wind energy development projects are set forth in BLM's 2002 Interim Wind Energy Development Policy (IM No. 2003-020).

The BLM Washington Office issued IM 2001-142, which instructed BLM to expedite the processing of all energy-related actions in the most efficient manner without jeopardizing significant resources or violating any of the environmental laws. The analysis conducted in the Wind Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Bureau of Land Management 2005) supports the amendment of specific lands use plans where potentially developable wind resources are located.

Mineral Resources

The minerals program consists of three categories: Saleable, Leasable, and Locatable. Saleable minerals (also referred to as mineral materials) include sand, gravel, and common varieties of stone and clay. These materials are sold to the public, on request, at fair market value or are provided to federal, state, and local government agencies through free-use permits. Leasable minerals include, but are not limited to, oil, gas, coal, sodium, potassium, and geothermal resources. Locatable minerals are those minerals that are appropriated by the public under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Locatable minerals include, but are not limited to, metals such as gold, silver, zinc, manganese, copper, and uncommon varieties of stone.

Subject to valid existing rights at the time of designation, all WAs are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and closed mineral leasing and mineral material disposal. The designated WAs cover a total of 120,599 acres.

Saleable Minerals

The reasonable foreseeable development (RFD) scenario for saleable minerals would be 40 new mineral material sites distributed throughout the planning area over the life of the plan, disturbing a maximum of 1,000 acres. The disturbed areas would be reclaimed when they were no longer needed or the permit expires.

Leasable Minerals

Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

The RFD for oil, gas, and geothermal resources for the life of the plan would be a maximum of 10 holes drilled. BLM does not anticipate that any of these wells would be capable of production. The 10 holes would be dispersed throughout the planning area, with each drill hole disturbing an area of 5 to 7 acres, including the access road. The pads and associated access roads would subsequently be reclaimed.

Coal

There are no known coal resources within the planning area. It is not expected that a coal lease would be issued or a coal mine developed.

Other Solid Leasable Minerals

The RFD for other solid leasable minerals for the life of the plan would be a maximum of three exploration permits issued, resulting in a maximum of six exploration holes drilled, with minerals found but not in sufficient a quantity or quality to anticipate development. Each exploratory drilling would disturb 5 to 7 acres, including any access roads. Maximum area of disturbance would be 42 acres for roads and pads, which would be reclaimed.

Locatable Minerals

The RFD for locatable minerals would be three to five new exploration level notices submitted per year for 20 years that would disturb a maximum of 5 acres per notice. There would be 5 to 10 new small locatable mineral operations developed over the life of the plan, which would disturb approximately 20 acres at each operation. There may be one large mine that may disturb 200 to 300 acres. The total estimated disturbance related to new mining exploration and operations over the life of the plan is 1,000 acres.

Table 2-15. Saleable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Establish community gravel pits where appropriate (all sales would be made from these pits).	Community pits would not be authorized.	Community pits would be authorized on a case-by case basis.		
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Sand and gravel permits will not be authorized on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas. (See also the *Cultural Resource Management* section of this chapter.)	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Swansea Townsite, and cultural sites and areas and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use and Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	Mineral material development would be authorized on cultural sites and areas and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use and Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Swansea Townsite, and cultural sites and areas and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use and Special Cultural Resource Management Areas.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Swansea Townsite, cultural sites and areas, and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use.
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: No sand and gravel permits or new utility rights-of-way will be authorized on the four areas managed under special prescriptions (Whipple Mountains, Aubrey Hills, Gibraltar Mountains (now wilderness), and Cactus Plain).	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Lake Havasu SMRA and the Cactus Plain WSA.	Mineral material development would be authorized in the Lake Havasu SMRA. No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Cactus Plain WSA.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Lake Havasu SMRA and the Cactus Plain WSA.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Aubrey Hills and the Cactus Plain WSA.

Table 2-15. Saleable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: In the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area, no additional mineral material removal permits will be authorized. *The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP:* Do not allow mineral material disposals in riparian zones (Three Rivers Riparian ACEC).	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in riparian areas.	Mineral material development would be authorized in riparian areas.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in riparian areas.	
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: No sand and gravel permits will be authorized on priority wildlife habitat areas.	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in bighorn sheep lambing grounds and desert tortoise Category I habitat.	All mineral material activities would be confined to the dates of July 1 to December 31 for areas defined as bighorn sheep lambing grounds and reclamation would require the use of a native seed mix. Mineral material development would be authorized in desert tortoise Category I habitat.	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in bighorn sheep lambing grounds and desert tortoise Category I habitat.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in desert tortoise Category I habitat.

Table 2-15. Saleable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP: Allow development of sites for saleable minerals where they do not conflict with WSAs and proposed ACEC designation. *The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP:* No additional sand and gravel permits are authorized in the designated special management area (Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area).	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in ACECs.	Mineral material development would be authorized in ACECs.	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in ACECs.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in the Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural ACEC and the Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural ACEC.
The following decision is derived from the 1993 Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan: Sand removal from the Copper Basin Dunes west of Parker Dam Road will no longer be permitted. The area is part of the off-highway vehicle area.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in Open OHV Areas.	Mineral material development would be authorized all Open OHV Areas, except for Copper Basin Dunes.	No new or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized in Open OHV Areas.	
Lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics were not addressed under previous plans.	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	Mineral material development would be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	No new sites or expansion of existing mineral material disposal sites would be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	Mineral material development would be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics when there would be no lasting impacts to solitude, unconfined recreation, and naturalness.

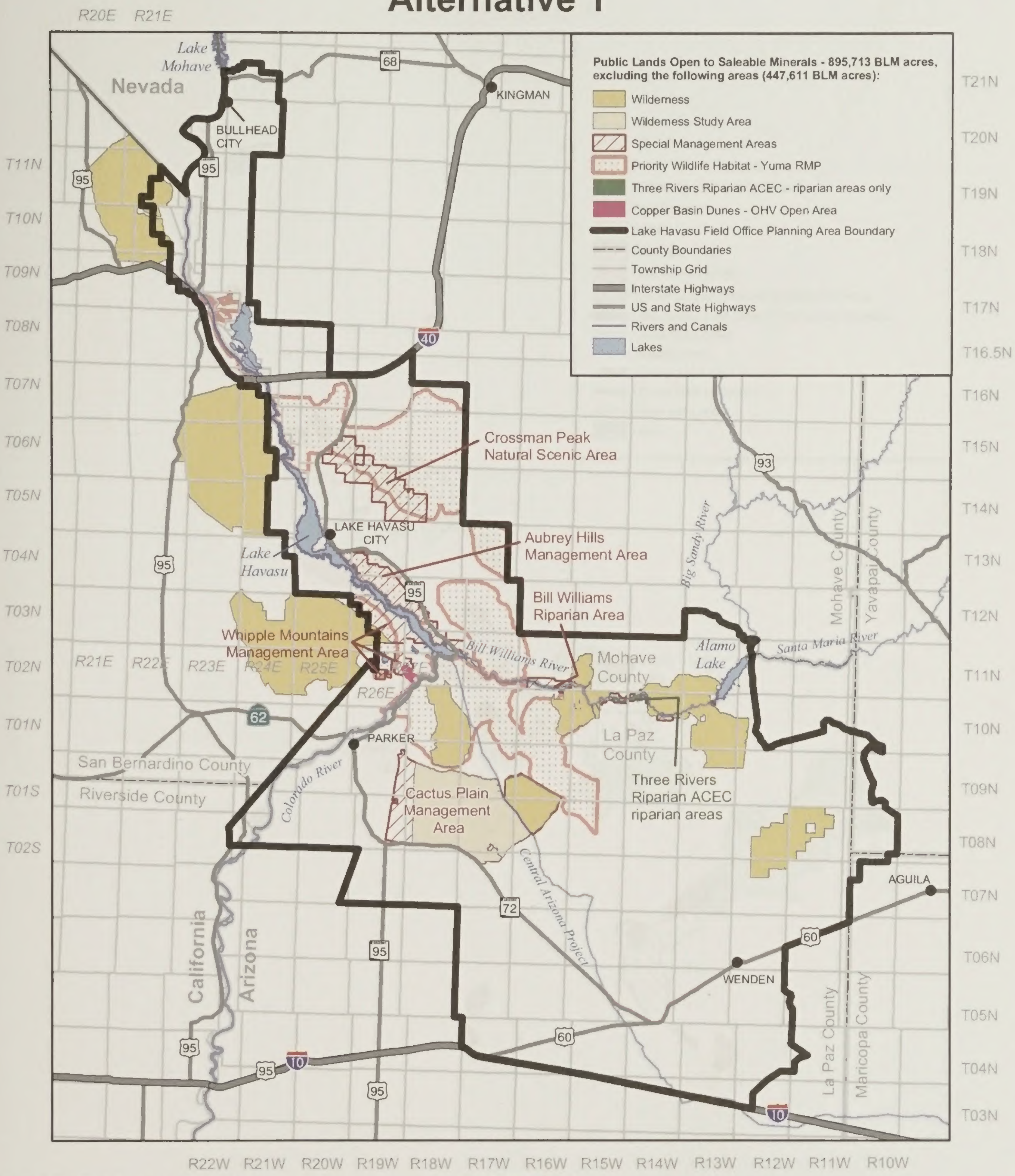
Table 2-15. Saleable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The total area open to mineral material disposal is 895,713 acres and 447,611 acres are restricted from mineral development as shown in Map 2-15.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 796,248 acres and 547,076 acres are restricted from mineral development as shown in Map 2-16.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 1,163,313 acres, 180,011 acres are restricted from mineral development and 60,658 acres are seasonally restricted as shown on Map 2-17.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 896,281 acres and 447,043 acres are restricted from mineral development as shown in Map 2-18.	The total area open to mineral material disposal is 1,044,027 acres, and 299,297 acres are restricted from mineral development as shown in Map 2-19.

Table 2-16. Leasable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be authorized on the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area. *The following decisions are derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP:* Restrict any actions or withdrawal in the planning area that would "segregate" leasable minerals unless there is strong evidence that the area is not conductive to mineralization.	The entire planning area, outside of WAs, would be open to mineral leasing for exploration and development. Conditions of approval and special stipulations will be developed and incorporated as part of any operational permit after site-specific environmental analyses are completed and documented per NEPA. Stipulations will mitigate impacts to special status species, cultural areas, and other resources affected by leasing-related activities.			

Map 2-15 Saleable Minerals
Alternative 1


Public Lands Open to Saleable Minerals - 895,713 BLM acres, excluding the following areas (447,611 BLM acres):
Wilderness
Wilderness Study Area
Special Management Areas
Priority Wildlife Habitat - Yuma RMP
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Copper Basin Dunes - OHV Open Area
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
Lake Mohave
Nevada
68
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
95
40
Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Aubrey Hills Management Area
Bill Williams Riparian Area
Whipple Mountains Management Area
Bill Williams River
Mohave County
Alamo Lake
Santa Maria River
Big Sandy River
93
Mohave County
Yavapai County
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E
62
PARKER
La Paz County
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Cactus Plain Management Area
Central Arizona Project
72
AGUILA
60
WENDEN
California
Arizona
10
La Paz County
Maricopa County
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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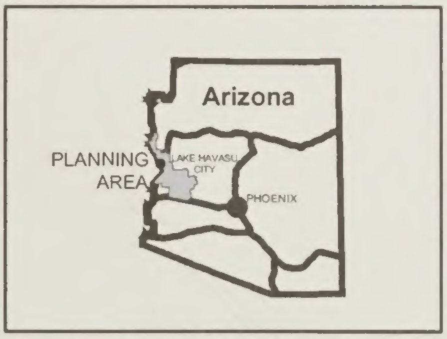
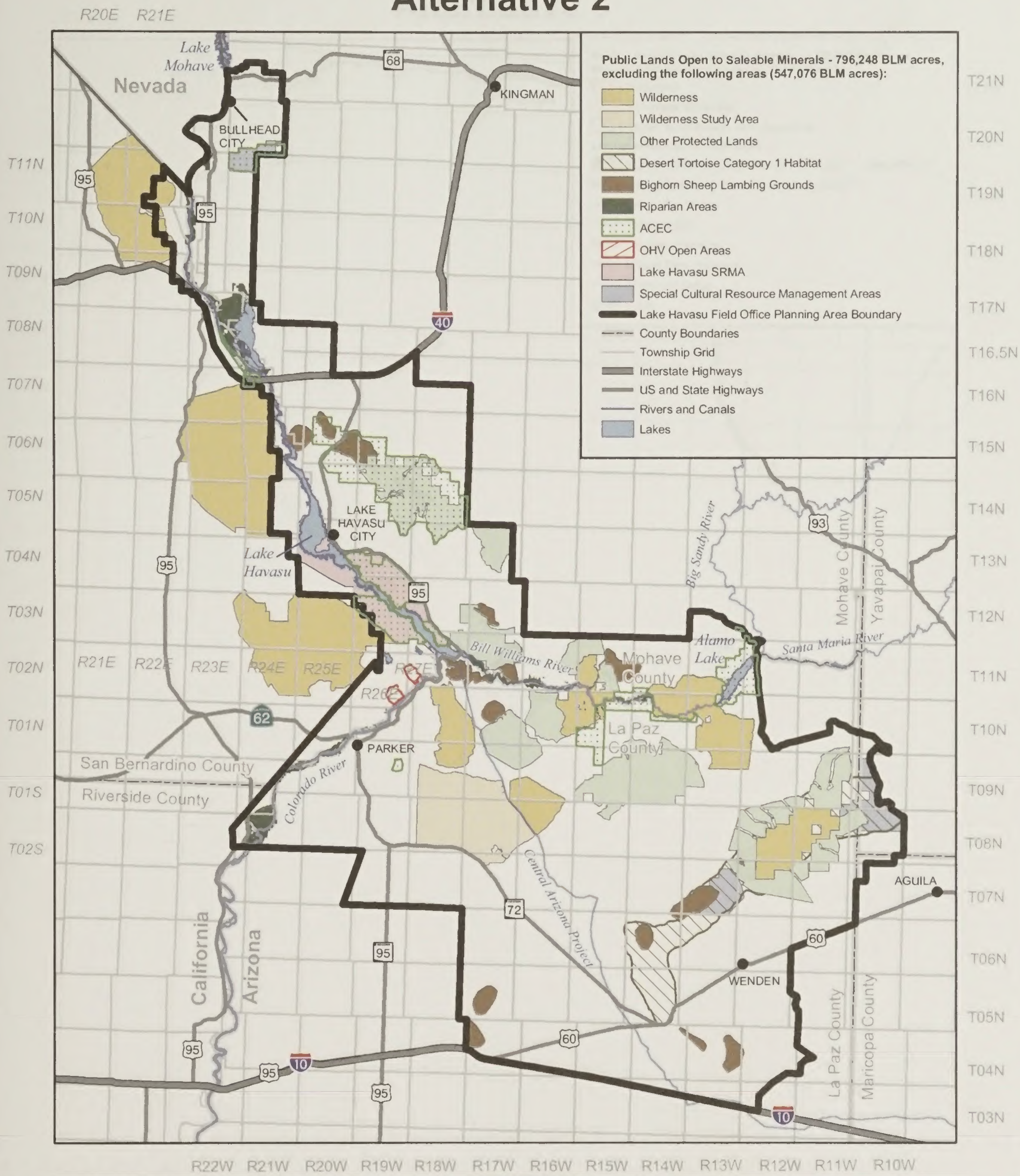


Map 2-16 Saleable Minerals
Alternative 2


Public Lands Open to Saleable Minerals - 796,248 BLM acres, excluding the following areas (547,076 BLM acres):
Wilderness
Wilderness Study Area
Other Protected Lands
Desert Tortoise Category 1 Habitat
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds
Riparian Areas
ACEC
OHV Open Areas
Lake Havasu SRMA
Special Cultural Resource Management Areas
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
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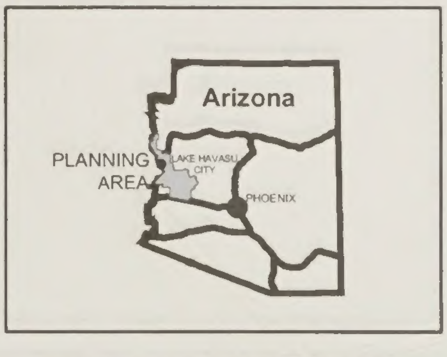
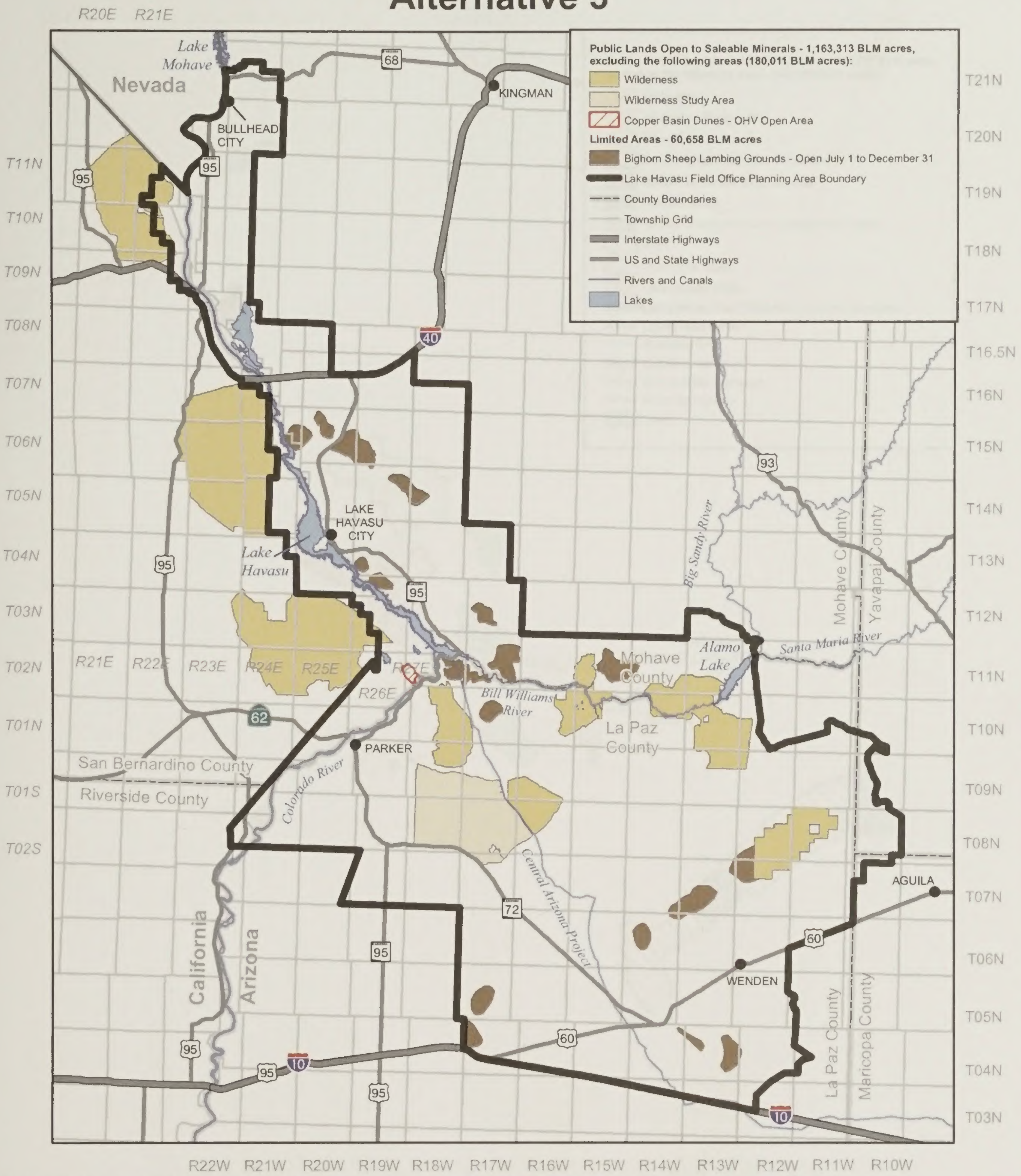


Map 2-17 Saleable Minerals
Alternative 3


Public Lands Open to Saleable Minerals - 1,163,313 BLM acres, excluding the following areas (180,011 BLM acres):
Wilderness
Wilderness Study Area
Copper Basin Dunes - OHV Open Area
Limited Areas - 60,658 BLM acres
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - Open July 1 to December 31
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
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Nevada
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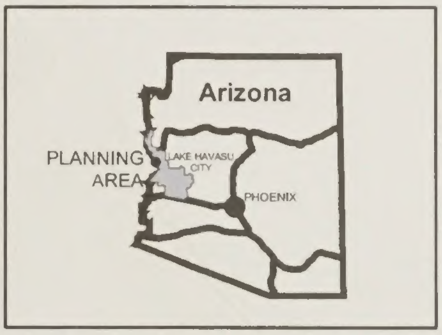
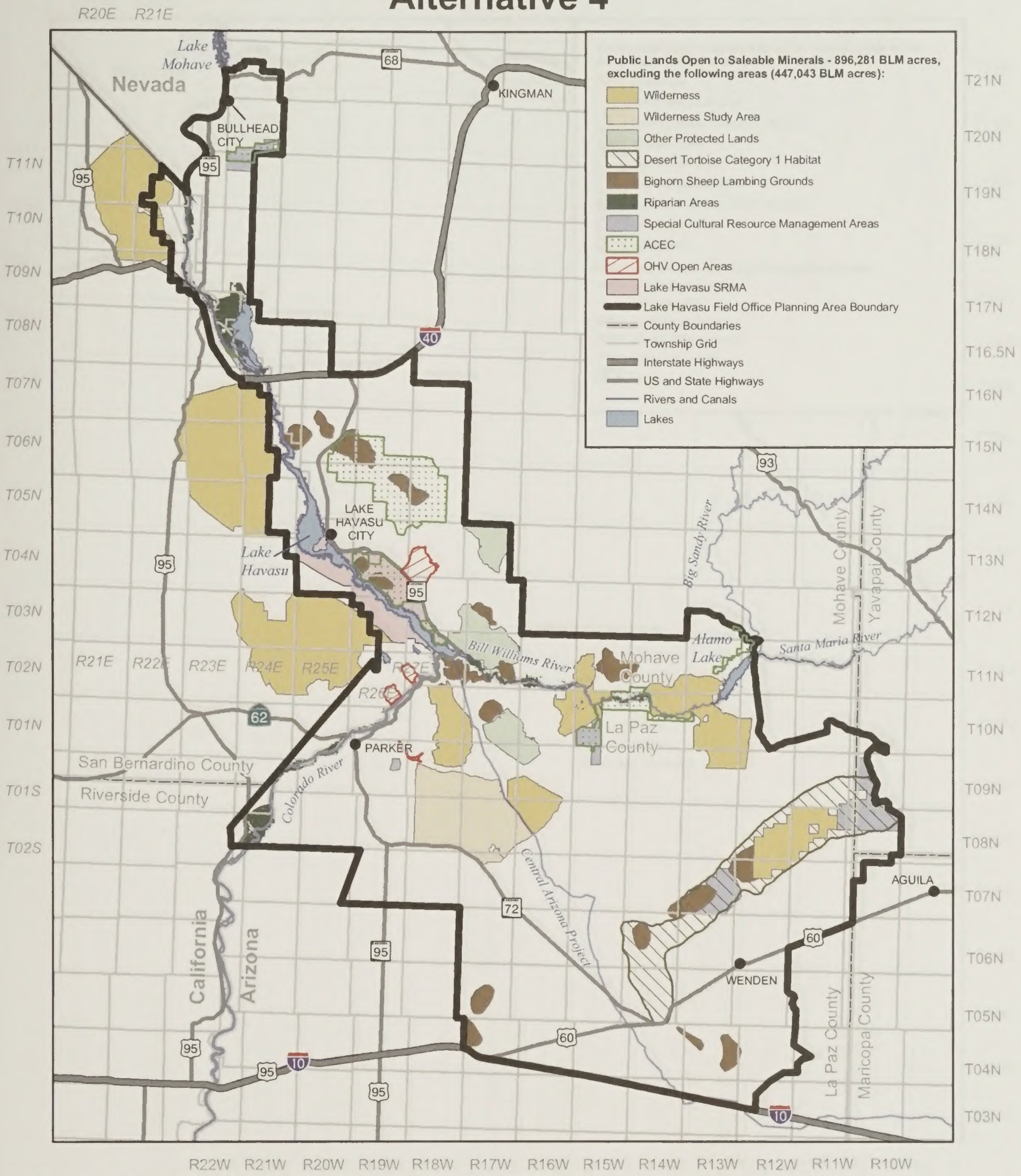


Map 2-18 Saleable Minerals
Alternative 4


Public Lands Open to Saleable Minerals - 896,281 BLM acres, excluding the following areas (447,043 BLM acres):
Wilderness
Wilderness Study Area
Other Protected Lands
Desert Tortoise Category 1 Habitat
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds
Riparian Areas
Special Cultural Resource Management Areas
ACEC
OHV Open Areas
Lake Havasu SRMA
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
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Bill Williams River
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Central Arizona Project
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Maricopa County
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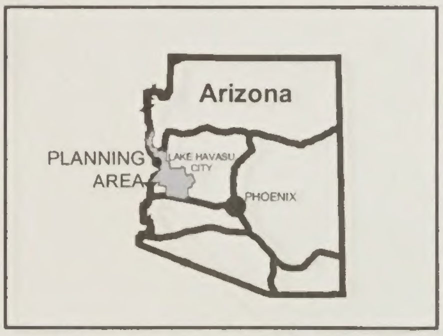
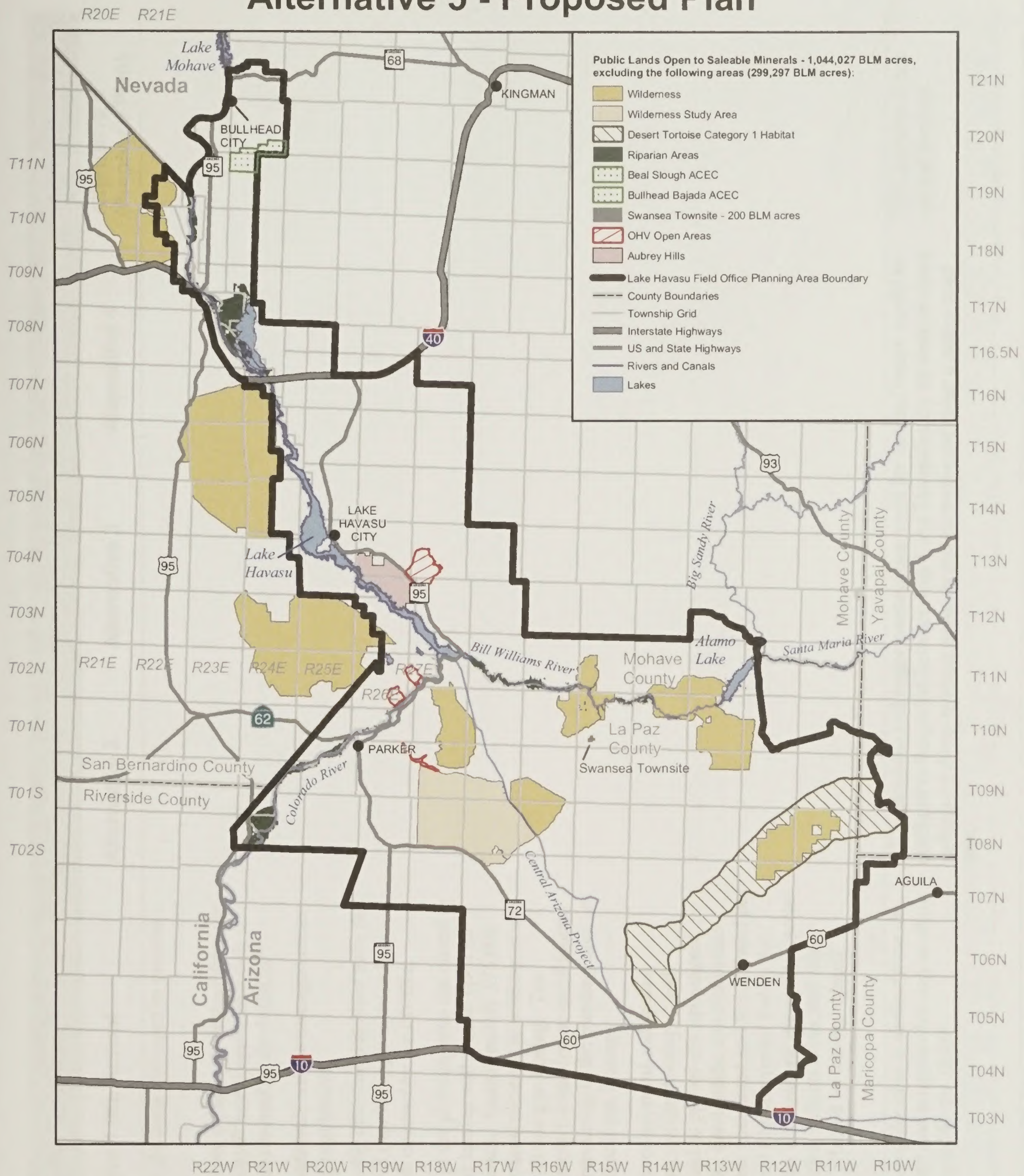


Map 2-19 Saleable Minerals
Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan



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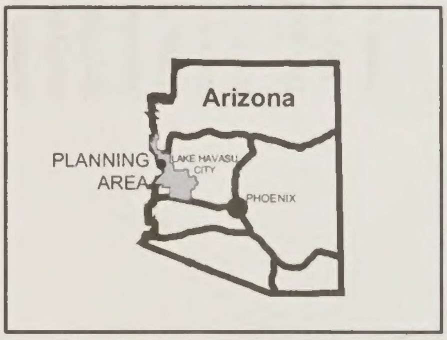


Table 2-16. Leasable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Leave the planning area open to mineral leasing. *The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:* Leasable minerals will be managed under the leasing regulations. *The following decision is derived from the 2005 LGNSA and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNSA:* All lands in the planning area not closed to oil and gas leasing will remain open for such purposes. Approximately 375,000 acres of federal minerals in wilderness are closed to oil and gas leasing. The approximately 1.6 million acres of federal minerals remaining in the planning area are open to oil and gas leasing. Conditions of approval and special stipulations will be developed and incorporated as part of any operational permit after site-specific environmental analyses are completed and documented per the National Environmental Policy Act. Stipulations will mitigate impacts to special status species, cultural areas, and other resources affected by leasing-related activities.				
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP:	All exploration and major construction work for mineral leases would be confined to the period between July 1 and December 31 for areas defined as bighorn sheep lambing grounds and be reclaimed using a native seed mix.			This decision is not carried forward.

Table 2-16. Leasable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be allowed on all priority wildlife habitat areas except on bighorn sheep lambing grounds and lands immediately adjacent to springs in priority wildlife habitat (approximately 40 surrounding acres at each spring).				
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be permitted on all of the four areas managed under special prescriptions (Whipple Mountains, Aubrey Hills, Gibraltar Mountains, and Cactus Plain).	Surface occupancy for mineral leases would not be permitted on the Cactus Plain WSA.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will not be authorized on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas. (See also the *Cultural Resource Management* section of this chapter.)	Surface occupancy for mineral leases would not be authorized on the cultural resource sites and site complexes managed for Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, and Public Use.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Surface occupancy would be prohibited on future oil and gas leases on riparian lands along the Bill Williams River and on all other riparian areas covered by the former Yuma RMP.	Surface occupancy for mineral leases would be prohibited within 0.25 mile of the Bill Williams and Colorado Rivers and within the riparian zone of the Three Rivers Riparian ACEC.			

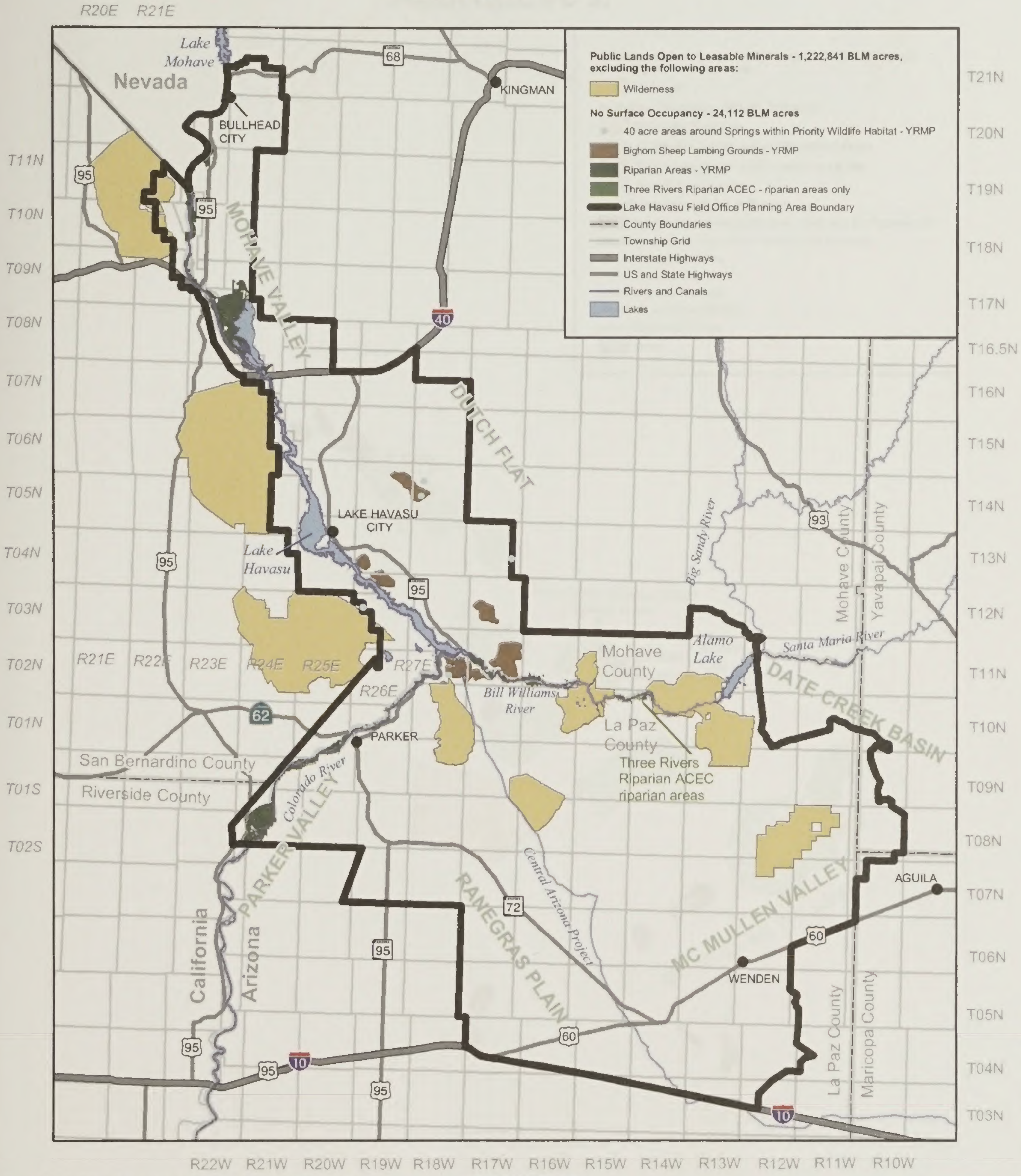
Table 2-16. Leasable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP: Mineral leasing would be allowed with a No Surface Occupancy stipulation in the Three Rivers Riparian ACEC.				
Lands managed to conserve wilderness characteristics were not addressed in previous plans.	Surface occupancy would be prohibited on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	Surface occupancy for mineral leases would be permitted on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics when there would be no lasting impacts to solitude, unconfined recreation, and naturalness.	Surface occupancy would be prohibited on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	Surface occupancy for mineral leases would be permitted on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics when there would be no lasting impacts to solitude, unconfined recreation, and naturalness.
24,112 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation as shown in Map 2-20.	262,481 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation; and 45,919 acres have a time restriction as shown in Map 2-21.	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation; and 60,321 acres have a time restriction as shown in Map 2-22.	113,910 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation; and 56,131 acres have a time restriction as shown in Map 2-23.	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation as shown in Map 2-23a.

Table 2-17. Locatable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Improvements on the 15 cultural resource sites and areas are restricted to those that are compatible with the cultural resources or those required for mining. Approximately 6,000 acres (88%) of the 15 cultural sites and areas are under BOR withdrawal and therefore segregated from mineral entry and development. Mining activity on the remaining cultural sites and areas will be managed so as to avoid disruption or, where this is not possible, to minimize damage to cultural values using regulatory standards contained in 43 CFR 3800. (See also *Cultural Resource Management* chapter.)	Approximately 200 acres of the Swansea Townsite would be recommended for withdrawal.			
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP: Withdraw approximately 486 acres from mineral entry in the Three Rivers Riparian ACEC subject to a mineral report and valid existing rights.	The riparian area of the Three Rivers Riparian ACEC would be recommended for withdrawal, which covers 238 acres.	This decision is not carried forward.	The riparian area of the Three Rivers Riparian ACEC would be recommended for withdrawal, which covers 238 acres.	
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP: Withdraw 1,280 acres from mineral entry located within T. 20 N., R. 21 W., Sections 34 and 35 to protect cultural and biological resources.	Recommend for withdrawal approximately 185 acres within the Bullhead Bajada ACEC.	This decision is not carried forward.	Recommend for withdrawal approximately 185 acres within the Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural ACEC.	

Map 2-20 Leasable Minerals
Alternative 1


Public Lands Open to Leasable Minerals - 1,222,841 BLM acres, excluding the following areas:
Wilderness
No Surface Occupancy - 24,112 BLM acres
40 acre areas around Springs within Priority Wildlife Habitat - YRMP
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - YRMP
Riparian Areas - YRMP
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
Lake Mohave
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Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
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La Paz County
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Bill Williams River
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
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Riverside County
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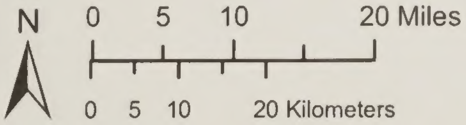

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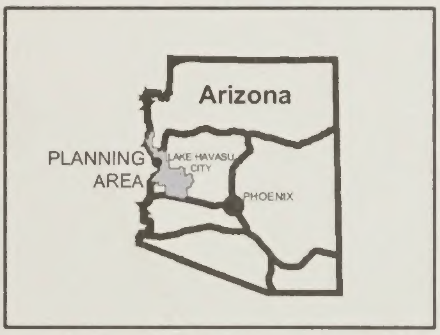
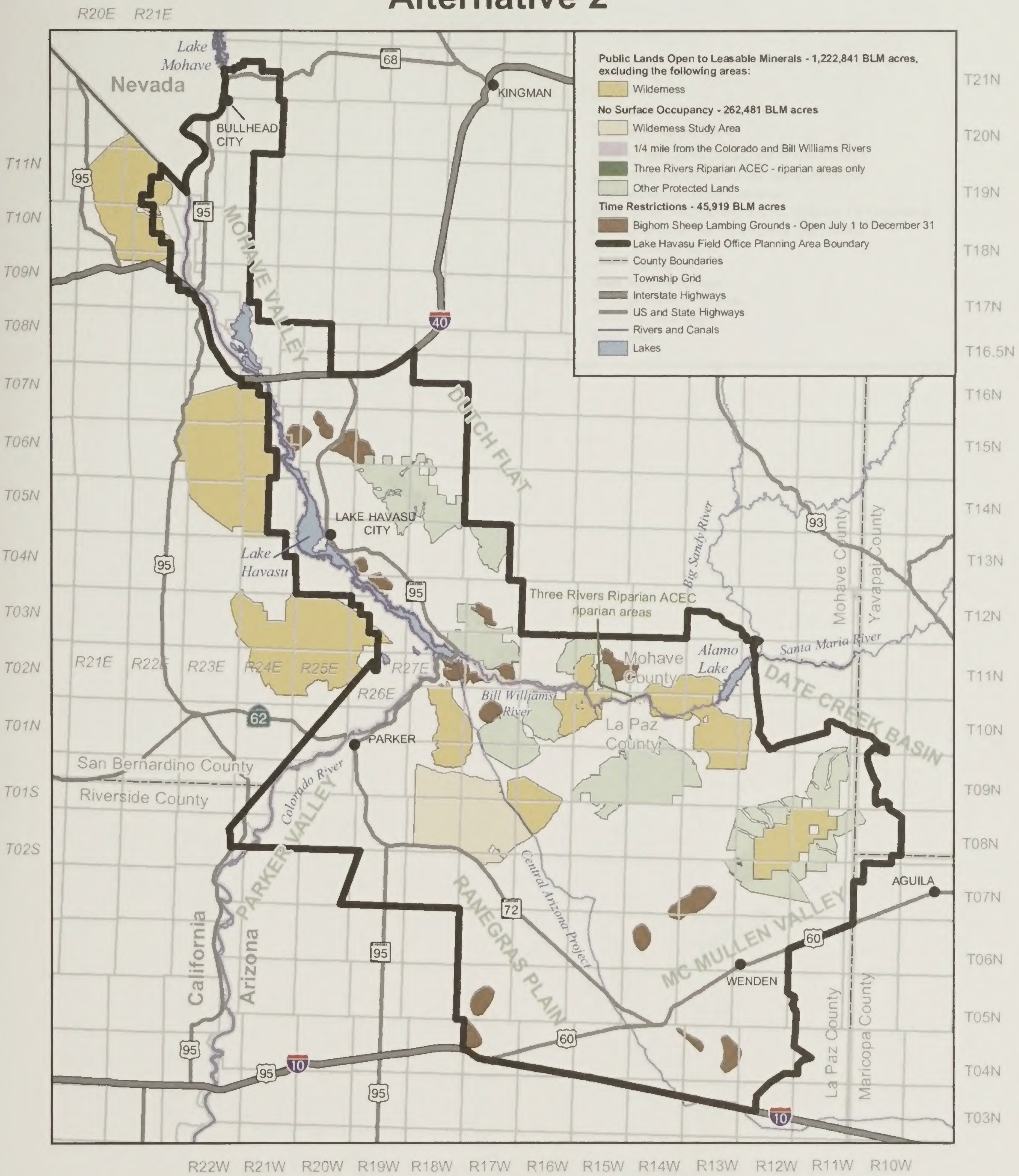


Map 2-21 Leasable Minerals
Alternative 2



Public Lands Open to Leasable Minerals - 1,222,841 BLM acres, excluding the following areas:
Wilderness
No Surface Occupancy - 262,481 BLM acres
Wilderness Study Area
1/4 mile from the Colorado and Bill Williams Rivers
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Other Protected Lands
Time Restrictions - 45,919 BLM acres
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - Open July 1 to December 31
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
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Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
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Alamo Lake
Santa Maria River
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Yavapai County
Bill Williams River
La Paz County
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Riverside County
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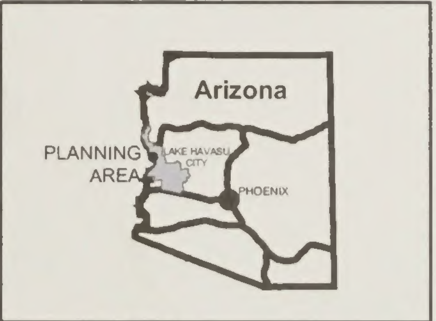
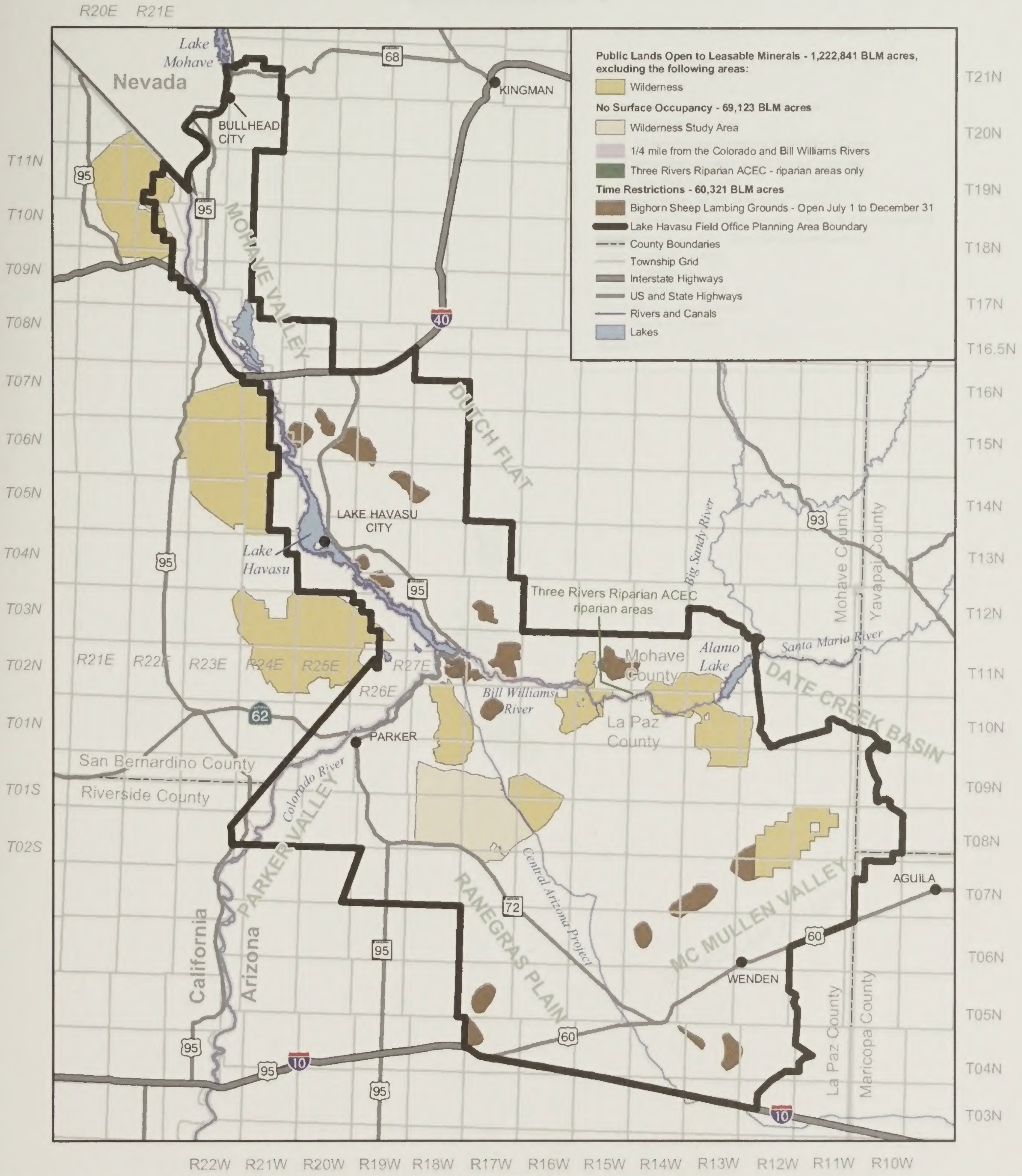


Map 2-22 Leasable Minerals - Alternative 3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Lake Havasu
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
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R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
Public Lands Open to Leasable Minerals - 1,222,841 BLM acres, excluding the following areas:
Wilderness
No Surface Occupancy - 69,123 BLM acres
Wilderness Study Area
1/4 mile from the Colorado and Bill Williams Rivers
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Time Restrictions - 60,321 BLM acres
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - Open July 1 to December 31
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
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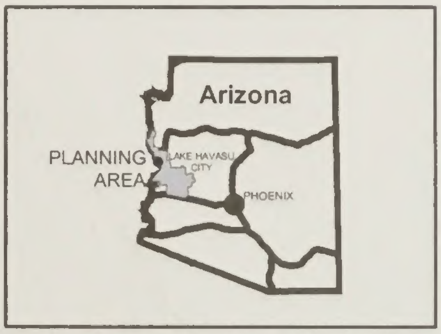
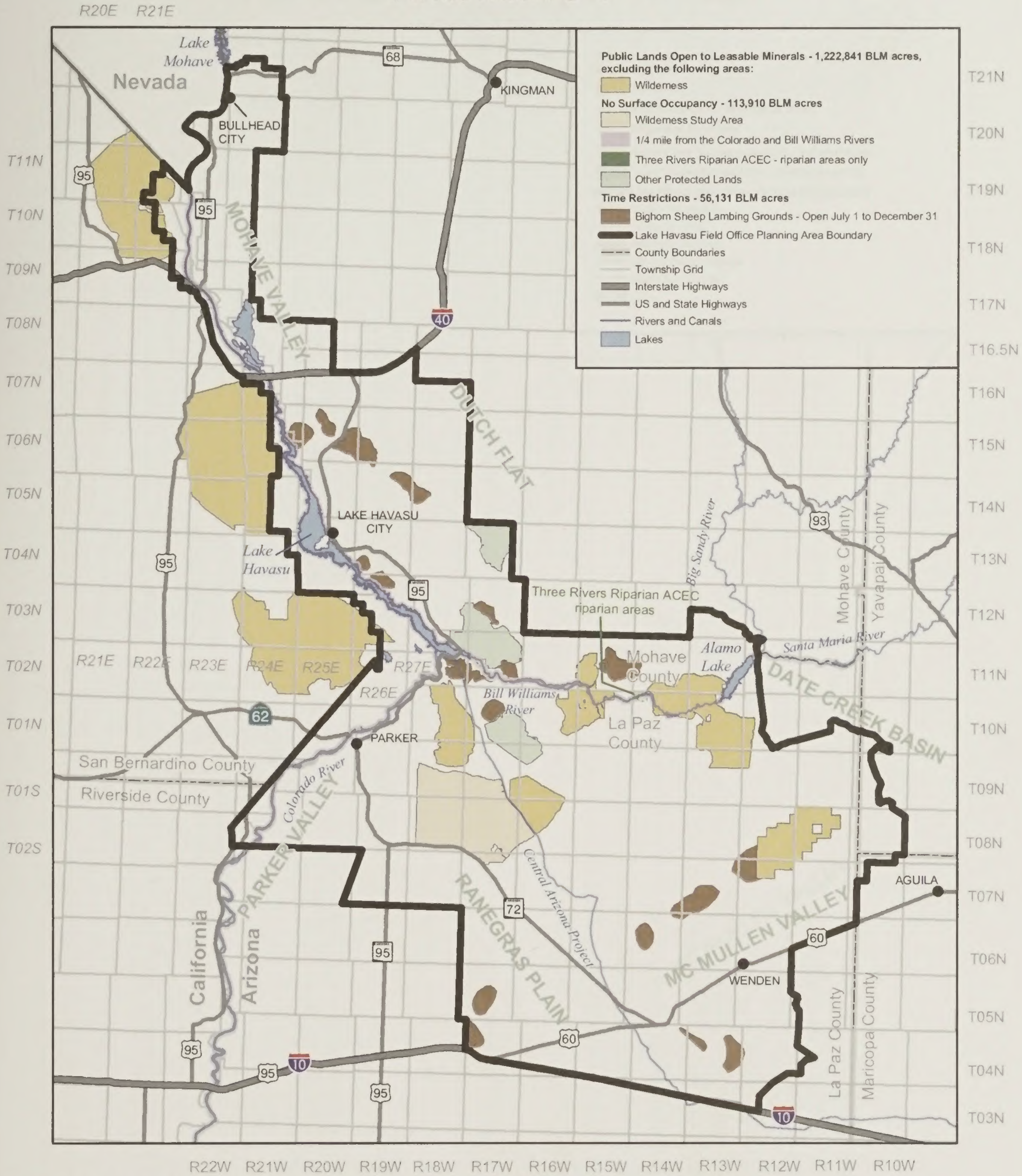


Map 2-23 Leasable Minerals
Alternative 4



R20E R21E
Public Lands Open to Leasable Minerals - 1,222,841 BLM acres, excluding the following areas:
Wilderness
No Surface Occupancy - 113,910 BLM acres
Wilderness Study Area
1/4 mile from the Colorado and Bill Williams Rivers
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Other Protected Lands
Time Restrictions - 56,131 BLM acres
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - Open July 1 to December 31
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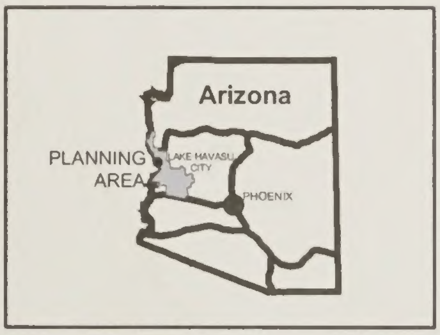
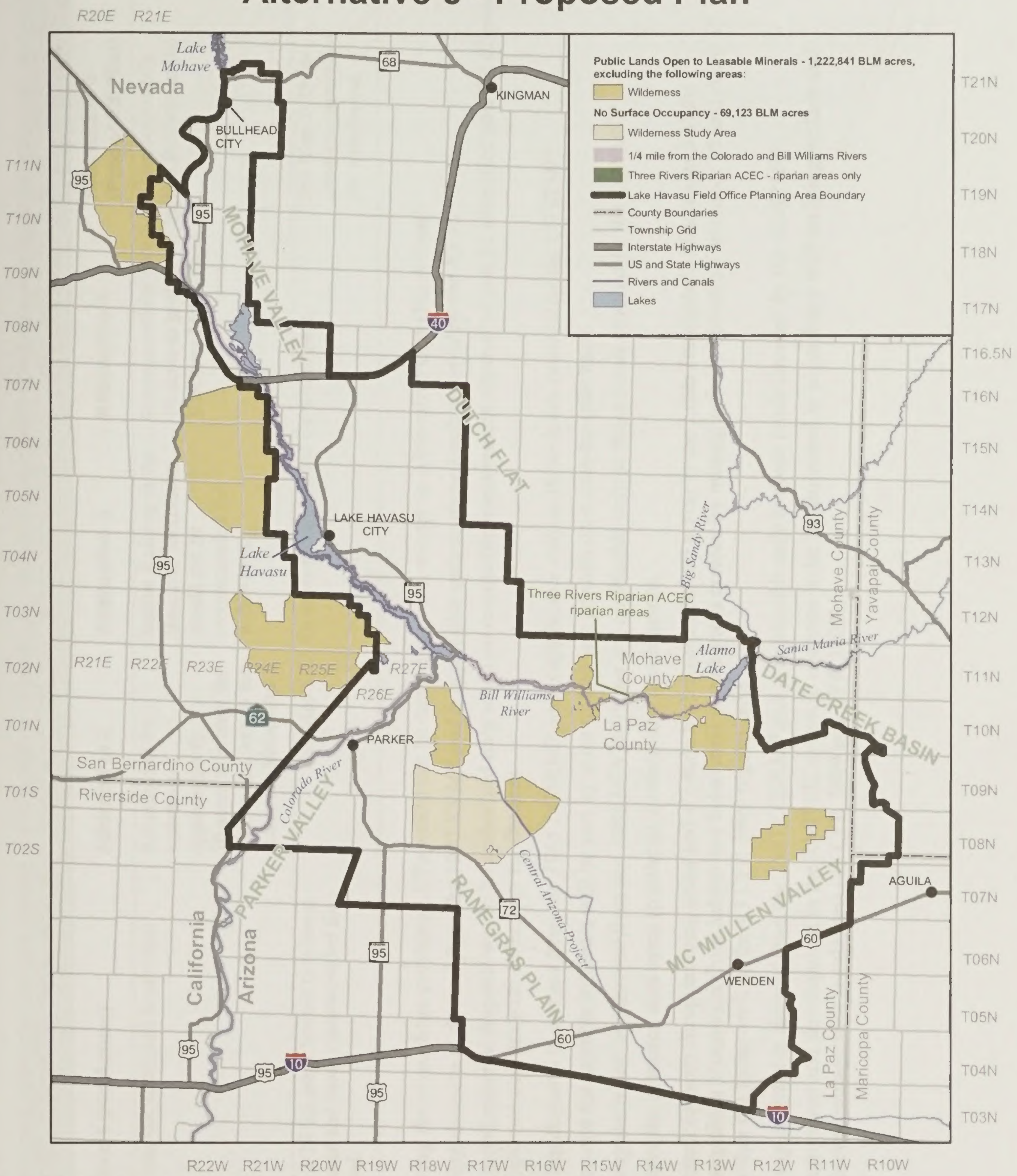


Map 2-23a Leasable Minerals
Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan



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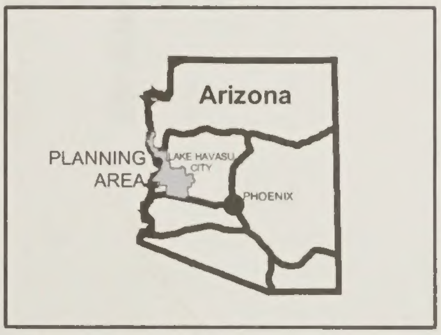


Table 2-17. Locatable Mineral Resources–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
This site was not addressed in previous plans.	Recommend for withdrawal approximately 10 acres to protect the Incline Railway in the Harcuvar Mountains.	Incline Railway in the Harcuvar Mountains would not be recommended for withdrawal.	Recommend for withdrawal approximately 10 acres to protect the Incline Railway in the Harcuvar Mountains.	
See Map 2-24 for areas limited to mineral development and those recommended for withdrawal.	See Map 2-25 for areas recommended for withdrawal.			See Map 2-25 for areas recommended for withdrawal.

The following decisions from previous LUPs would not be carried forward, except in Alternative One (No Action):

The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP:

> Mineral material disposal would be authorized only when no reasonable management alternative can be identified and the disposal would not conflict with objectives for the area.

The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:

> Demand for saleable minerals will be met by sales or free-use permits on a case-by-case basis.

The following decisions are derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP:

> Leave the planning area open to mineral location and development.
>
> Protect bighorn sheep lambing areas and a 2-mile buffer zone (28,000 acres) in the Little Harquahala Mountains and the Harquahala Mountains from habitat and behavioral disturbances created by mining activity between December 15 and April 15 (within the framework of the 43 CFR 3809 regulations).

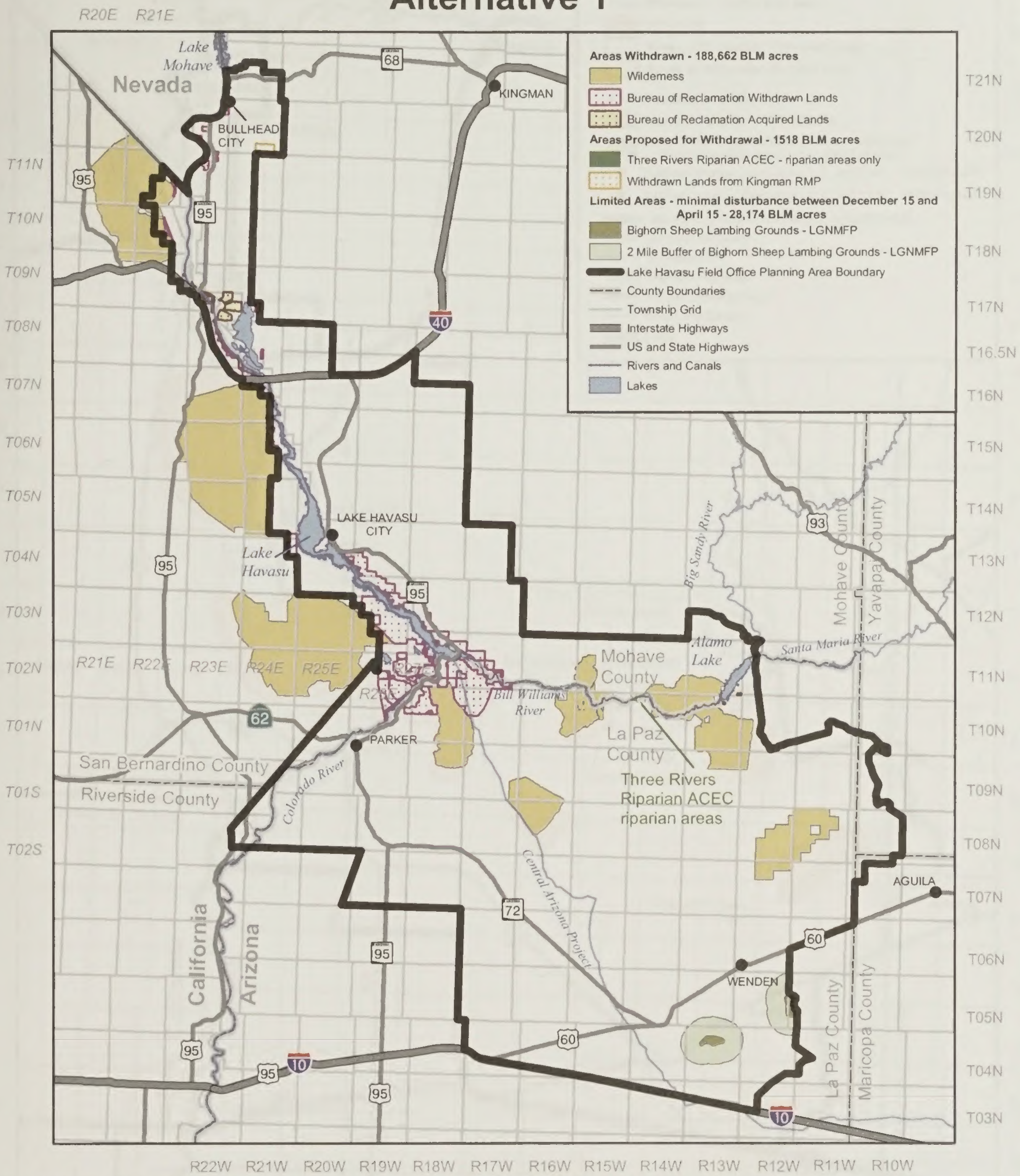
The following decision is derived from the 1985 LGSRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGSRMP:

> Exploration and development in the RMP/EIS area will continue to be administered in accordance with existing surface and mineral management regulations (43 CFR 3809 and CFR 3802).

Paleontological Resource Management

Paleontological resources found on public lands are recognized by BLM as constituting a fragile and nonrenewable scientific record of the history of life on earth, and therefore represent an important component of America's natural heritage. BLM would actively work with other agencies, professional organizations, educational institutions, and interested members of the public to enhance the preservation and protection of scientifically important fossils and trace fossils. To help assure their preservation, specific locations of paleontological sites will not be provided in this RMP/EIS.

Map 2-24 Locatable Minerals
Alternative 1


Areas Withdrawn - 188,662 BLM acres
Wilderness
Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawn Lands
Bureau of Reclamation Acquired Lands
Areas Proposed for Withdrawal - 1518 BLM acres
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only
Withdrawn Lands from Kingman RMP
Limited Areas - minimal disturbance between December 15 and April 15 - 28,174 BLM acres
Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - LGNMFP
2 Mile Buffer of Bighorn Sheep Lambing Grounds - LGNMFP
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
68
95
40
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
93
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Alamo Lake
Santa Maria River
Mohave County
Bill Williams River
La Paz County
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
62
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
72
AGUILA
60
WENDEN
California
Arizona
La Paz County
Maricopa County
10

LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

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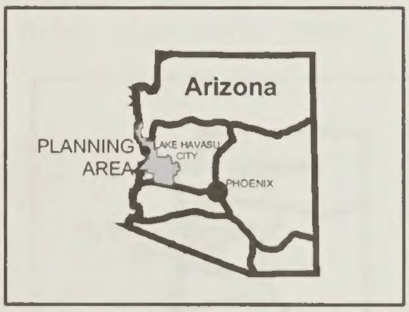
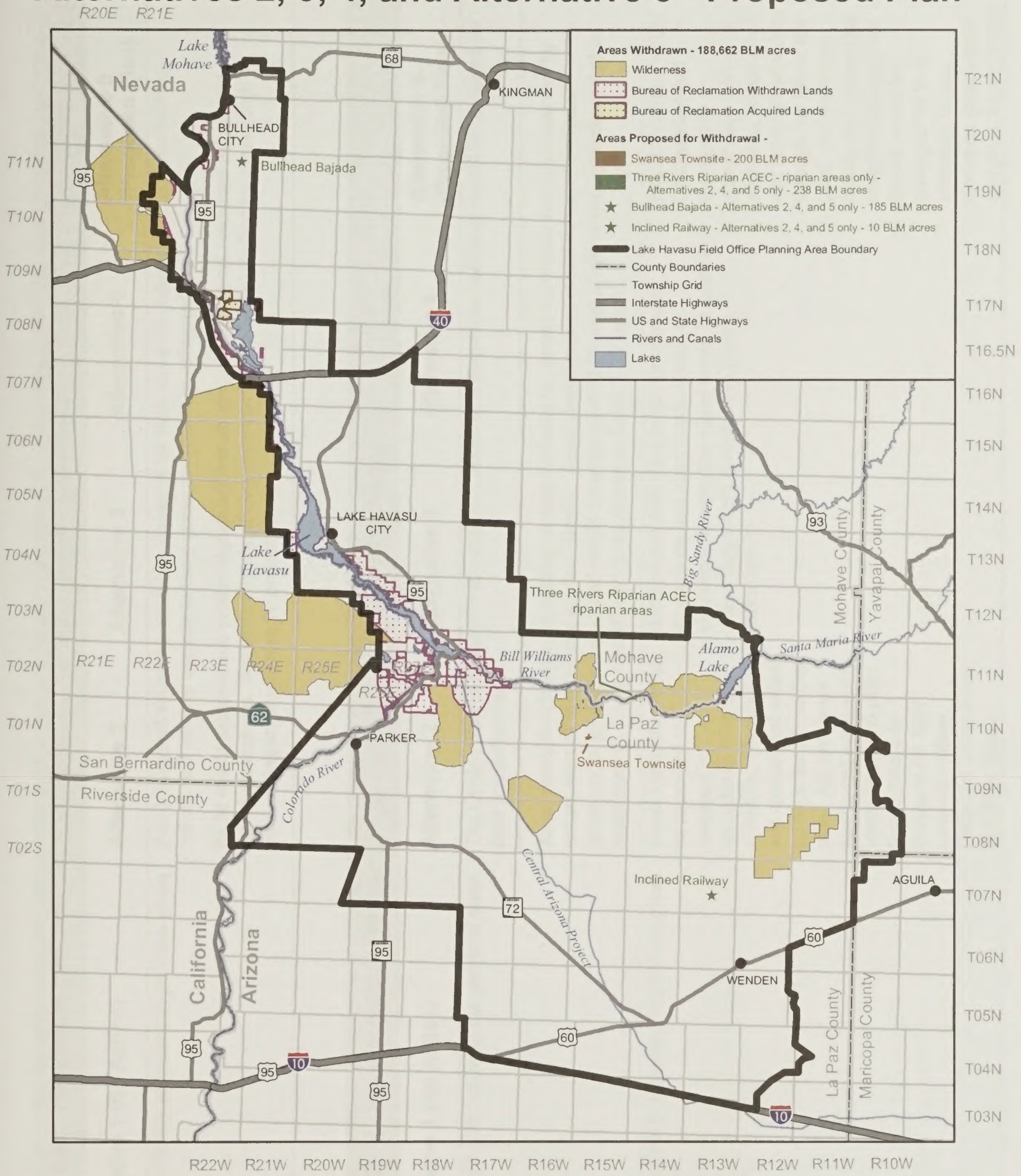
September 2006



Map 2-25 Locatable Minerals
Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


R20E R21E
Areas Withdrawn - 188,662 BLM acres
Wilderness
Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawn Lands
Bureau of Reclamation Acquired Lands
Areas Proposed for Withdrawal -
Swansea Townsite - 200 BLM acres
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC - riparian areas only - Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 only - 238 BLM acres
Bullhead Bajada - Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 only - 185 BLM acres
Inclined Railway - Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 only - 10 BLM acres
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
Lake Mohave
Nevada
68
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
Bullhead Bajada
95
40
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC riparian areas
Big Sandy River
93
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
Mohave County
La Paz County
Swansea Townsite
62
PARKER
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
Inclined Railway
AGUILA
72
60
WENDEN
California
Arizona
10
La Paz County
Maricopa County
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W
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LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE
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Final Environmental Impact Statement

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Table 2-18. Paleontological Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Paleontological resources would be managed for their scientific, educational, and recreational values, and adverse impacts to these resources would be mitigated. BLM would preserve and protect significant vertebrate paleontological resources for present and future generations. Scientifically significant invertebrates (to be determined by a qualified paleontologist) would also be protected.			

Table 2-19. Paleontological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Golden Shores mammoth site and the Chemehuevi Formation localities would be managed for their scientific values.			
	Areas would be classified according to their potential to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils. These classifications would be based on future inventory of geological units and would be accomplished through adaptive management and plan maintenance. These classifications are shown in Table 2-20 below.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Fossil localities would be identified and managed in accordance with their scientific, educational, and recreational values through the life of the plan. All vertebrate fossils and noteworthy invertebrate and plant fossils would be managed for their scientific values. Common invertebrate and plant fossils	Recreational collecting areas for common invertebrate and plant fossils would be identified. Interpretive signs would be installed where they would contribute to public education.		Fossil localities would be identified and managed in accordance with their scientific, educational, and recreational values through the life of the plan. All vertebrate fossils and noteworthy invertebrate and plant fossils would be managed for their scientific values. Common invertebrate and plant fossils would

Table 2-19. Paleontological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	would be available for recreational collecting.			be available for recreational collecting.

Table 2-20. Paleontological Resource Classifications

Classification	Definition
Class 1 (Low sensitivity)	Igneous and metamorphic geologic units and sedimentary geologic units where vertebrate fossils or uncommon non-vertebrate fossils are unlikely to occur.
Class 2 (Moderate sensitivity)	Sedimentary geologic units that are known to contain or have unknown potential to contain fossils that vary in significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence.
Class 3 (Moderate sensitivity)	Areas where geologic units are known to contain fossils but have little or no risk of human-caused adverse impacts and/or low risk of natural degradation.
Class 4 (High sensitivity)	Areas where geologic units regularly and predictably contain vertebrate fossils and/or uncommon non-vertebrate fossils, and are at risk of natural degradation and/or human-caused adverse impacts.

Administrative Actions Common to All Alternatives

- When evaluating proposed actions on public lands, apply the following goals and objectives:
    - ☐ Identify areas and geological units (e.g., formations, members) containing paleontological resources.
    - ☐ Evaluate the potential of these areas to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy invertebrate or plant fossils.
    - ☐ Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote the scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils on public lands.
- Develop a monitoring program on public lands where important paleontological localities have been identified.
- BLM will identify and protect significant fossil resources and allow for scientific research at paleontological sites, in accordance with the applicable permitting procedures.
- BLM will include paleontological resources in its cultural resources public education programs. These programs will provide information directly related to procedures to be followed if fossilized items are found, and will specify fines for removing fossilized items from BLM-administered lands.
- Newly identified vertebrate localities would be evaluated to assess their importance and the potential threat of loss. These findings would be used to determine an adequate monitoring program.
- A records search for paleontological resources would be conducted on all major land use actions as appropriate. Surveys prior to, or monitoring during, ground-disturbing land uses would be conducted as necessary to protect significant paleontological values.
- BLM would survey for paleontological resources in Class 4 areas as funding becomes available.
- The Golden Shores mammoth site would be monitored annually. Other localities with scientifically important fossils would be monitored annually or as needed to address potential threats.
- Preserve and protect scientifically significant paleontological resources for scientific, educational, and recreational uses.
- Ensure that all land use authorizations consider and are consistent with objectives for proactive use of scientifically significant paleontological resources.

Recreation Management

As provided by Congress as stated in FLPMA, BLM is to manage the lands under their jurisdiction pursuant to the principles of "'multiple use' and 'sustained yield'…in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values," and will provide for among other things "outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use" and "food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals. Resources would be managed in a "harmonious and coordinated" manner that does not lead to "permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment." In addition, public lands must be managed in a manner that recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of water, minerals, food, timber, and fiber from public lands.

BLM recognizes that recreation and tourism are significant economic drivers in most cities, towns, and communities affected by the issues and concerns of public land management. A clear majority of the public's interactions with BLM are through various forms of outdoor recreation and sports. BLM's *Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services* (2003) states, "Our multiple-use mission is to serve the diverse outdoor recreation demands of visitors while helping maintain the sustainable conditions needed to conserve their lands and their recreation choices." The wide range of recreational pursuits available in the LHFO area includes camping in dispersed or primitive sites, developed campgrounds, and cooperatively managed concession resorts; boating, fishing, and any number of other water sports on the Colorado River and Lake Havasu; and, in the upland desert locations, hiking, hunting, shooting sports, rock-hounding, photography, birding, exploring the back roads and trails by OHVs, bikes, and horses, and OHV desert racing. For many, the vast open spaces that public land provides represent the "Old West," and have been described as the "remnants of the American Frontier." As such every acre of land has some recreational value and can provide for a recreation opportunity in conjunction with any other resource demand.

Primarily, recreation on public lands would be managed through a societal benefits-based management approach to achieve the targeted outcomes, with the goal to maintain a freedom of recreational choice with a minimum of regulatory constraints. Where the nature of the resource attracts concentrated or intensive recreational use, public lands may be managed as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). These are areas where BLM focuses specific management, funding and planning to provide for the best possible recreation experience while protecting, sustaining, and enhancing the environmental resources of these areas.

Specific management direction in an SRMA is devised to provide public enjoyment, resource protection, and public health and safety. Within SRMAs, Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) may be identified to provide site-specific planning and management. Although tentatively identified in this document the RMZs are subject to minor adjustment in implementation-level planning to account for the environmental and visitor use flux that occurs. In addition new or adjusted management/administered actions may be developed in specific SRMA activity plans. BLM also manages recreation in the area outside of SRMAs; this area is known as the Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). There are no RMZs in ERMAs because these are by definition areas that do not receive focused, specific recreation program management.

The proposed Extensive and Special RMAs are not intended to confer authority, responsibility, or jurisdiction over lands and waters that are not currently under the jurisdiction of BLM, but for planning purposes the value and quality of these adjacent public resources are vital in developing strategies to mange these areas effectively for sustained qualities.

The following alternatives address BLM's local, regional, and national goals (see Appendix H) for providing a wide range of opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation. Management actions common to LHFO planning area and MUs are applicable within SRMAs and the ERMA unless otherwise stated or adjusted in individual activity plans.

Recreation management objectives are best summarized by the six ROS classes: Primitive, Semi-Primitive, Rural Natural, Rural Developed, Suburban, and Urban. Each class prescribes an experience, setting, and potential activities. LHFO would manage public lands to maintain or meet these prescriptions. (See Appendix H for complete description of the ROS criteria.) Table 2-21 gives an overview of how management objectives for these SRMAs and RMZs change by alternative.

Table 2-22 describes the desired future conditions by the SRMA and RMZ. These conditions change, depending on the general management objectives set in that alternative for that area. In Table 2-22, the description of each alternative's desired future conditions includes:

- The niche specific to the RMZ.
- Detailed description of specific management objectives for the RMZ.
- The type of primary activities the public could expect to find within the RMZ.
- A list of experiences, benefits, and settings for which the RMZ would be managed.
- Potential outcomes for which the RMZ would be managed.

Table 2-21. Summary of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Settings by Alternative

Recreational Management Area	RMZ - Name	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
ERMA	See Map of existing ROS Inventory (Map 3-6)	See Map of existing ROS Inventory (Map 3-6)	See Map of existing ROS Inventory (Map 3-6)	See Map of existing ROS Inventory (Map 3-6)	See Map of existing ROS Inventory (Map 3-6)
Colorado River Nature Center	River Side	Rural Natural	Suburban	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	Southern Bluff	Rural Natural	Suburban	Rural Developed	Rural Natural
Lake Havasu SRMA	Whipple Mountains	Semi- Primitive	Semi-Primitive	Semi-Primitive	Semi-Primitive
	North Aubrey	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Developed
	Aubrey Hills	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Natural
	AZ Shoreline	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	Havasu Springs	Rural Developed	Suburban	Suburban	Suburban
	CA Shoreline	Semi-Primitive	Rural Natural	Semi-Primitive	Semi-Primitive
	North Lake Havasu	Rural Natural	Rural Developed	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	South Lake Havasu	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Rural Natural
Parker Strip SRMA	Parker Strip Urban	Suburban	Suburban	Suburban	Suburban
	Crossroads and Copper Basin	Rural Developed	Suburban	Rural Developed	Suburban
	Parker Strip Back country	Semi-Primitive	Rural Natural	Semi-Primitive	Semi-Primitive
Gibraltar SRMA	Gibraltar Wilderness	Primitive	Primitive	Primitive	Primitive
	Cienega	Rural Natural	Suburban	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	Shea Hills	Semi-Primitive	Rural Developed	Rural Natural	Rural Natural
	Buckskin Mesa	Semi-Primitive	Rural Natural	Semi-Primitive	Semi-Primitive
	Shea Road/Osborne Wash	Rural Natural	Rural Developed	Rural Developed	Rural Developed

Table 2-21. Summary of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Settings by Alternative

Recreational Management Area	RMZ - Name	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Havasu Urban SRMA	Standard Wash	Rural Developed	Suburban	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	Crossman Peak	Semi-Primitive	Rural Developed	Rural Natural	Semi-Primitive
	Havasu Urban Interface	Rural Natural	Suburban	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
Plomosa SRMA	Back Country Byway	Rural Natural	Rural Developed	Rural Developed	Rural Developed
	Plomosa Mountains	Semi-Primitive	Rural Natural	Rural Natural	Semi-Primitive
	Bouse Plain	Rural Natural	Rural Developed	Rural Natural	Rural Natural
Swansea SRMA	No Zones Allocated	NA	Rural Developed	NA	Rural Natural

Table 2-22a. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Extensive Recreational Management Area (ERMA) (See Map 2-26)

During the life of this PRPM/FEIS BLM would manage this extensive area in a custodial manner to ensure quality of experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on BLM and BLM partnered lands. BLM would provide for enhanced recreation experiences and enjoyment while protecting resources, ensuring public safety, and resolving user conflicts. BLM's approach would include all manner of responsible public lands-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities. These activities and settings may range across the entire ROS spectrum, depending on location. These lands are all public lands within the planning area outside of SRMAs, and are thus subject to less direct management input. However, these lands would be protected to maintain setting and activities as well as natural and cultural resources.

	Potential Outcomes	▪ The ERMA would be managed in a purely custodial manner across the ROS spectrum to realize all environmentally sound public-lands-dependent recreation opportunity benefits.

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**	Niche: Open space in close proximity to an urban area, foot access to the Colorado River, cultural resource appreciation. Management Objectives: Development of partnerships with AZGFD and Bullhead City. Minimize vandalism and deterioration of site. Setting Characteristics: Rural Natural

Primary Market Strategy for SRMA – Community

SRMA Market – Residents of the Bullhead City urban development and surrounding rural area

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

RMZ 1 – Southern Bluff Alternatives 2 and 5		
RMZ 1 – Southern Bluff ***Alternatives 2 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Provide needed natural open space, accessible only by foot, close to a population center for the appreciation of open space, cultural and biological resources.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hiking ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Contemplating humanity's relationship with the land ▪ Knowing that things are not going to change

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater spiritual growth ▪ Increased appreciation of the area's cultural history **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater community valuation of its ethnic diversity **Environmental:** ▪ Greater protection of the area's historic and archaeological sites ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased property value
Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Semi-Primitive **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Primitive Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Rural-Natural
Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space, natural and cultural resource appreciation.

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

RMZ 1 – Southern Bluff ***Alternative 3***

RMZ 1 – Southern Bluff ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Provide needed natural open space, accessible only by non-motorized means, close to a population center for the appreciation of cultural and biological resources.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal exploration and discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This RMZ is most important as open space and foot access to the Colorado River for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought, to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hiking ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Picnicking ▪ Mountain biking ▪ Equestrian activities
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Getting needed physical exercise ▪ Learning more about the things here ▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental education

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved physical fitness ▪ Greater freedom from urban living ▪ Enjoying the outdoor setting **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands **Environmental:** ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources ▪ Sustainability of area's cultural heritage **Economic:** ▪ Increased property value		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Rural Developed	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Semi-Primitive Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space for urban residents, natural and cultural resource appreciation, and sports.		
		RMZ 1 – Southern Bluff *Alternative 4*		
RMZ 1 – Southern	*Niche*	Provide needed natural open space, accessible only by foot, close to a population center for the appreciation of cultural and biological resources.		

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

Bluff ***Alternative 4*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Management Objective*	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal exploration and discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This RMZ is most important as open space and foot access to the Colorado River for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hiking ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Picnicking
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Contemplating humanity's relationship with the land ▪ Learning more about the things here ▪ Knowing that things are not going to change
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved physical fitness ▪ Greater freedom from urban living **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater community valuation of its ethnic diversity **Environmental:** ▪ Greater protection of the area's historic and archaeological sites ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources ▪ Sustainability of area's cultural heritage **Economic:** ▪ Increased property value

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Natural	**Social** Contacts: Rural Natural Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Primitive Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space, opportunity for individual solitude.		
		RMZ 2 – River Side *Alternative 2*		
RMZ 2 – River Side	*Niche*	Access from Bullhead City for sustainable day-use adventure, enjoyment of Colorado River scenery, and appreciation of wildlife viewing opportunities.		
Alternative 2 ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Management Objective*	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal exploration and discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This RMZ is most important as open space and foot access to the Colorado River for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ, that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Picnicking ▪ River/beach access by foot		
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning ▪ Enjoying access to outdoor opportunities		
	Benefits	**Personal** ▪ Improved opportunity to view wildlife close up ▪ Better-informed and more responsible visitor ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature		

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

		Community/Social: ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Rural Developed Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space, natural resource appreciation, opportunities for solitude.
		RMZ 2 – River Side *Alternative 3*
RMZ 2 – River Side ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Quick, easy access from Bullhead City to numerous sustainable day-use adventures, enjoyment of Colorado River scenery, and appreciation of wildlife viewing opportunities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal exploration and discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This RMZ is most important as open space and foot access to the Colorado River for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Fitness activity (routine walking/running) ▪ Picnicking ▪ River/beach access
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning ▪ Enjoying needed physical exercise ▪ Enjoying access to amenities close to home ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family
	Benefits	**Personal** ▪ Improved opportunity to view wildlife close up ▪ Better-informed and more responsible visitor ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature ▪ A more outdoor-oriented lifestyle **Community/Social:** ▪ Citizenry better informed about where to go for different kinds of recreation experiences and benefits **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Suburban	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Suburban Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Suburban
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space, natural resource appreciation ▪ Foot access to the Colorado River.		
		RMZ 2 – River Side *Alternatives 4 and 5*		
RMZ 2 – River Side ***Alternatives 4 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Quick, easy access from Bullhead City to sustainable day-use adventure, enjoyment of Colorado River scenery, and appreciation of wildlife viewing opportunities.		
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal exploration and discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This RMZ is most important as open space and foot access to the Colorado River for the residents of Bullhead City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Fitness activity (routine walking/running) ▪ Picnicking ▪ River/beach access		
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning ▪ Enjoying needed physical exercise ▪ Enjoying access to outdoor amenities close to home		

Table 2-22b. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Colorado River Nature Center SMRA (See Map 2-26)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved opportunity to view wildlife close up ▪ Better-informed and more responsible visitor ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature **Community/Social:** ▪ Citizenry better informed about where to go for different kinds of recreation experiences and benefits **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed **Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Suburban Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for partnerships with local agencies to realize the full potential of this area, i.e., open space, natural resource appreciation ▪ Foot access to the Colorado River.

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**		Niche: Opportunities for extreme world-class power boating, fishing, and water-based motor sports in a setting that provides social interaction and/or solitude. Such opportunities are very rare in the West. Scenic qualities are unparalleled. These are many land-based opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. An unmatched combination of water-based recreation and extensive commercial support for the visitor. Management Objectives: Development of formal and informal partnerships with other jurisdictions involved in lake management. Provide and maintain shoreline facilities, coordinate with concessionaires, and minimize vandalism and deterioration of site and facilities. Setting Characteristics: Ranges from Semi-Primitive to Suburban
Primary Market Strategy for SRMA – Destination		
SRMA Market – Residents of and visitors to the Lake Havasu Region		
SRMA Desired Future Condition- Manage high-volume recreation on the lake and shoreline to sustain natural resource values and recreational opportunities		
RMZ 1 – Whipple Mountains *Alternatives 2, 3, 4 and 5*		
RMZ 1 – Whipple Mountains ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Proposed Plan)*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a more primitive experience.
	Management Objective	Manage this RMZ to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote isolated recreational experience. Manage this RMZ to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, primarily primitive day-use opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the Colorado River corridor though self-discovery and exploration. This area provides a back county experience in an area close to an urban area. Because of the undeveloped, primitive opportunities available in this RMZ, this area would be subject to a moderate level of management actions to achieve the desired outcomes for the majority of visitors during the life of the Proposed Plan.

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding
Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Outfitting and guiding operations may be considered, however other commercial activities, such as vending would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for consistency with targeted benefits and ROS.
RMZ 2 – North Aubrey *Alternatives 2, 3, and 4*		
RMZ 2 – North Aubrey ***Alternatives 2, 3, and 4*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Hiking, birding, scenic enjoyment, and equestrian activities in close proximity to population centers, primarily for members of the local community.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional visitors and residents to engage in the targeted activities in a short time frame (i.e., after work or during a single day). Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access. Use would be brief in duration (primarily day use) to gain knowledge of surrounding wildlife of the Colorado River corridor though self- discovery. Closure to motorized access would be retained with the adoption of this FEIS to support and encourage most forms of non-motorized use and to protect the sensitive natural and cultural resources. Minimal development would be permitted, and considerable protection measures would be enforced to retain and enhance the stated outcomes for this rare semi-primitive experience in an urban environment.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Pet exercise ▪ Equestrian ▪ Hunting

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Experiences	▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Sense of wellness ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved physical fitness and health maintenance **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Feeling that this community is a special place to live **Environmental:** ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources ▪ Greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Rural Natural Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Semi-Primitive Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for urban residents of Lake Havasu to experience a wildland setting in close proximity to the city for a wide range of environmentally sound, non-motorized, dispersed recreation activities – realizing solitude and freedom. ▪ A scenic trail would further optimize the realization of the targeted benefits.
		RMZ 2 – North Aubrey *Alternative 5*
RMZ 2 – North Aubrey ***Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Hiking, birding, scenic enjoyment, and equestrian activities in close proximity to a population center, primarily for members of the local community.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional visitors and residents to engage in the targeted activities in a short time frame (i.e., after work or during a single day). Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use and gain knowledge of surrounding wildlife of the Colorado River corridor though self-discovery. Motorized access closures would be retained with the adoption of this FEIS to support and encourage most forms of non-motorized use and to protect the sensitive natural and cultural resources contained herein. Minimal developments and considerable protection measures would be set to retain and enhance the stated outcomes in this rare semi-primitive experience in an urban environment, by the majority of visitors targeted.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Pet exercise ▪ Equestrian ▪ Fitness activity ▪ Hunting
	Experiences	▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="1"></td><td>Benefits</td><td colspan="3">Personal:
▪ Sense of wellness
▪ Greater self-reliance
▪ Improved physical fitness and health maintenance
Community/Social:
▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community
▪ Feeling that this community is a special place to live
Environmental:
▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources
▪ Greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Economic:
▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="5">Setting Character Conditions</td><td>Physical</td><td>Social</td><td>Administrative</td></tr>
<tr><td>Remoteness: Suburban</td><td>Contacts: Rural Natural</td><td>Mechanized Use: Semi-Primitive</td></tr>
<tr><td>Naturalness: Rural Developed</td><td>Group Size: Rural Natural</td><td>Management Controls: Semi-Primitive</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facilities: Primitive</td><td>Evidence of Use: Rural Natural</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Potential Outcomes</td><td colspan="3">▪ Opportunities for urban residents of Lake Havasu to experience a wildland setting in close proximity to the city for a wide of range environmentally sound, non-motorized, dispersed recreation activities – realizing solitude and freedom.
▪ Greater potential for interpretive developments and signing.
▪ A scenic trail would further optimize the realization of the targeted benefits.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		RMZ 3 – Aubrey Hills ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5***
RMZ 3 – Aubrey Hills ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Hiking, birding, scenic enjoyment, and equestrian activities in close proximity to population center primarily for members of the local community.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional visitors and residents to engage in the targeted activities in a short time frame (i.e., after work or during a single day). Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access. Use would be brief in duration (primarily day use) to gain knowledge of surrounding wildlife of the Colorado River corridor though self- discovery. Closure to motorized access would be retained with the adoption of this FEIS to support and encourage most forms of non-motorized use and to protect the sensitive natural and cultural resources. Minimal development would be permitted, and considerable protection measures would be enforced to retain and enhance the stated outcomes for this rare semi-primitive experience in an urban environment.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Equestrian ▪ Fitness activity ▪ Hunting
	Experiences	▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Sense of wellness ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved physical fitness and health maintenance **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Feeling that this community is a special place to live

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Environmental: ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources ▪ Greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Semi-Primitive Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for urban residents of Lake Havasu to experience a wildland setting in close proximity to the city for a wide range of environmentally sound, non-motorized, dispersed recreation activities – realizing solitude and freedom. ▪ Partnerships would be developed with landowners, agencies, and stakeholders. ▪ A scenic trail would further optimize the realization of the targeted benefits.

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

RMZ 4 – AZ Shoreline *Alternatives 4 and 5*		
RMZ 4 – AZ Shoreline ***Alternatives 4 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Fishing, boat-in-only campsites, day-use sites for personal enjoyment, watercraft motor sports activities, scenic value, wildlife observation, remote rugged setting, social appreciation, an escape for urban visitors.
	Management Objective	Provide opportunities for visitors to this extremely high-demand, water-based outdoor recreation resource to engage in fishing, watercraft motor sports activities, camping, and day-use activities and realize the targeted benefits. BLM would intensely manage public lands in this RMZ to provide opportunities for regional visitors from Southern California and Arizona who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable recreational activities in this easily accessed but rare desert water-based opportunity. Targeted use is primarily day-use and overnight camping for the purpose of participating in all manner of motorized boating activities and fishing in a natural environment. Prior to this FEIS, BLM led a fish habitat improvement program to enhance angler satisfaction that has installed more than 500 acres of improved Arizona shoreline fish habitat, and sustained catch rates while quadrupling angler use days. Also prior to the FEIS, BLM had begun intense shoreline campsite development, law enforcement patrols, visitor services patrols, and fee collection operations. After adoption of this FEIS, BLM anticipates continued leadership of the Lake Havasu Fisheries Partnership to sustain a healthy and productive fishery, plus participating with more than 25 separate jurisdictions on and adjacent to the lake to develop a Coordinated Lake Management Plan (interagency and stakeholders). From this future planning process would come more detailed benefits-based outcomes for the public lands in this SRMA. Immediately with the adoption of this FEIS, BLM would continue with current lake and shoreline operations and increase BLM's presence of both staff and facilities. Visitor demand and preference already exceed BLM's capacity to manage with current resources. Surveys would be conducted of visitor demand and satisfaction and future planning with the other jurisdictions would be initiated as soon as possible to better target or modify the desired outcomes currently understood by BLM. This water-based recreation resource is unique and demand is growing each season at such an exponential rate that further study may reveal the scope of demand is national. A more intensive "park-like" management approach may be required to achieve future outcomes. Funding for such an approach would be sought form many sources.
	Primary Activities	▪ SRPs ▪ Recreation use permits ▪ Personal watercraft (PWC) use ▪ Waterskiing and wakeboarding ▪ Shoreline fishing

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Boat fishing ▪ Competitive fishing ▪ Meat fishing ▪ Camping ▪ Boating motor sports ▪ Poker run, aquatic ▪ Swimming ▪ Scuba/snorkel ▪ Hiking ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Sunbathing/relaxing
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Being in control of things that happen ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests ▪ Enjoying participating in group outdoor events ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience (sight, sound, and smell) of a natural landscape ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restored mind from unwanted stress ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Opportunities for extreme world-class power boating, fishing, and water-based motor sports in a rare, wildland desert setting. ▪ Partnerships with many agencies and jurisdictions would be sought to develop a coordinated management approach to lake-based recreation and resource protection. ▪ As demand increases, further environmentally sound recreation developments may be considered. ▪ The personal delivery of on-the-ground visitor services and interpretation must be expanded. ▪ Appropriate vending may be considered on a site-specific basis and with a multi-jurisdictional approach. ▪ A more sophisticated/automated means for the collection of fees would be considered. ▪ A non-motorized scenic trail and additional shoreline fishing sites may enhance the realization of the targeted benefits.		
RMZ 4 – AZ Shoreline ***Alternatives 2 and 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Fishing, boat-in-only campsites, day-use sites for personal enjoyment, watercraft motor sports activities, scenic value, wildlife observation, remote rugged setting, social appreciation, and escape for urban visitors.		
	Management Objective	Provide opportunities for visitors to engage in fishing, watercraft motor sports activities, camping and day-use activities and realize the targeted benefits. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors from Southern California and Arizona who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access, primarily for day use and overnight camping and to engage in all manner of motorized boating activities in a natural environment. Visitor demand and satisfaction surveys would be conducted and future planning with the other jurisdictions would be initiated at the earliest possible time to better target or modify the desired outcomes currently understood by BLM. This water-based recreation resource is unique and in very high demand. Targeted outcomes would be achieved as funding permits.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Fishing ▪ Camping ▪ Boating/access ▪ Boating motor sports ▪ PWC use		

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Poker run, aquatic ▪ SRPs ▪ Recreation use permits ▪ Waterskiing/wakeboarding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Being in control of things that happen ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests ▪ Enjoying participating in group outdoor events ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience (sight, sound, and smell) of a natural landscape ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restored mind from unwanted stress ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Extreme world class opportunities to enjoy power boating fishing, and water-based motor sports in a rare, wildland desert setting. ▪ Partnerships with many agencies and jurisdictions would be sought to develop a coordinated management approach to lake-based recreation and resource protection. ▪ Visitor services and interpretation may be considered. Appropriate vending may be considered on a site-specific basis and with a multi-jurisdictional approach. ▪ A more sophisticated/automated means for the collection of fees would be considered. ▪ A non-motorized scenic trail and additional shoreline fishing sites may enhance the realization of the targeted benefits.		
RMZ 5 – Havasu Springs ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Boat launch, boating activities, shoreline fishing facilities, and commercial amenities in a more primitive setting for personal enjoyment. Winter visitors seeking the region's mild winter weather.		
	Management Objective	Manage to provide visitors with access to variety of water sports, recreational fishing, and long-term winter use opportunities. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use/long-term winter occupancy and overnight camping to engage in all manner of recreational activities in a natural environment. This area is largely controlled by BLM-authorized concessionaires who manage for specific outcomes based on economic demand. Immediately upon adoption of this FEIS, BLM would continue to manage and cooperate with concessionaires.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Boating access ▪ Parker Dam viewing ▪ Golf carts ▪ Other ▪ Fishing		

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Experiences	▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restore mind from unwanted stress ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater interaction with visitors from different cultures ▪ Increased independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources. **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to visit ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Urban **Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Suburban Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Continue cooperation and coordination with concession operators to enhance targeted benefits.
RMZ 5 – Havasu Springs ***Alternatives 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Boat launch, boating activities, shoreline fishing facilities, and commercial amenities in a more primitive setting for personal enjoyment. Winter visitors seeking the region's mild winter weather.
	Management Objective	Manage this RMZ to provide visitors with access to a variety of water sports, recreational fishing, and vacation use/seasonal occupancy opportunities. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use/long-term winter occupancy and overnight camping to engage in all manner of recreational activities in a natural environment. This area joins the Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge and the Parker Dam Security zone and contains the BLM-authorized concession known as Havasu Springs Resort, managed for specific outcomes based on economic demand, clean water, and a productive fishery. Emphasis would be placed on improved facilities, facilities maintenance, fish habitat improvements, and access/interpretive developments.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Boating access ▪ Parker Dam viewing ▪ Golf carts ▪ Recreational shoreline fishing
	Experiences	▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Benefits</td><td colspan="3">Personal:
▪ Restore mind from unwanted stress
▪ Stronger ties with family and friends
Community/Social:
▪ Greater interaction with visitors from different cultures
▪ Increased independence/autonomy
Environmental:
▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character
▪ Maintenance of productively diverse sport and native fishery
Economic:
▪ Improved local economic stability
▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies
▪ Increased local tax revenue
▪ Increased local job opportunities
▪ Greater value-added local services/industry
▪ Increased desirability as a place to visit
▪ Increased property values
▪ Clean water to satisfy all designated beneficial uses.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Setting Character Conditions</td><td>Physical
Remoteness: Suburban
Naturalness: Suburban
Facilities: Urban</td><td>Social
Contacts: Suburban
Group Size: Rural Developed
Evidence of Use: Suburban</td><td>Administrative
Mechanized Use: Urban
Management Controls: Suburban
Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Potential Outcomes	▪ Continue cooperation and coordination with concession operators to enhance targeted benefits. ▪ Where long-term impacts from recreation patterns are observed or anticipated in this zone, BLM would focus on mitigating further environmental impacts. ▪ BLM may consider environmental education and interpretation on site with coordination of concessionaire.
RMZ 6 – CA Shoreline ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural*** ***(Except for the area commonly known as Black Meadow Landing, which will generally be managed for Suburban, consistent with the recreation concessions located on the Parker Strip RMZ 1)***	*Niche*	Fishing for personal enjoyment, watercraft motor sports activities, scenic appreciation, wildlife observation in a semi-primitive setting, and social appreciation. Shoreline use minimal due to terrain.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in fishing, watercraft motor sports activities, day-use activities, and realize the targeted benefits. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional visitors from Southern California and Arizona who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable recreational activities, including access for primarily day use and overnight camping and all manner of motorized boating activities in a natural environment. Naturalness and unconfined recreation w be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience. BLM would continue to coordinate with Black Meadow Landing and enhance the unique opportunities provided by this development. Beyond Black Meadow Landing, minor developments may be permitted and regulatory signing may be used minimally. BLM would continue to monitor and protect the prescribed ROS setting.
	Primary Activities	▪ Fishing ▪ Camping ▪ Boating/access ▪ Boating motor sports ▪ PWC use ▪ Poker run, aquatic ▪ Waterskiing/wakeboarding

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Being in control of things that happen ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests ▪ Enjoying participating in group outdoor events ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience (sight, sound, and smell) of a natural landscape ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restored mind from unwanted stress ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Environmental: ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Primitive Transition **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would maintain the primitive setting and artificial reef installations of this unique, world-class, water-based recreation opportunity.
RMZ 6 – CA Shoreline	*Niche*	Fishing for personal enjoyment, watercraft motor sports activities, scenic appreciation, wildlife observation in a primitive setting, and social appreciation. Shoreline use minimal due to terrain.

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive*** ***(Except for the area commonly known as Black Meadow Landing, which would generally be managed for Suburban, consistent with the recreation concessions located on the Parker Strip RMZ 1)***	*Management Objective*	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in fishing, watercraft motor sports activities, day-use activities, and realize the targeted benefits. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional visitors from Southern California and Arizona who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable recreational activities, including access for primarily day use and overnight camping and all manner of motorized boating activities in a natural environment. BLM would continue to coordinate with Black Meadow Landing and enhance the unique opportunities provided by this development. Beyond Black Meadow Landing, minor developments may be permitted and regulatory signing may be used minimally. BLM would continue to monitor and protect the prescribed ROS setting.
	Primary Activities	▪ Fishing ▪ Camping ▪ Boating/access ▪ Boating motor sports ▪ PWC use ▪ Poker run, aquatic ▪ Waterskiing/wakeboarding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Being in control of things that happen ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests ▪ Enjoying participating in group outdoor events ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience (sight, sound, and smell) of a natural landscape ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restored mind from unwanted stress ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Economic: ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Primitive Transition **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would maintain the primitive setting of this unique, world-class, water-based recreation opportunity. ▪ BLM may consider fully self-contained, floating camping pads, to be used as a tool for resource protection and enhancement of public safety. However, development of these facilities would be minimal, on a site-specific basis, and would occur where evidence of environmental impact and danger to the public exist.
RMZ 7 – North Lake Havasu ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Boating for pleasure in close proximity to the services provided by Lake Havasu City. SRPs related to events that impact lake bottom managed by BLM.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors and residents to engage in a variety of water-related activities, providing continuity of management though collaborative partnerships with other entities. Manage this zone to provide environmentally responsible recreation opportunities to include Arizona shoreline fishing docks and those that may impact the lake bottom.
	Primary Activities	▪ Boating, motor sports ▪ Fishing

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Public safety ▪ SRPs
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor recreation skills ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Closer relationship to the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Natural	**Social** Contacts: Rural Developed Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Rural Developed	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Partnerships with many agencies and jurisdictions would be sought to develop a coordinated management approach to lake-based recreation and resource protection. ▪ Expanded shoreline fishing opportunities may enhance the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would continue to require SRP applications for all events impacting the lake bottom. ▪ Educational/informational buoys may enhance resource protection.		
RMZ 7 – North Lake Havasu ***Alternatives 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Boating for pleasure in close proximity to the services provided by Lake Havasu City. SRPs related to events that impact lake bottom managed by BLM.		
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors and residents to engage in a variety of water and shoreline related activities, providing continuity to management though collaborative partnerships with other entities. Manage this zone to provide environmentally responsible recreation opportunities to include Arizona shoreline fishing docks and enhancement or protection of important fish habitats from impacts to the lake bottom.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Boating, motor sports ▪ Fishing ▪ Public safety ▪ SRPs		
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes		

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor recreation skills ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Closer relationship to the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Partnerships with many agencies and jurisdictions would be sought to develop a coordinated management approach to lake-based recreation and resource protection. ▪ Increased visitor services patrols and expanded shoreline fishing opportunities may enhance the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would continue to require SRP applications for all events impacting the lake bottom.		
RMZ 8 – South Lake Havasu ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Boating for pleasure in a natural scenic rural area. SRPs related to events that impact lake bottom managed by BLM.		
	Management Objective	This RMZ is entirely Cattail Cove State Park. BLM would cooperate with Arizona State Parks to assist in the management of this zone in whatever manner is consistent with BLM law, policy, and regulation and as funding is available.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Boating, motor sports ▪ Fishing ▪ Public safety ▪ SRPs		
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes		

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor recreation skills ▪ More balanced competitive spirit ▪ Closer relationship to the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding ▪ Improved group cooperation ▪ Lifestyle improvement or maintenance ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22c. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Lake Havasu SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Semi-Primitive	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Suburban Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would cooperate with Arizona State Parks, and would partner with many agencies and jurisdictions to develop a coordinated management approach to lake-based recreation and resource protection. ▪ BLM would continue to require SRP applications for all events impacting the lake bottom, where applicable.		

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

Alternative 1 (No Action)		Niche: Opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors to escape colder climates in the winter through short-term occupancy within the area. The Colorado River provides a multitude of water-based recreation opportunities and fishing year round. A variety of land based recreation opportunities is also available. Management Objectives: Manage and coordinate with concessionaires. Manage and maintain day-use and overnight facilities along the river and providing infrequent public safety patrols. Setting Characteristics: Ranges from Semi-Primitive to Suburban
		Primary Market Strategy – Destination *Market* – Regional, national, and international visitors to the Lower Colorado River
RMZ 1 – Parker Strip	*Niche*	Vacation use/seasonal occupancy sites and recreation opportunities including boat launching along the banks of the Lower Colorado River.

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

Urban ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Management Objective*	Manage to provide visitors with access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities through concessions and BLM-managed facilities. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally. Enable them easy access to enjoyment of the natural environment through a variety of sustainable recreational activities, including day-use or overnight camping and long-term winter use.
	Primary Activities	▪ ATV use ▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Boating access ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Golf carts ▪ Other
	Experiences	▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying unguided exploration ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Enjoying the closeness of friends and family ▪ Relishing group affiliation and togetherness ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Restore mind from unwanted stress ▪ Stronger ties with family and friends **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater interaction with visitors from different cultures ▪ Increased independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

		Economic: ▪ Improved local economic stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tax revenue ▪ Increased local job opportunities ▪ Greater value-added local services/industry ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Suburban Facilities: Urban **Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Suburban **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Urban Management Controls: Suburban Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Continue cooperation and coordination with concession operators to enhance targeted benefits. ▪ Where long-term impacts from recreation patterns are observed or anticipated in this zone, BLM would focus on mitigating further environmental impacts. ▪ BLM may consider environmental education and interpretation on site with cooperation of concessionaire to enhance targeted benefits.
RMZ 2 – Crossroads and Copper-basin ***Alternatives 3 and 4*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area setting for personal exploration and challenge.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in unrestricted OHV play/recreation in an open area. Areas for this type of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for unrestricted OHV recreation primarily as day use in a natural environment.

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility) ▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety ▪ Staging area ▪ Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV)
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

		▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as an OHV open area, which would fully realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, CDFG, the California Off-Highway Vehicle Commission, California State Parks, Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle Recreation Division, grants programs, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open areas.
RMZ 2 – Crossroads and Copper-basin ***Alternatives 2 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area setting for personal exploration and challenge.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in unrestricted OHV play/recreation in an open area. Areas for this type of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for unrestricted OHV recreation primarily as day use in a natural environment. Increased signing, development, and interpretive measures would be adopted. Stop OHV play outside of the open areas.
	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility)

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

		▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety ▪ Staging area ▪ UTV
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Enjoying meeting new people with similar interests
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

		▪ Increased property values ▪ Increased local tourism revenue
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Suburban **Social** Contacts: Rural Natural Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Suburban
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as an OHV open area, which as such, fully realizes the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, CDFG, the California Off-Highway Vehicle Commission, California State Parks, Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle Recreation Division, grants programs, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open areas. ▪ To realize desired outcomes BLM would emphasize rider education and environmental interpretation through increased developments, signs, and brochures.
RMZ 3 – Parker Strip Back Country ***Alternatives 2, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring on designated routes in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a semi-primitive experience.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote isolated recreation experience. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, urban access for primarily primitive day-use opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the Colorado River corridor though self-discovery, and OHV touring on designated routes. Stop OHV play outside of the open areas.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Rockhounding

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities; increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use. ▪ Outfitting/guiding could be considered in certain situations.

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

RMZ 3 – Parker Strip Back Country ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring on designated routes in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a semi-primitive experience.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote recreation experience. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, urban access for primarily day-use/camping opportunities and to gain appreciation of the natural setting of the Colorado River corridor though self-discovery and OHV touring on designated routes. Increased signing, development, and interpretive measures would be adopted. Stop OHV play outside of the open areas.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Enhanced sense of personal freedom **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Improved maintenance of recreation setting character ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Table 2-22d. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Parker Strip SRMA (See Map 2-26)

		Economic: ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical**	**Social**	**Administrative**
		Remoteness: Rural Natural	Contacts: Semi-Primitive	Mechanized Use: Rural Natural
		Naturalness: Rural Natural	Group Size: Semi-Primitive	Management Controls: Rural Natural
		Facilities: Primitive	Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities, and OHV touring; increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use. ▪ OHV play outside of the open areas would be inconsistent with targeted outcomes. ▪ Outfitting/guiding could be considered in certain situations.		

Table 2-22e. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Swansea SRMA (See Map 2-26)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**		Niche: Opportunities for cultural-resource education and interpretation, camping and day-use activities. Swansea serves as a destination for some local tour operators. Management Objectives: Manage and maintain day-use and overnight facilities. Stabilize and improve historic structures and artifacts on site. Setting Characteristics: Rural Natural
		Primary Market Strategy – Destination/Undeveloped *Market* –residents of and visitors to western Arizona
RMZ 1 – Swansea ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Cultural discovery and personal exploration of historic mining.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in personal and guided (interpreted) discovery of the historical significance of the area. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable day-use/camping, OHV touring, opportunities to learn about historical mining, and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Swansea region through self-discovery. Increased signing, development, and interpretive measures would be adopted.
	Primary Activities	▪ Developed camping ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Rockhounding ▪ Picnicking ▪ 4-wheel-drive touring ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Sightseeing, photography
	Experiences	▪ Enjoy easy access to a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Learning about things here ▪ Just knowing this attraction is in or near the community

Table 2-22e. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Swansea SRMA (See Map 2-26)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td><i>Benefits</i></td><td colspan="3">Personal:
▪ Greater respect for shared cultural heritage
▪ Closer relationship with the natural world
▪ Enhanced sense of personal freedom
Community/Social:
▪ Greater understanding of the community’s cultural identity
▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
Environmental:
▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities
▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes
▪ Reduced looting of historic and prehistoric sites
▪ Sustainability of community’s cultural heritage
Economic:
▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><i>Setting Character Conditions</i></td><td>Physical
Remoteness: Rural Developed
Naturalness: Rural Developed
Facilities: Rural Developed</td><td>Social
Contacts: Rural Natural
Group Size: Rural Natural
Evidence of Use: Rural Natural</td><td>Administrative
Mechanized Use: Rural Developed
Management Controls: Rural Natural
Visitor Services: Rural Developed</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><i>Potential Outcomes</i></td><td colspan="3">▪ Improvements would be designed to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use.
▪ Public education related to historic mining would be emphasized to include interpretive trails, signing, displays, and on-site presence of visitor services personnel to realize desired benefits. These developments would further achieve the targeted benefits and resource protection.
▪ Camping may be allowed.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-22e. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Swansea SRMA (See Map 2-26)

RMZ 1 – Swansea ***Alternative 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Cultural discovery and personal exploration of historic mining.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in personal and guided (interpreted) discovery of the historical significance of the area. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities, opportunities to learn about historical mining, and to gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Swansea region through self-discovery.
	Primary Activities	▪ Camping ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Rockhounding ▪ Picnicking ▪ 4-wheel-drive touring ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Sightseeing, photography
	Experiences	▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Learning about things here ▪ Just knowing this attraction is in or near the community
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater respect for shared cultural heritage ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world ▪ Enhanced sense of personal freedom **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater understanding of the community's cultural identity ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions

Table 2-22e. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Swansea SRMA (See Map 2-26)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Environmental:
▪ Reduced negative human impacts
▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes
▪ Reduced looting of historic and prehistoric sites
▪ Sustainability of community's cultural heritage
Economic:
▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Setting Character Conditions</td><td>Physical</td><td>Social</td><td>Administrative</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Remoteness: Rural Developed</td><td>Contacts: Semi-Primitive</td><td>Mechanized Use: Rural Developed</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Naturalness: Rural Developed</td><td>Group Size: Semi-Primitive</td><td>Management Controls: Rural Natural</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Facilities: Rural Developed</td><td>Evidence of Use: Rural Natural</td><td>Visitor Services: Rural Developed</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Potential Outcomes</td><td colspan="3">▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use.
▪ Public education related to historic mining would be emphasized to realize desired benefits.
▪ The development of interpretive trails would further achieve the targeted benefits and resource protection.
▪ Camping may be allowed.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**		Niche: Opportunities for OHV touring, adventure, self-discovery and self-reliance, hunting, sightseeing, and rockhounding in a remote and primitive setting. Portions of the Parker 400 race course pass through the area. Management Objectives: This SRMA is guided by the previous *Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* of 2001. In essence, BLM would maintain biological diversity, preserve wilderness values, provide environmentally sound public-lands-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities, and protect and improve public awareness of cultural resources. Setting Characteristics: Ranges from Primitive to Rural Natural
		Primary Market Strategy – Undeveloped *Market* –residents of and visitors to La Paz County
RMZ 1 – Gibraltar Wilderness ***Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Primitive***	*Niche*	Wilderness trekking in a natural scenic environment.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to find solitude, engage in unconfined recreation, and experience personal challenge and reflection. Preserve the primitive opportunities and wilderness characteristics in this zone.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ Mountain climbing ▪ Backpacking ▪ Equestrian activities ▪ Primitive dispersed camping ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hunting
	Experiences	▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience (sight sound, and smell) of a natural landscape ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Feeling good about solitude, being isolated and independent ▪ Enjoying an escape from crowds of people ▪ Nurturing personal spiritual values and growth		
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ A more holistic sense of wellness ▪ A greater sensitivity to awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature's art and elegance ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ A closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands **Environmental:** ▪ Greater retention of distinctive landscape features ▪ Improved soil, water, and air quality ▪ Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public land use impacts ▪ Conservation of entire sustainable ecosystems **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property value ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Primitive Naturalness: Primitive Facilities: Primitive	**Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Primitive	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Primitive Management Controls: Primitive Visitor Services: Primitive

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this zone to protect wilderness values and provide the targeted benefits and outcomes.
RMZ 2 – Cienega ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Motorized access to back country trails in natural scenic environment with plentiful opportunities for cultural and wildlife appreciation and interpretation of the historical mining district.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable primitive day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities, technical rock-crawling, opportunities to learn about historical mining, and to gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery.
	Primary Activities	▪ OHV touring/ATV ▪ Technical motorized trails ▪ Dispersed camping ▪ Cultural/historic sightseeing ▪ Wildlife watching
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Enjoy having access to natural landscapes ▪ Having others nearby to help
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		Community/Social: ▪ Greater family bonding, improved parenting skills ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced looting of historic and prehistoric sites ▪ Sustainability of community's cultural heritage **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Rural Natural Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits. ▪ Public education related to historic mining would be conducted to realize desired benefits. ▪ The development of interpretive trails would further achieve the targeted benefits and resource protection. ▪ Camping may be allowed.
RMZ 2 – Cienega ***Alternative 3***	*Niche*	Easy motorized access to back country trails in natural environment with plentiful opportunities for cultural appreciation and interpretation of the historical mining district.

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable primitive day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities, technical rock-crawling, opportunities to learn about historical mining, and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery. Increased signing, development, and interpretive measures would be adopted.
	Primary Activities	▪ OHV touring/ATV ▪ Technical motorized trails ▪ Dispersed camping ▪ Cultural/historic sightseeing
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Enjoying access to outdoor amenities close to home ▪ Having others nearby to help
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding, improved parenting skills ▪ Greater understanding of the community's cultural identity ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		Environmental: ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced looting of historic and prehistoric sites ▪ Sustainability of community's cultural heritage **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Suburban **Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Suburban
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Significant improvements to achieve targeted benefits. ▪ Public education related to historic mining would be emphasized. ▪ To realize desired outcomes, BLM would develop interpretive trails, signing, and displays. Personnel would be available for visitors to the site. These activities would be conducted in a front-country manner, which would further enhance resource protection and outdoor recreation opportunities. ▪ Areas would be developed for camping.
RMZ 2 – Cienega	*Niche*	Motorized access to back country trails in natural scenic environment with plentiful opportunities for cultural and wildlife appreciation and interpretation of the historical mining district.

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

Alternatives 4 and 5 ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Management Objective*	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable primitive day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities, technical rock-crawling. Opportunities would also be provided to learn about historical mining and to gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery. Recreational use and environmental education would be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience; minor developments and regulatory signing may be used moderately.
	Primary Activities	▪ OHV touring/ATV ▪ Technical motorized trails ▪ Dispersed camping ▪ Cultural/historic sightseeing ▪ Wildlife watching
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Enjoying access to outdoor amenities close to home ▪ Having others near by to help
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others **Community/Social:** ▪ Greater family bonding, improved parenting skills ▪ Greater understanding of the community's cultural identity

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Reduced looting of historic and prehistoric sites ▪ Sustainability of community's cultural heritage **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Enhanced ability for visitors to find areas providing wanted recreation experiences and benefits ▪ Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed **Social** Contacts: Rural Developed Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Suburban
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits. ▪ Public education related to historic mining would be conducted to realize desired benefits. ▪ The development of interpretive trails would further achieve the targeted benefits and resource protection. ▪ Areas would be identified for camping.

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

RMZ 3 – **Shea Hills** ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a primitive experience.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote isolated recreation experience. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable primitive day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Commercial recreation permits ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wildlife viewing
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		Community/Social: ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Improved economic stability for the local community
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Semi-Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Provide minor improvements to support OHV touring opportunities.
RMZ 3 – **Shea Hills** ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a recreational experience.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote recreation experience. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery. Emphasis would be placed on improved facilities and access/interpretive developments.

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Primary Activities	- Hiking - OHV touring - Wilderness access - Rockhounding - Cultural/historical sightseeing - Commercial recreation permits - Shooting - Dispersed camping
	Experiences	- Developing skills and abilities - Testing personal endurance - Enjoying risk-taking adventure - Enjoying easy access to a natural landscape - Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** - Greater self-reliance - Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment - Greater freedom from urban living **Community/Social:** - Enhanced lifestyle - Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** - Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes - Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character - Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts **Economic:** - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Improved economic stability for the local community		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Provide improvements to support OHV touring opportunities. ▪ Targeted environmental education, such as Leave-No-Trace, to improve user stewardship ethic may be carried out by on-the-ground visitor services personnel. ▪ Developed camping, as a response to resource protection may be considered.		
RMZ 3 – **Shea Hills** ***Alternatives 4 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Primitive trekking and OHV touring in rugged scenic natural settings for visitors seeking a recreational experience.		
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a remote recreation experience. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable day-use/camping, OHV touring opportunities and gain appreciation of the natural setting of the greater Gibraltar region though self-discovery. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience. Minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Wildlife viewing ▪ Rockhounding ▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Commercial recreation permits		

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Shooting ▪ Dispersed camping
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Enjoying easy access to a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Greater freedom from urban living **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts ▪ Reduced negative human impacts **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Improved economic stability for the local community

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Moderate improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Provide improvements to support OHV touring opportunities. ▪ Targeted environmental education, such as Leave-No-Trace, to improve user stewardship ethic. ▪ Developed camping may be considered as a response to resource protection.
RMZ 4 – Buckskin Mesa ***Alternatives 2, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Trekking and OHV trail exploration for self-directed, primitive-mode challenge and recreation adventure.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in personal exploration and discovery though the outlined activities. Preserve the semi-primitive opportunities in this zone. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience. Minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Mountain biking ▪ Vista sightseeing and photography
	Experiences	▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Feeling good about solitude, being isolated and independent ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape		
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Enhanced sense of personal freedom ▪ Improved opportunity to view wildlife at close range **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands **Environmental:** ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical**	**Social**	**Administrative**
		Remoteness: Semi-Primitive	Contacts: Primitive	Mechanized Use: Rural Natural
		Naturalness: Semi-Primitive	Group Size: Semi-Primitive	Management Controls: Semi-Primitive
		Facilities: Semi-Primitive	Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive	Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the semi-primitive setting. The current designation of routes would be maintained.		
RMZ 4 – Buckskin Mesa	*Niche*	Trekking and OHV trail exploration for self-directed, primitive-mode challenge and recreation adventure.		

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

Alternative 3 ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Management Objective*	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in personal exploration and discovery though the outlined activities. Preserve the semi-primitive opportunities in this zone. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized; minor developments and regulatory signing would be minimally considered.
	Primary Activities	▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Mountain biking ▪ Vista sightseeing and photography
	Experiences	▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Enjoying exploration in a natural landscape ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Enhanced sense of personal freedom ▪ Greater environmental awareness and sensitivity **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands ▪ Enhanced lifestyle **Environmental:** ▪ Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes ▪ Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		Economic: ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Semi-Primitive **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the rural natural setting. ▪ The current designation of routes would be maintained. ▪ Minor improvements may be considered as a tool for resource protection and public safety.
RMZ 5 – Shea Road/Osborne Wash ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV use/play and dispersed camping opportunities as a staging area for a wider trail network.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in dispersed camping, unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area. Zone would also serve as a staging area for long-range OHV touring. Areas for this form of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable access for unrestricted OHV recreation in a natural environment. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized; minor developments and regulatory signing would be developed. Containing OHV open area activities to within the open area boundary would be a high priority.
	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility) ▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ Staging area ▪ UTV ▪ Dispersed camping
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Enjoying easy access to a natural landscape
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Natural	**Social** Contacts: Rural Developed Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as OHV open area, which as such, fully realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, AZGFD, Arizona State Parks OHV grant program, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open area. ▪ Visitor services and law enforcement patrols would be increased to improve resource protection and public safety.		
RMZ 5 – Shea Road/Osborne Wash ***Alternatives 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV use/play and dispersed camping opportunities as a staging area for a wider trail network.		
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in dispersed camping, unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area, and also would serve as a staging area for long-range OHV touring. Areas for this form of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable access for unrestricted OHV recreation in a natural environment. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized; minor developments and regulatory signing would be necessary to contain and control OHV play and to focus riders onto designated routes on leaving the open area.		
	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility) ▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety ▪ Staging area		

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

		▪ UTV
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22f. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Gibraltar SRMA (See Map 2-28)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical**	**Social**	**Administrative**
		Remoteness: Rural Developed	Contacts: Rural Developed	Mechanized Use: Rural Developed
		Naturalness: Rural Developed	Group Size: Rural Developed	Management Controls: Rural Developed
		Facilities: Rural Developed	Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as OHV open area, which as such, would fully realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, AZGFD, Arizona State Parks OHV grant program, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open area. ▪ Visitor services and law enforcement patrols would be increased to improve resource protection and public safety. ▪ The identification and development of individual and group campsites would enhance the targeted benefits.		

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**		Niche: Opportunities for OHV open-area play activities and touring, adventure, self-discovery and self-reliance, hunting, sightseeing, camping, and rockhounding in close proximity to an urban environment. Management Objectives: Crossman Peak as a designated Natural Scenic Area to provide environmentally sound and compatible activities. Standard Wash and Craggy Wash are monitored on a frequent basis for resource protection and public safety. Informal partnerships with the City of Lake Havasu are ongoing. Setting Characteristics: Ranges from Semi-Primitive to Suburban
Primary Market Strategy – Community		
Market –residents of Lake Havasu City and surrounding communities		
RMZ 1 – Standard Wash ***Alternatives 2, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV use/play and dispersed camping opportunities as a staging area for a wider trail network.
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in dispersed camping, unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area. The zone would also serve as a staging area for long-range OHV touring. Areas for this form of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable access for unrestricted OHV recreation in a natural environment. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized; minor developments and regulatory signing would be necessary to contain and control OHV play and to focus riders onto designated routes upon leaving the open area.
	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility) ▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety ▪ Staging area ▪ UTV

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Suburban Facilities: Rural Developed	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Suburban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as OHV open area, which as such, would fully realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, AZGFD, Arizona State Parks OHV grant program, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open area. ▪ Visitor services and law enforcement patrols would be increased to improve resource protection and public safety. ▪ The identification and development of individual and group campsites would enhance the targeted benefits.		
RMZ 1 – Standard Wash ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Unrestricted OHV use/play and dispersed camping opportunities as a staging area for a wider trail network.		
	Management Objective	Manage to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in camping in developed areas, unrestricted OHV recreation in an open area. The zone would also serve as a staging area for long-range OHV touring. Areas for this form of recreation are rare in this region. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for regional, national, and international visitors who use the area seasonally to engage in sustainable, access for unrestricted OHV recreation in a natural environment. Unconfined recreation would be prioritized. Moderate developments, regulatory signing, and a consistent BLM presence would be necessary to proactively contain and control OHV play and to focus riders onto designated routes on leaving the open area.		
	Primary Activities	▪ 4×4 vehicles ▪ ATV use ▪ OHV ▪ Golf carts (modified utility) ▪ Hill climbing ▪ Motorcycle use ▪ Permitted motorcycle/ATV ▪ Public safety ▪ Staging area ▪ UTV		

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Dispersed camping
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Enjoying the esteem of others ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Gaining a greater sense of self-confidence ▪ Telling others about the trip ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Discussing equipment with others ▪ Having others nearby who can help if needed ▪ Enjoying access to outdoor amenities close to home
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Improved outdoor recreation skills **Community/Social:** ▪ Heightened sense of satisfaction with the community ▪ Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions **Environmental:** ▪ Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities ▪ Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire ▪ Increased property values

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Suburban Naturalness: Suburban Facilities: Suburban	**Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Developed Evidence of Use: Urban	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this RMZ as OHV open area, which as such, fully realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would cooperate with USFWS, AZGFD, Arizona State Parks OHV grant program, and other stakeholders and jurisdictions. ▪ BLM would prioritize the use of methods and mechanisms to contain OHV recreation within the open area. ▪ Visitor services and law enforcement patrols would be increased to improve resource protection and public safety. ▪ The identification and development of individual and group campsites, restrooms, access roads, loading ramps, day-use sites, and a visitor contact station would enhance the targeted benefits.		
RMZ 2 – Crossman Peak ***Alternatives 2 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Scenic hiking and equestrian opportunities and limited OHV trail riding for personal exploration and discovery.		
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu City and associated Lake Havasu SRMA and provided access to those targeted activities. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding		
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance		

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Outfitting/guiding could be considered in certain situations. ▪ BLM would emphasize maintaining the scenic quality of this RMZ due to the fact that it is the scenic backdrop for Lake Havasu City. ▪ Partnerships would be created and maintained with Lake Havasu City and Mohave County.
RMZ 2 – Crossman Peak ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Scenic hiking and equestrian opportunities and limited OHV trail riding for personal exploration and discovery.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu City and associated Lake Havasu SRMA and provided access to those targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience; minor developments and regulatory signing may be used. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Community/Social: ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. ▪ Outfitting/guiding could be considered in certain situations. ▪ BLM would emphasize maintaining the scenic quality of this RMZ due to the fact that it is the scenic backdrop for Lake Havasu City. ▪ Partnerships would be created and maintained with Lake Havasu City and Mohave County. ▪ Minimal visitor use; signing may be considered.
RMZ 2-Crossman Peak ***Alternative 4*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Scenic hiking and equestrian opportunities and limited OHV trail riding for personal exploration and discovery.

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu City and associated Lake Havasu SRMA and provide access to those targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more natural public lands experience. Minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Economic: - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	- Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities. - Outfitting/guiding could be considered in certain situations. - BLM would emphasize maintaining the scenic quality of this RMZ due to the fact that it is the scenic backdrop for Lake Havasu City. - Partnerships would be created and maintained with Lake Havasu City and Mohave County. - Minimal visitor use; signing may be considered.
RMZ 3 – Havasu Urban Interface ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Access to public lands with opportunities for hiking, equestrian use, OHV, wildlife and cultural appreciation, and other recreational activities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu City and associated Lake Havasu SRMA and provide access to those targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more natural public lands experience. Minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	- Hiking - OHV touring - Backpacking - Wilderness access

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive **Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased efforts to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities in close proximity to Lake Havasu City. ▪ BLM would emphasize opportunities for a variety of environmentally sound outdoor recreation opportunities that depend on the public lands. ▪ Partnerships would be created and maintained with Lake Havasu City and Mohave County. ▪ Minimal visitor use; signing may be considered. ▪ Within 1 mile of the city limits of Lake Havasu City, no camping would be allowed. Camping at Craggy Wash may not exceed the 14-day limit.
RMZ 3 – Havasu Urban Interface ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Suburban***	*Niche*	Access to public lands with opportunities for hiking, equestrian use, OHV, wildlife and cultural appreciation, and other recreational activities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop to Lake Havasu City and associated Lake Havasu SRMA and provide access to those targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more primitive experience; minor developments and regulatory signing may be used. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world **Community/Social:** ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Semi-Primitive Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Primitive	**Social** Contacts: Primitive Group Size: Primitive Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive	**Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Minimal improvements to achieve targeted benefits, increased effort to manage unauthorized motor vehicle use, realize potential for solitude, unconfined primitive activities in close proximity to Lake Havasu City. ▪ BLM would emphasize opportunities for a variety of environmentally sound outdoor recreation opportunities that depend on the public lands. ▪ Partnerships would be created and maintained with Lake Havasu City and Mohave County. ▪ Minimal visitor use; signing may be considered. ▪ Within 1 mile of the city limits of Lake Havasu City, no camping would be allowed. Developed and hardened campsites and restrooms at Craggy Wash would be considered; however, the 14-day limit would not be exceeded.		

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

RMZ 3 – Havasu Urban Interface ***Alternatives 4 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Access to public lands with opportunities for hiking, equestrian use, OHV, wildlife and cultural appreciation, and other recreational activities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors and residents quick access to engage in targeted activities and realize benefits to persons, community, and environment. Manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. This area serves as open space for the residents of Lake Havasu City. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Hiking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Backpacking ▪ Wilderness access ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Developing skills and abilities ▪ Testing personal endurance ▪ Enjoying risk-taking adventure ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape ▪ Escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Greater self-reliance ▪ Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment ▪ Closer relationship with the natural world

Table 2-22g. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Havasu Urban SRMA (See Map 2-27)

		Community/Social: ▪ Enhanced lifestyle ▪ Increasing independence/autonomy **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced negative human impacts ▪ Increase awareness and protection of natural landscapes **Economic:** ▪ Increased desirability as a place to live or retire		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical**	**Social**	**Administrative**
		Remoteness: Semi-Primitive	Contacts: Primitive	Mechanized Use: Rural Natural
		Naturalness: Semi-Primitive	Group Size: Primitive	Management Controls: Semi-Primitive
		Facilities: Primitive	Evidence of Use: Semi-Primitive	Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

Alternative 1 (No Action) **(Area would not be managed as a SRMA under no action)**		Niche: Opportunities for OHV touring, exploration, and self-discovery in a remote area. The Back Country Byway provides both outdoor recreation and natural and cultural resource interpretation and outreach. Management Objectives: This SRMA is guided by portions of the previous *La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan* of 1997. In essence, provide for environmentally sound outdoor recreation opportunities that depend on the use of public lands, maintain a wide range of OHV opportunities while controlling the proliferation of unauthorized routes. Provide for information, education, interpretation, and protection of cultural resources in the planning area. Setting Characteristics: Ranges from Semi-Primitive to Rural Developed
		Primary Market Strategy – Undeveloped
		Market – Visitors to and residents of the local communities in the area
RMZ 1 – Back Country Byway ***Alternative 2*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Driving for pleasure along a scenic byway connecting two communities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in targeted activities and gain knowledge and appreciation of the byway theme though interpretation. Reduce impacts to natural and cultural resources and protect recreational opportunities from potentially conflicting uses.
	Primary Activities	▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Vistas and photography ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Public education ▪ Mountain biking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Hiking
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature ▪ Greater freedom from urban living **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Increase community involvement, reducing erosion of the community's small-town, rural character ▪ Greater awareness and appreciation of shared cultural heritage **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Greater protection of area's historical structures and archaeological sites ▪ Reduced negative impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails ▪ Increased ecologically friendly tourism operations **Economic:** ▪ Improved stability of the local economy ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tourism revenues
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Rural Developed Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Suburban Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Manage this RMZ to realize the targeted benefits.

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

RMZ 1 – Back Country Byway ***Alternatives 3, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Driving for pleasure along a scenic byway connecting two communities.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in targeted activities and gain knowledge and appreciation of the byway theme though interpretation. Reduce impacts to natural and cultural resources and protect recreational opportunities from potentially conflicting uses. Developments and signing would be increased to enhance the targeted activities.
	Primary Activities	▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Vistas and photography ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Public education ▪ Mountain biking ▪ OHV touring
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Enjoy having easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Enjoying access to hands-on environmental learning
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Increase community involvement, reducing erosion of the community's small-town, rural character

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions
Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		Environmental: ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Greater protection of area's historical structures and archaeological sites ▪ Reduced negative impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails ▪ Increased ecologically friendly tourism operations **Economic:** ▪ Improved stability of the local economy ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies ▪ Increased local tourism revenues
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Developed Naturalness: Rural Developed Facilities: Rural Developed **Social** Contacts: Suburban Group Size: Rural Natural Evidence of Use: Rural Developed **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Suburban Management Controls: Rural Developed Visitor Services: Rural Developed
	Potential Outcomes	▪ Manage this RMZ to realize the targeted benefits. ▪ BLM would consider increased interpretive signing, day-use sites, and Watchable Wildlife sites along the byway.
RMZ 2 – Plomosa Mountains ***Alternatives 2 and 5*** ***Generally managed for Semi-Primitive***	*Niche*	Trekking and seasonal OHV use for wildlife appreciation and personal challenge.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop and provide access to targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more natural public lands experience; minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and visitors to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

	Primary Activities	▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Vistas and photography ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Public education ▪ Mountain biking ▪ OHV touring ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Enjoy having easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Increase community involvement, reducing erosion of the community's small-town, rural character ▪ Greater sense of place and community identity **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Greater protection of area's historical structures and archaeological sites ▪ Reduced negative impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails ▪ Increased ecologically friendly tourism operations

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		Economic: ▪ Improved local economy stability ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Semi-Primitive Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Natural Management Controls: Semi-Primitive Visitor Services: Semi-Primitive
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the semi-primitive setting. ▪ Support environmentally responsible OHV touring. Minor improvements may be considered as a tool for resource protection and public safety.
RMZ 2 – Plomosa Mountains ***Alternatives 3 and 4*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Trekking and seasonal OHV use for wildlife appreciation and personal challenge.
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide visitors and residents with a scenic backdrop and provide access to targeted activities. Naturalness and unconfined recreation would be prioritized to enhance a more natural public lands experience; minor developments and regulatory signing may be used very discreetly. Further, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and visitors to engage in sustainable personal discovery, while protecting critical resources located in the area. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ with minimal developments so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Cultural/historical sightseeing ▪ Vistas and photography ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ Public education

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		▪ Mountain biking ▪ OHV touring ▪ ATV use ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking ▪ Picnicking
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Feeling good about the way shared cultural heritage is being protected ▪ Enjoying exploration in a natural setting
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature ▪ Greater freedom from urban living **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Increase community involvement, reducing erosion of the community's small-town, rural character ▪ Greater sense of place and community identity **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Greater protection of area's historical structures and archaeological sites ▪ Reduced negative impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails ▪ Increased ecologically friendly tourism operations

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		Economic: ▪ Improved stability of local economy ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies		
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical**	**Social**	**Administrative**
		Remoteness: Rural Natural	Contacts: Rural Natural	Mechanized Use: Rural Natural
		Naturalness: Rural Natural	Group Size: Semi-Primitive	Management Controls: Semi-Primitive
		Facilities: Rural Natural	Evidence of Use: Rural Natural	Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the semi-primitive setting. ▪ Support environmentally responsible OHV touring. ▪ Moderate improvements such as trail signing and naming, interpretive signs, and day-use areas may be considered as tools to protect resources and public safety and to enhance the recreation opportunities and the targeted benefits available in this RMZ.		
RMZ 3 – Bouse Plain ***Alternatives 2, 4, and 5*** ***Generally managed for Rural Natural***	*Niche*	Dispersed camping and OHV opportunities for pleasure.		
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in challenging personal discovery in a semi-isolated setting. Allow visitors to appreciate the natural setting while protecting the natural resources of the Bouse Plains. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ with minimal developments, so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.		
	Primary Activities	▪ Sightseeing ▪ Wildlife watching		

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		▪ OHV touring ▪ Dispersed camping ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking ▪ Fitness activities ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Participating frequently in enjoyable activities in desirable settings ▪ Enjoying solitude in a country setting
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Stronger ties with families and friends ▪ An enhanced sense of personal freedom **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Greater sense of place and community identity ▪ A heightened sense of satisfaction with the community **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by uses of recreational facilities ▪ Reduced negative impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		Economic: ▪ Improved stability of the local economy ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies
	Setting Character Conditions	**Physical** Remoteness: Rural Natural Naturalness: Rural Natural Facilities: Rural Natural **Social** Contacts: Semi-Primitive Group Size: Semi-Primitive Evidence of Use: Rural Natural **Administrative** Mechanized Use: Rural Developed Management Controls: Rural Natural Visitor Services: Rural Natural
	Potential Outcomes	▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the Rural Natural setting. ▪ Support environmentally responsible OHV touring. ▪ Moderate improvements such as trail signing and naming, interpretive signs, and day-use areas may be considered as tools to protect resources and public safety and to enhance the recreation opportunities and the targeted benefits available in this RMZ.
RMZ 3 – Bouse Plain ***Alternative 3*** ***Generally managed for Rural Developed***	*Niche*	Dispersed camping and OHV opportunities for pleasure
	Management Objective	Manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in challenging personal discovery in a semi-isolated setting. Allow visitors to appreciate the natural setting while protecting the natural resources of the Bouse Plains. Partnerships would be sought to help improve this RMZ with minimal developments so that within the life of this plan most responsible visitors would attain a greater appreciation for their public lands and the natural and cultural resources found therein.
	Primary Activities	▪ Sightseeing ▪ Wildlife watching ▪ OHV touring

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

		▪ Camping ▪ Hunting ▪ Hiking ▪ Fitness activities ▪ Rockhounding
	Experiences	▪ Enjoying closeness of family and friends ▪ Learning more about the things that are there ▪ Enjoying easy access to natural landscapes ▪ Experiencing a greater sense of independence ▪ Participating frequently in enjoyable activities in desirable settings ▪ Enjoying solitude in a country setting
	Benefits	**Personal:** ▪ Improved outdoor knowledge and self-confidence ▪ Improved mental wellbeing ▪ Stronger ties with families and friends ▪ An enhanced sense of personal freedom **Community/Social:** ▪ Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands ▪ Greater sense of place and community identity ▪ A heightened sense of satisfaction with the community **Environmental:** ▪ Reduced wildlife harassment by users of recreational facilities ▪ Improved maintenance of physical facilities **Economic:** ▪ Improved stability of the local economy ▪ More positive contributions to local and regional economies

Table 2-22h. Recreation Management—Desired Future Conditions

Plomosa SRMA (See Map 2-30)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Setting Character Conditions</td><td>Physical
Remoteness: Rural Developed
Naturalness: Rural Developed
Facilities: Rural Developed</td><td>Social
Contacts: Rural Natural
Group Size: Semi-Primitive
Evidence of Use: Rural Natural</td><td>Administrative
Mechanized Use: Rural Developed
Management Controls: Rural Natural
Visitor Services: Rural Natural</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Potential Outcomes</td><td colspan="3">▪ BLM would manage this area to maintain the Rural Natural setting.
▪ Support environmentally responsible OHV touring.
▪ Moderate improvements, such as trail signing and naming, interpretive signs, developed campsites, and day-use areas may be considered as tools to protect resources and public safety and to enhance the recreation opportunities and the targeted benefits available in this RMZ.</td></tr>
</table>

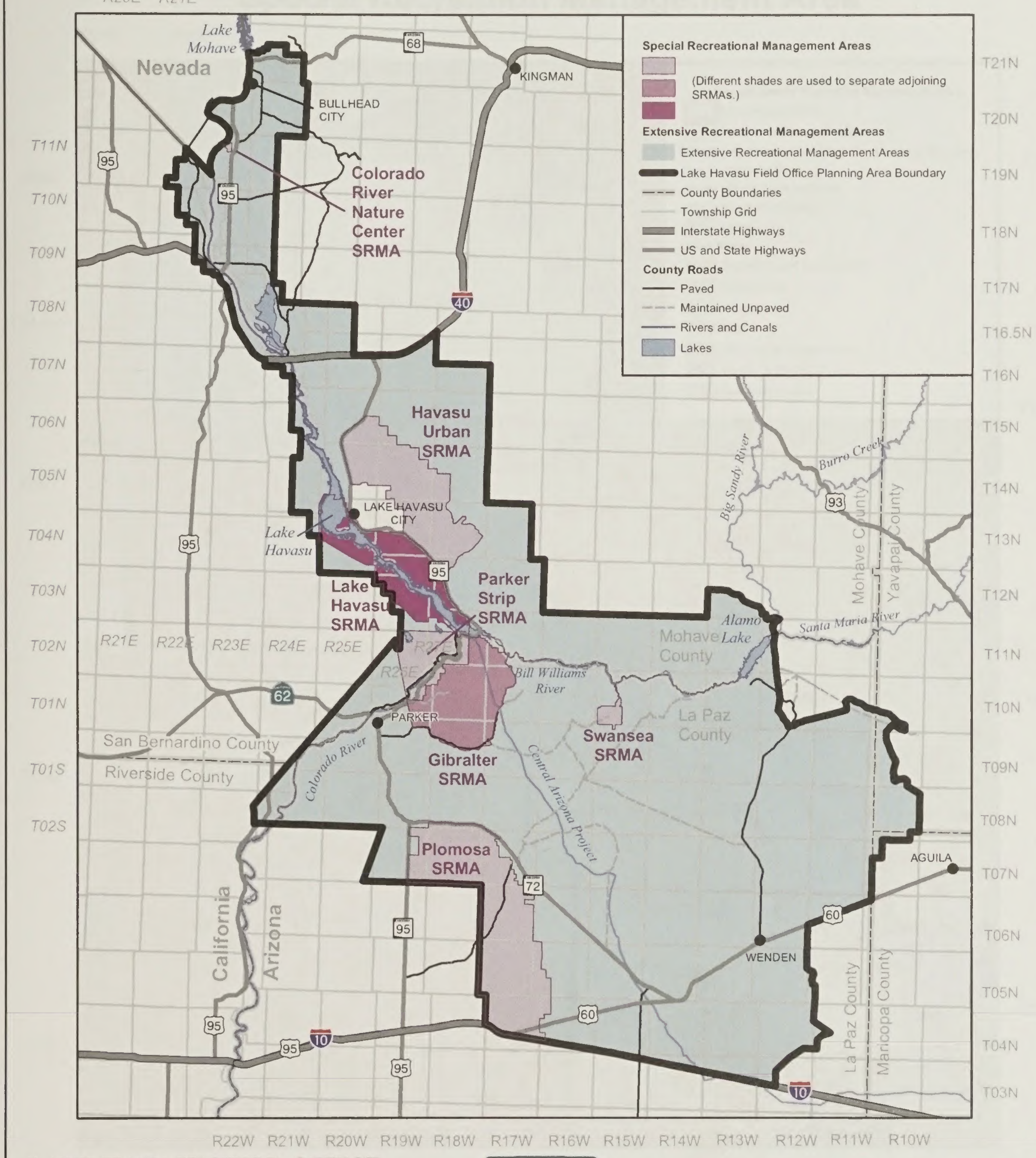
Table 2-23. Recreation Management–Land Use Allocation

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td>The following two decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable to lands covered by that plan:
Designate six SRMAs and prepare management plans for them per BLM policy.
Designate that portion of the resource area not lying within SRMAs as the Kingman Extensive Recreation Management Area.</td><td colspan="4">All public lands in the LHFO planning area would be managed as either Extensive or Special Recreational Management Areas (see Map 2-26). SRMAs are identified as those areas having a distinct primary recreation-tourism market and requiring additional activity planning to manage appropriately. The remaining public lands comprise ERMA. In addition SRMAs contain RMZs that allow greater site-specific management within the units (see Maps 2-27 through 2-30).</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-23. Recreation Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
1,334,532 acres would be allocated as the ERMA the remaining acres would be allocated to 1 SRMA as detailed below.	1,053,592 acres would be allocated as the ERMA the remaining acres would be allocated between 6 SRMAs as detailed below.	1,049,715 acres would be allocated as the ERMA the remaining acres would be allocated between 7 SRMAs as detailed below.	1,053,592 acres would be allocated as the ERMA the remaining acres would be allocated between 6 SRMAs as detailed below.	1,049,715 acres would be allocated as the ERMA the remaining acres would be allocated between 7 SRMAs as detailed below.
Colorado River Nature Center SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Colorado River Nature Center SRMA is 363 acres, an area that includes the previous facilities developed in partnership with other agencies. The SRMA is divided into two RMZs (see Map 2-26): RMZ 1 - Southern Bluff – 100 acres RMZ 2 - River Side – 263 acres			
Lake Havasu SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Lake Havasu SRMA (57,581 acres) would include an area from the south edge of the Havasu Wildlife Refuge to the Parker Dam including both AZ and CA shorelines. The area would also include the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills region west of State Route (SR) 95 and the Whipple Mountains west of the CA shoreline (see Maps 2-26 and 2-27). The SRMA would consist of 8 RMZs that would have management prescribed to them to achieve the goals, setting, and experiences desired for recreational resources in each. RMZ 1 – Whipple Mountains – 9,496 acres RMZ 2 – North Aubrey – 4,923 acres RMZ 3 – Aubrey Hills – 11,517 acres RMZ 4 – AZ Shoreline – 1,745 acres RMZ 5 – Havasu Springs – 1,380acres RMZ 6 – CA Shoreline – 1,589 acres RMZ 7 – North Lake Havasu – 20,726 acres			

Map 2-26 Lake Havasu Field Office Recreational Management Areas



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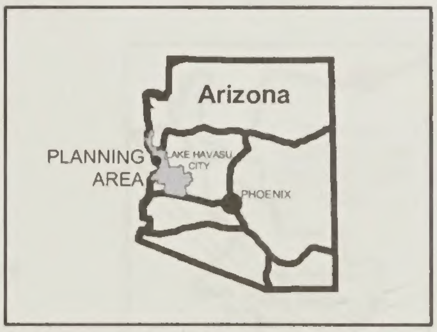
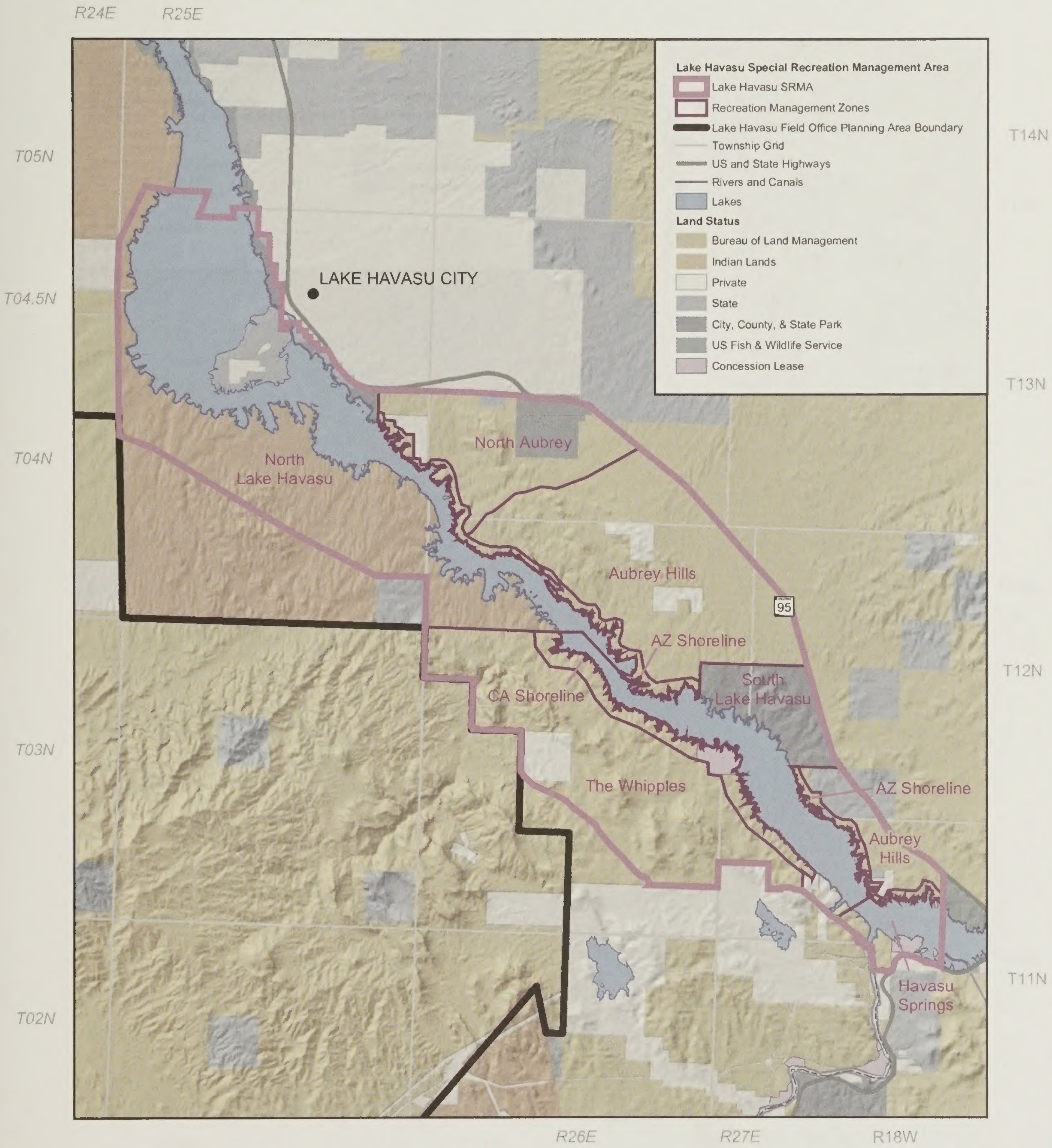


Map 2-27 Lake Havasu Special Recreation Management Area



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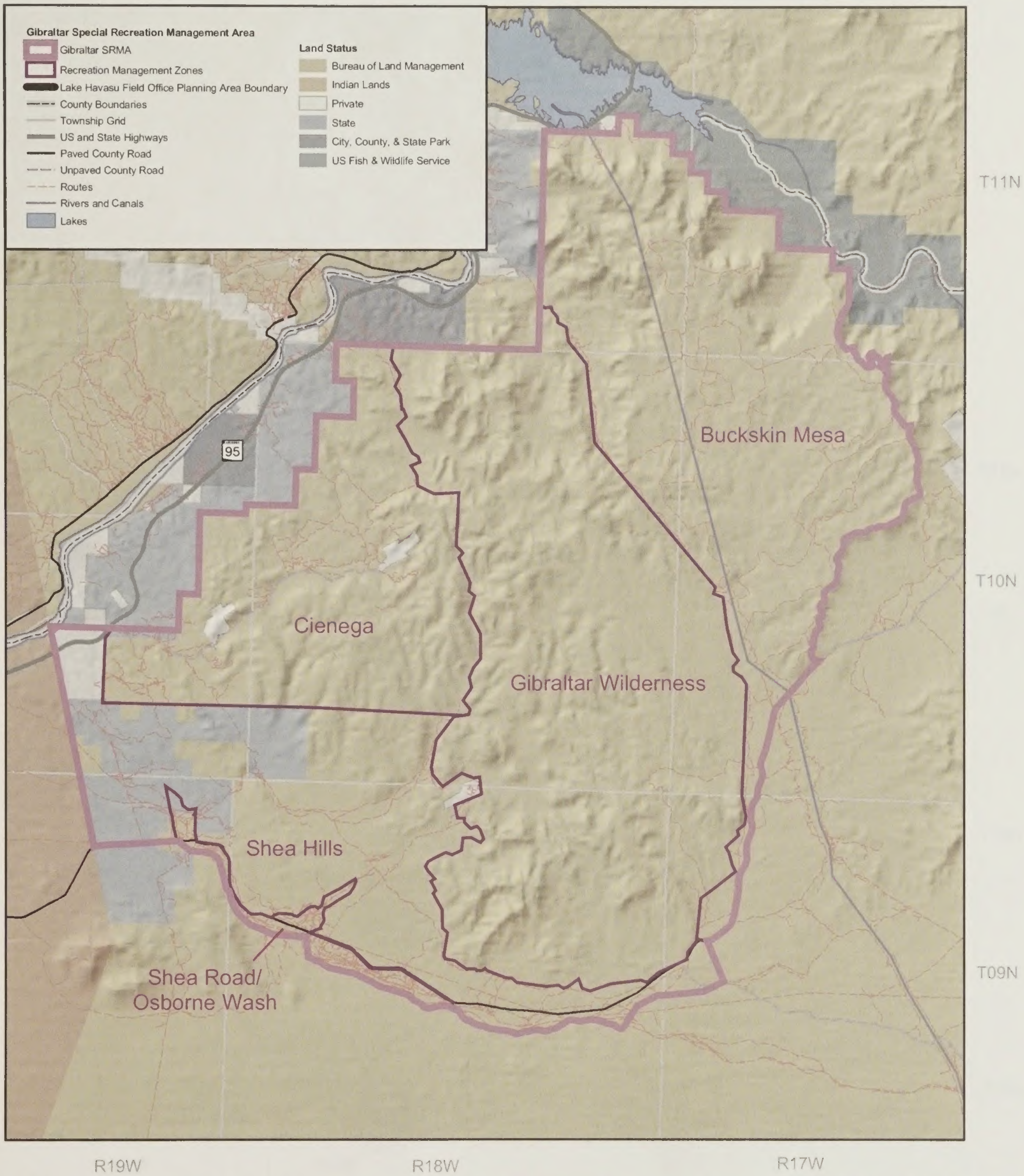
Map 2-28 Gibraltar Special Recreation Management Area



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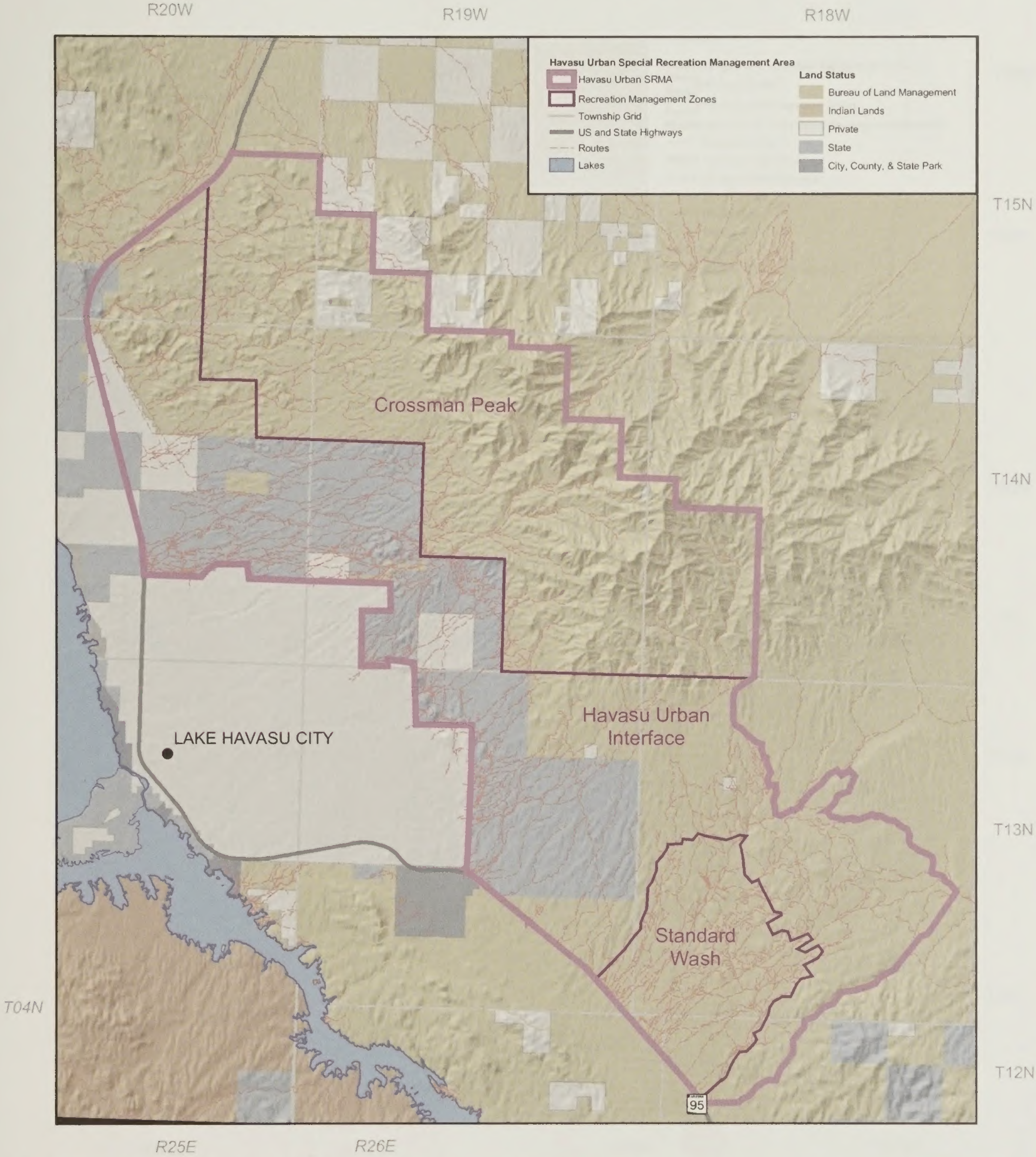
Map 2-29 Havasu Urban Special Recreation Management Area



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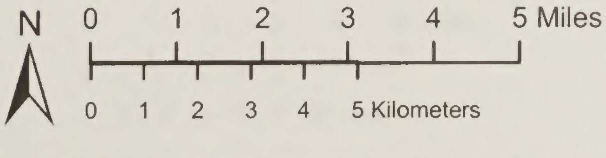

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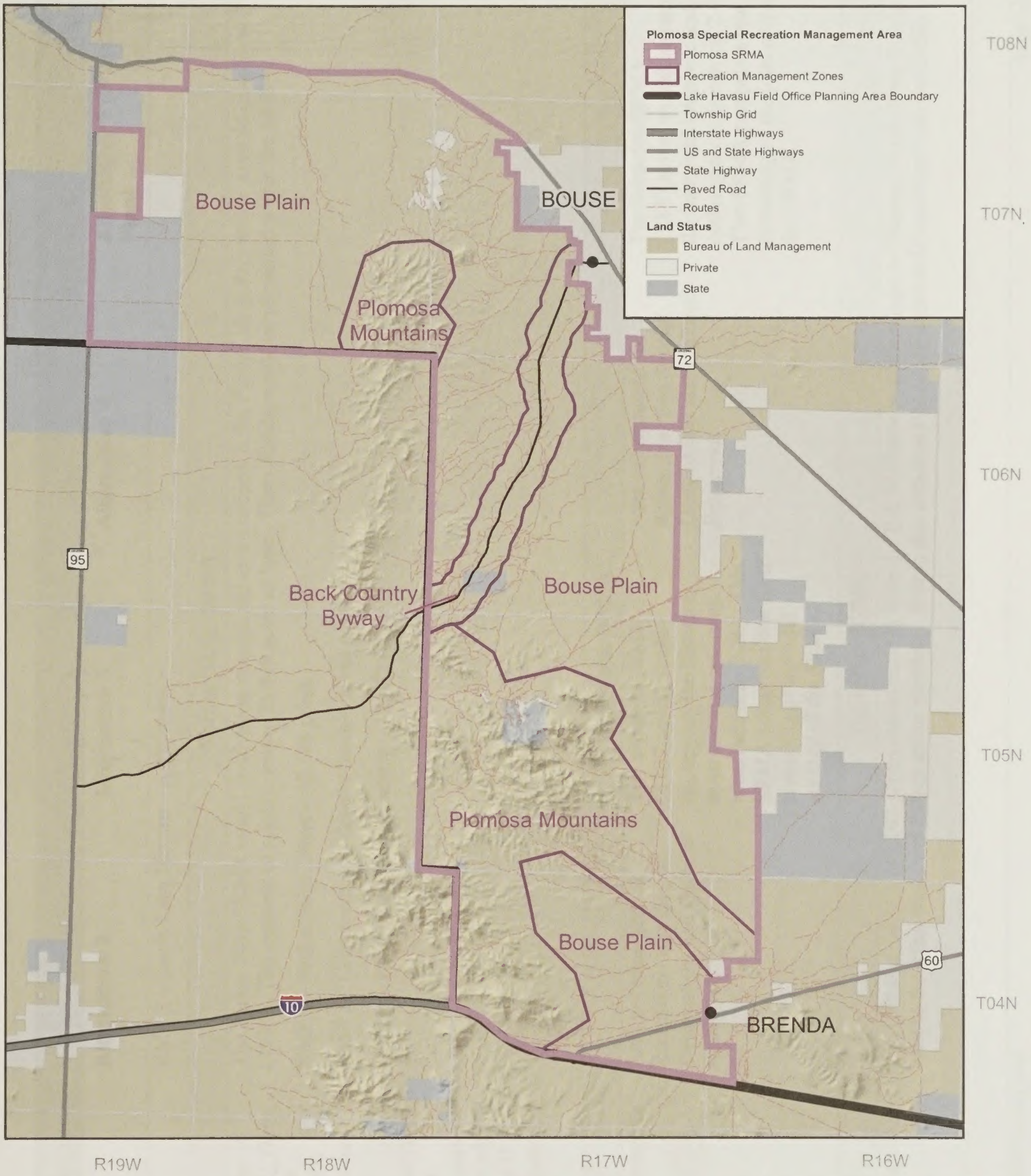
Map 2-30 Plomosa Special Recreation Management Area



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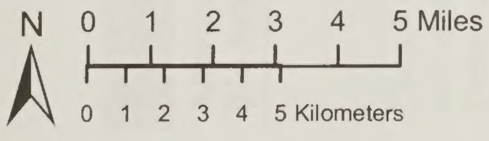

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Map 2-30: Plomosa
Special Recreation Management Areas

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Proposed Resource Management Plan
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Table 2-23. Recreation Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	RMZ 8 – South Lake Havasu – 6,205 acres			
Parker Strip SRMA				
The following decision is derived from the 1973 Yuma District Management Framework Plan and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Designated as "Parker Strip Recreation Lands" or "Colorado River Recreation Lands" in accordance with 43 CFR Part 2070 (Class II – General outdoor recreation area).	The Parker Strip SRMA would continue to manage the area outlined in the *Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan* (1993). This consists of approximately 25,449 acres of land. Three RMZs would be identified within the SRMA. RMZ 1 – Parker Strip Urban – 10,185 acres RMZ 2 – Crossroads and Copper-basin – 2,782 acres RMZ 3 – Parker Strip Back Country – 12,482 acres			
Swansea SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Area not managed for Recreation. See *Special Designations* and *Cultural Resources*.	The Swansea SRMA (3,837 acres) would encompass the historical town site and outlining areas (see Map 2-26). This SRMA comprises one RMZ consisting of the total acreage of the SRMA.	Area not managed for Recreation. See *Special Designations* and *Cultural Resources*.	The Swansea SRMA (3,837 acres) would encompass the historical town site and outlying areas (see Map 2-26). This SRMA comprises one RMZ consisting of the total acreage of the SRMA.
Gibraltar SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Gibraltar SRMA (49,167 acres) would include from the Bill Williams wildlife refuge to Osborne Wash, Shea Road, and west to the tribal lands and Parker urban interface. Within this area five RMZs are identified (see Maps 2-26 and 2-28).			

Table 2-23. Recreation Management–Land Use Allocation

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	RMZ 1 – Gibraltar Wilderness – 18,726 acres RMZ 2 – Cienega – 9,140 acres RMZ 3 – Shea Hills – 5,798 acres RMZ 4 – Buckskin Mesa – 15,118 acres RMZ 5 –Shea Road/Osborne Wash – 788 acres			
Havasu Urban SRMA				
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Designated special management area – Crossman Peak as a Natural Scenic Area (26,080 acres)	The Havasu Urban SRMA (64, 753 acres) is identified as the area immediately east of Lake Havasu City and to the north and south of the city limits. It extends back up towards Crossman Peak. Within this SRMA three RMZs are allocated (see Maps 2-26 and 2-29). RMZ 1 – Standard Wash – 6,291 acres RMZ 2 – Crossman Peak – 25,594 acres RMZ 3 – Havasu Urban Interface – 32,868 acres			
Plomosa SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Plomosa SRMA (112,116 acres) contains the public lands between Bouse and Brenda (see Maps 2-26 and 2-30). Three SRZs have been identified. RMZ 1 – Back Country Byway – 6,001 acres RMZ 2 – Plomosa Mountains – 28,484 acres RMZ 3 – Bouse Plain – 77,631 acres			

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Where adverse impacts to natural values would result from recreation development, such development will either not be allowed or will be mitigated in a manner that protects the full integrity of the natural values.	Where long-term impacts from recreational use patterns are observed or anticipated that exceed acceptable thresholds, control activities through specialized management actions such as designated campsites, permits, and limitations on number of users, types of use, and duration of use would be implemented to maintain the prescribed social settings and targeted benefits. Recreation management plans would be reviewed to ensure that they are maintaining the prescribed social settings.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: No new development of any kind will be allowed in the floodplain of desert washes	No new development of any kind would be allowed in the floodplain of desert washes except for public health and safety or resource protection.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No new concession leases would be permitted on LHFO-managed lands.	New concession leases would be allowed in accordance with the desired ROS settings of the area and NEPA compliance.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No vending would be permitted within the SRMA, excluding vending authorized in conjunction with an SRP.	Vending would be allowed within the SRMA. The issuance of permits would be consistent with the criteria outlined (see Appendix H).	Vending would be allowed except in areas identified as primitive or semi-primitive under ROS management prescriptions, and only if the issuance of the permits would be consistent with the criteria outlined in Appendix H.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	A variety of portable interpretive media (maps, brochures, guidebooks,	Interpretive, information, and orientation signs would be provided at scenic views,	Custodial management within the ERMA would include the development and construction of orientation and informational kiosks at scenic views, trail heads to support	

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	etc.) would be developed to interpret the cultural, wildlife, and biological resources of this area.	wildlife watching areas, and other key locations. Safety and resource protection would be emphasized.	resource protection and public safety, and wildlife viewing areas to interpret the cultural, wildlife, and recreational value of the area.	
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: The length of stay for camping is limited to 14 days within any 28-day period except in concessions, public agency leases, and Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs).	Throughout the lands managed by LHFO, unless otherwise posted or restricted, dispersed camping (in undeveloped areas) would be allowed without permit for no longer than 14 days within any 28-day period. After the 14th day, campers must move beyond a 25-mile radius of their previous camp. Would not apply to concessions, public agency leases, and Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs).			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Dispersed camping would be prohibited within 2 miles of the municipal limits of any incorporated town or city that has established camping regulations.	Dispersed camping would be allowed within the municipal limits of any incorporated town or city that does not have established camping regulations.	BLM would coordinate with incorporated towns and cities to create restrictions or limitations to dispersed camping on public lands within the boundaries of these towns.	
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: No permits or fee would be necessary for recreation-related collection of dead and detached firewood in the vicinity (100 yards) of campsites for	Collection of firewood for dispersed camping would be prohibited within the planning area. (See *Biological Resource Management* in this chapter.)	Collection of dead and down firewood within the vicinity (300 feet) of a dispersed campsite would be authorized for campsite use only, unless otherwise posted. (See *Biological Resource Management* in this chapter.)	Collection of dead and down wood within the LHFO would be prohibited except for wood collected within the vicinity (100 feet) of a dispersed campsite for campsite use only. Firewood collection for campsites may be closed within specific areas identified in activity plans. Education would be used to promote use of commercial firewood and camping stoves on public lands. (See *Biological Resource Management* in this chapter.)	

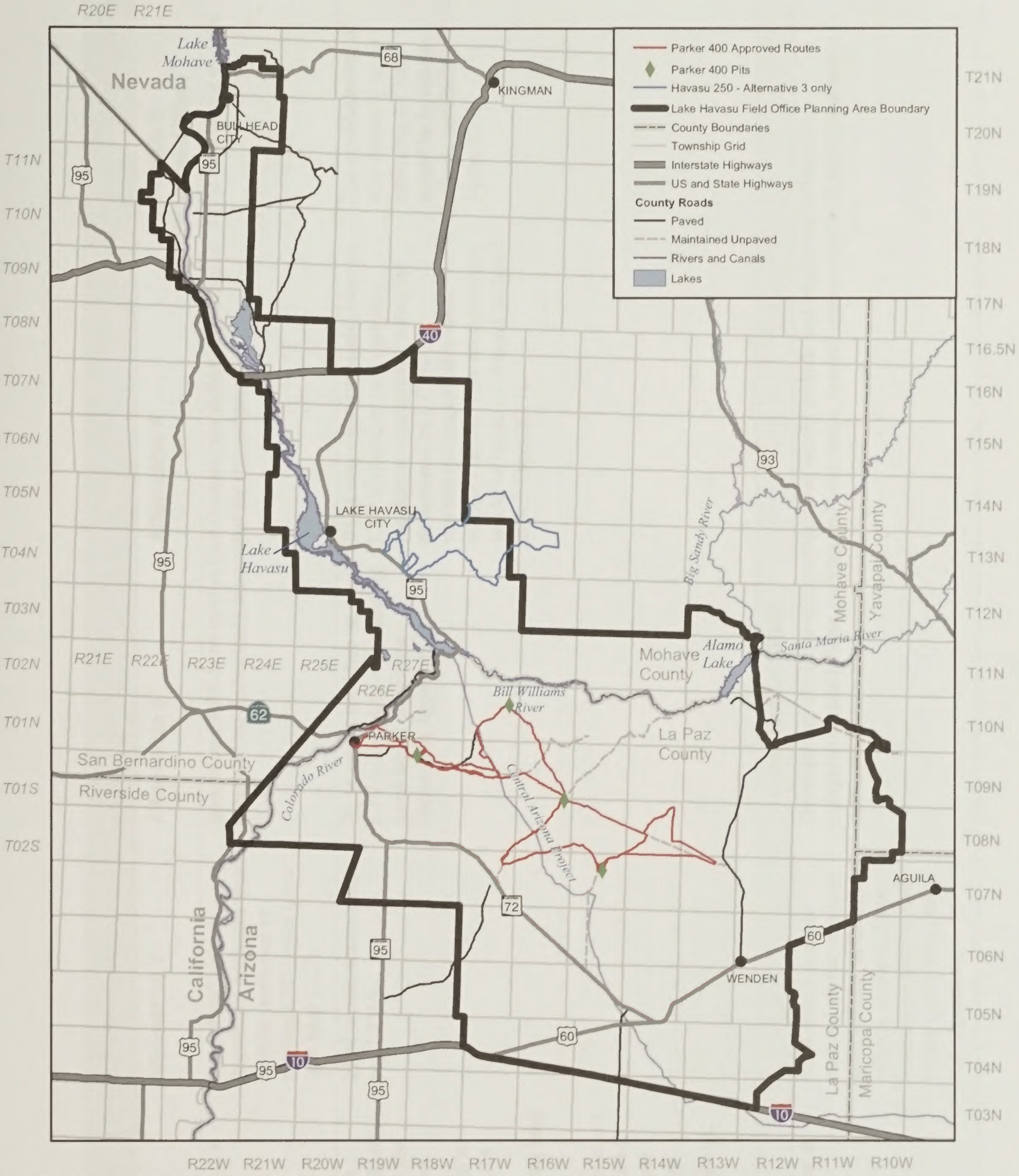
Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
campfires. (See *Biological Resource Management.*)				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Paintball activities would not be allowed in WAs and ACEC. Such activities would be allowed elsewhere in the planning area, if suitable to other resource management objectives and special management allocations. In addition Paintball activities would be allowed beyond 1 mile of any established facilities or sites, campgrounds, residences, trailheads, staging areas, roads, Special Designations, and other areas a posted. Further stipulations would apply, if SRPs are required, and are outlined in Appendix H. In addition, paintball activities would be restricted in accordance with any applicable state laws.	Paintball activities would be allowed beyond 0.25 mile of any established facilities or sites, campgrounds, residences, trailheads, staging areas, roads, Special Designations, and other areas as posted. These activities would be further restricted to areas where the remnants and debris of the paintball and firearm ammunition is of least visibility. In addition paintball activities would be restricted in accordance with any applicable local and state laws. Further stipulations would apply, if SRPs are required, and are outlined in Appendix H.	Paintball activities would not be allowed in WAs and ACEC. Paintball activities would be allowed beyond 0.25 mile of any established facilities or sites, campgrounds, residences, trailheads, staging areas, roads, Special Designations, and other areas as posted. In addition, paintball activities would be restricted in accordance with any applicable local and state laws governing recreational shooting. Further stipulations would apply, if SRPs are required, and are outlined in Appendix H.	

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Target shooting activities would be prohibited on public lands, except for R&PP and commercial leases specifically designed to manage these activities.	Target shooting would be allowed beyond 1 mile of any established facilities or sites, campgrounds, residences, trailheads, staging areas, roads, Special Designations, and other areas as posted.	Recreational shooting is governed by state law. These laws apply across the field office boundaries for the respective states. The activities may be further restricted where public safety and significant resource concerns exist. Shooting sports would continue to be allowed in R&PPs and other leases specifically designed to manage these activities.	
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: One competitive-use OHV event route is designated in the district, the Parker 400. The season of use is from December 1 through February 28.	The Parker 400 course would continue as a competitive, commercial-use off-highway race course. The season of use would continue to run from December 1 through February 28. The race would only be authorized on designated routes. The specific course alignment would be determined though a NEPA process. The Parker 400 course would be limited to two competitive-use events per year (see Map 2-31).			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Additional competitive-use of OHV areas would be designated in the appropriate activity plans to meet the increasing public need for such areas. Events not scheduled for the Parker 400 course must comply with District OHV designations and Special Recreation Permit (SRP) provisions.	No additional competitive-use off-highway race courses would be allowed.	Additional competitive-use off-highway race courses (e.g., Havasu 250) would be authorized in the appropriate activity plans to meet the increasing public need if the outlined criteria (see Appendix H) are met. The NEPA process would determine number of events and season of use on any proposed new competitive and/or commercial courses.	No additional competitive-use off-highway race courses would be allowed, except in designated open areas (See *Travel Management*).	

Map 2-31 Allocated Competitive Use Routes



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

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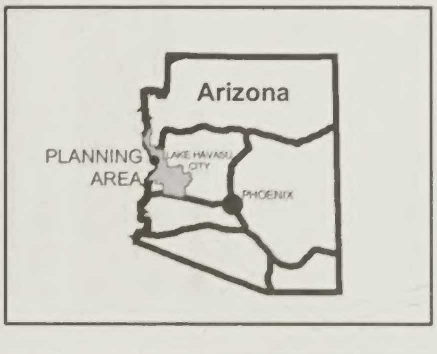


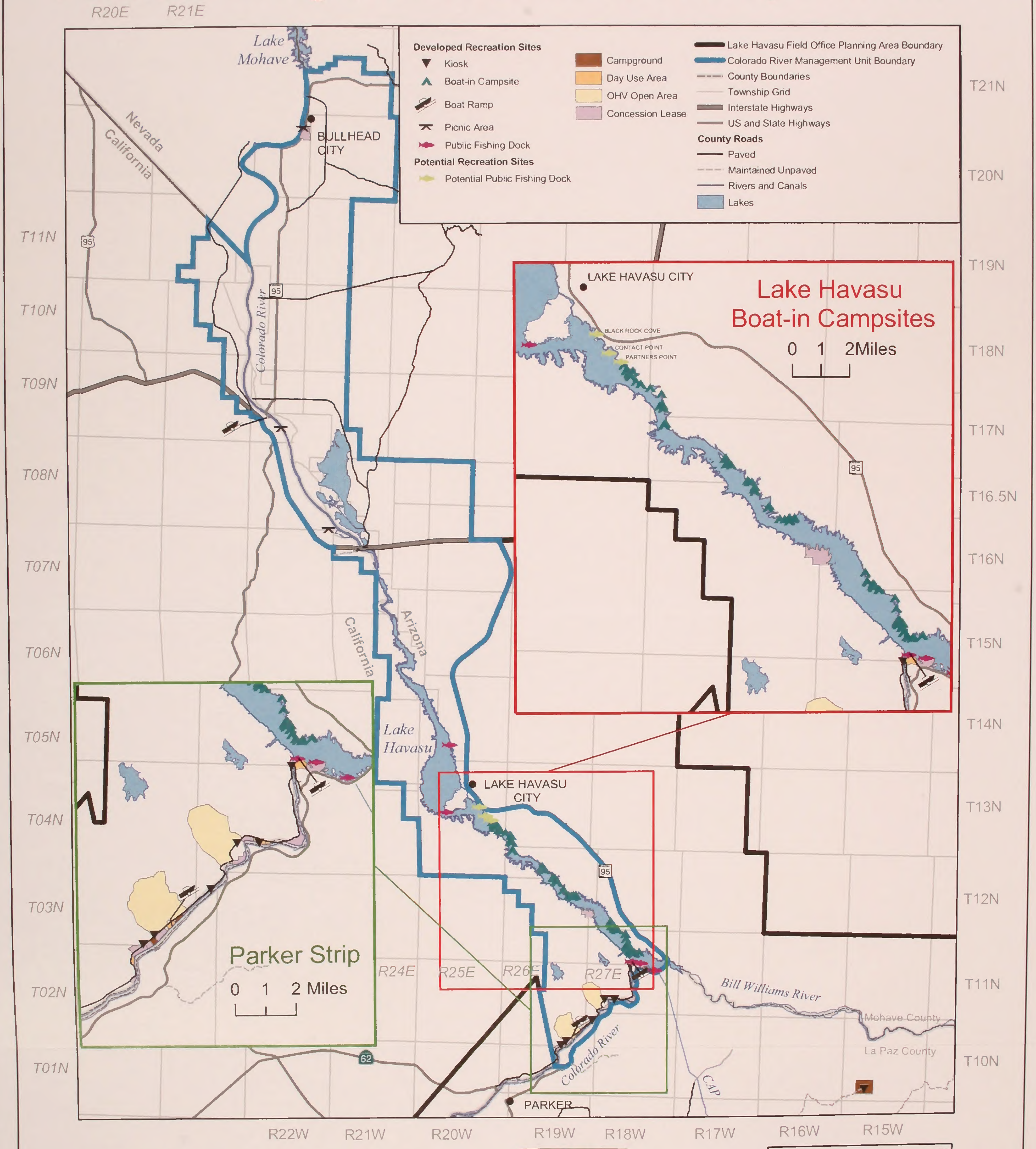
Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Specialized Vehicle Recreation activities would only be permitted in existing OHV open areas (see Map 2-32).	Specialized vehicle recreation (see Glossary for definition) activities would be allowed in open areas and on routes/trails designated for this purpose.		
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Additional LTVAs would be established on the basis of a demonstrated need and compatibility with ongoing land and resource uses. *The following two decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable to those lands covered by that plan:* Do not designate any areas as LTVAs.	BLM would not establish any LTVAs.	BLM would establish an LTVA(s) and/or new camping areas based on criteria outlined in Appendix H.	BLM may consider establishing an LTVA(s) and/or new camping; maximum size/acreage would be determined by LTVA suitability/compatibility with adjacent lands. This establishment would be based on criteria outlined in see Appendix H.	The establishment of new camping areas including LTVAs would be based on criteria outlined in Appendix H.
Lake Havasu SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would provide minimal visitor services; however law enforcement officers would enforce resource protection and visitor safety laws, rules and regulations.	Development of visitor-oriented facilities would include and would not be limited to, interpretive installations, parking and boat ramps, contact stations and both hiking and water trails.		

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Overnight camping would be limited to the developed recreation sites on the AZ/CA shoreline (RMZs 4 and 6). Undeveloped shoreline would stay open to day use, unless posted otherwise.	Overnight camping and day use would be allowed on undeveloped sites within the AZ/CA shoreline (RMZs 4 and 6), unless posted otherwise.	Along the AZ/CA shoreline (RMZs 4 and 6) overnight camping would be limited to recreation sites allocated to that use, including undeveloped areas signed to that effect.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No new camp/day use sites would be developed.	New overnight camping and day use sites would be developed in conjunction with environmental mitigation and assessment. Any facilities developed on the California side (RMZ 6) would provide for a more primitive and isolated experience.	New overnight camping and day use sites would be developed in conjunction with environmental mitigation and assessment consistent with the LCRMSCP. Any facilities established on the California side (RMZ 6) would provide for a more primitive and isolated experience.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	LHFO would continue to charge a day use/camping fees for BLM-developed sites within the area. The fee would be appropriate to the economics of maintaining the area and provide for fair value in recreation.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No trail would be developed in the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills/Sara Park area (RMZs 2 and 3).	A scenic hiking trail would be developed along the Arizona shoreline and within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills area (RMZs 2, 3, and 4). Coordination and partnerships with other landowners, agencies, and user groups would be undertaken to achieve this development.	A scenic non-motorized trail would be developed in RMZs 2, 3, and 4. Coordination and partnerships with other landowners, agencies, and user groups would be undertaken to achieve this development.	

Map 2-32 Existing Developed Recreation Sites and Potential Fishing Dock Locations - CR Management Unit



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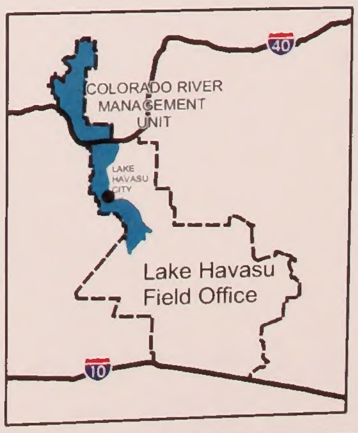

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Within the SRMA, BLM would not permit recreational activities that impact the public lands comprising the lake bottom.	Within the SRMA BLM would require special recreational permits (SRPs) for organized events and activities that impact the public lands comprising the lake bottom and shoreline.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Minimal shoreline development of public fishing opportunities at Black Rock Cove would be undertaken.	LHFO would continue to cooperate with the Lake Havasu Fisheries Program partners to develop additional, free public shoreline fishing facilities within the SRMA.	LHFO would continue to cooperate with the Lake Havasu Fisheries Program partners to develop one additional, free public shoreline fishing facility on the Arizona side of Lake Havasu at Black Rock Cove, Contact Point, or Partners Point (see Map 2-32) (RMZ 4).	LHFO and the Lake Havasu Fisheries Program partners and other interests would develop no more than three additional free public shoreline fishing facilities on the Arizona side of Lake Havasu at either Black Rock Cove, Contact Point, or Partners Point (see Map 2-32) (RMZ 4).
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Important aquatic habitat would be identified to boaters with marker buoys, and protected as required to achieve the desired habitat condition.	Informational buoys would be installed for public information or education in areas with habitat degradation.	Educational and informational buoys would be installed to alert the public to important fish and wildlife habitat areas.	
Parker Strip SRMA				
The following decision is derived from the 1993 Recreation Area Management Plan and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan:	Camping would be limited to concession resorts and designated campgrounds.	In the Parker Strip SRMA, within 0.5 mile of Parker Dam Road, camping would be limited to designated campsites or concession	Camping in the Parker Strip SRMA would be limited to concession resorts and designated campgrounds, or to at least 0.5 mile from all maintained paved roads, unless otherwise posted.	

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Within 0.5 mile of Parker Dam Road, camping is limited to designated campsites.		resorts.		
Swansea SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Area not managed for Recreation (see *Special Designations* and *Cultural Resources*)	Camping would be allowed within the SRMA only in the identified campsites for a maximum stay of 3 nights. Interpretive trails would be constructed to protect resources and provided for visitor enjoyment and safety.	Area not managed for Recreation (see *Special Designations* and *Cultural Resources*)	Camping would be allowed within the SRMA only in the identified campsites for a maximum stay of 3 nights. Interpretive trails would be constructed to protect resources and provided for visitor enjoyment and safety.
Gibraltar SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No development would take place within RMZ 2.	Within the SRMA BLM except for RMZ 1, BLM would consider developing campsites and facilities to protect important natural and cultural resources and to provide for growing recreation demand.	Develop primitive camps and group campsite within the Cienega RMZ (RMZ 2).	Within the SRMA BLM except for RMZ 1, BLM would consider developing campsites and facilities to protect important natural and cultural resources and to provide for growing recreation demand.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Low-impact trails may be developed and interpretive materials provided at trailheads.			

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Shea Road/Osborne Wash area (RMZ 5) would be designated "limited" for OHV use in conjunction with the Travel Management Plan (TMP).	Within Shea Road/Osborne Wash area (RMZ 5) LHFO would develop OHV staging areas, facilities for enhanced use of the area and educational Kiosks. Sensitive wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and public safety issues would be identified and mitigated for in this area.		
Havasu Urban SRMA				
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP (1992 Amendment) and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: The Standard Wash OHV Area (approximately 11,558 acres) is designated in the Havasu Resource Area.	Standard Wash (RMZ 1) would be designated as "limited" in accordance with the route designation process to achieve recreation management goals. Restrictions would be developed alongside the TMP (see *Travel Management*).	Within Standard Wash (RMZ 1) LHFO would develop OHV staging areas, facilities for enhanced use of the area and educational Kiosks. Sensitive wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and public safety issues would be identified and mitigated for in this area.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Standard Wash (RMZ 1) would be closed to recreational shooting activities (except legal hunting).	Standard Wash (RMZ1) would be open to recreational shooting.	Standard Wash (RMZ 1) would be closed to recreational shooting activities (except legal hunting).	

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The area known as Craggy Wash (within RMZ 3) would be closed to camping.	The Craggy Wash area would be established as an LTVA guided by the criteria set out for this MU.	The Craggy Wash area would be maintained as a 14-day camping area. Better delineate the camping area and manage the subsequent OHV use that originates there.	The Craggy Wash area would be maintained as a 14-day camping area. The camping area would be better identified. This approach would include enforcing a 1-mile no-camping limit from the city limits of Lake Havasu City.
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Crossman Peak is designated a Natural Scenic Area (26,080 acres) (Map 2-59). Allowable uses in the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area include compatible activities or those uses whose impacts can be mitigated to preserve or enhance the recognized values. Improvements on designated special management areas would be restricted to those compatible with the natural or cultural resources for which the area is recognized and,	This area is addressed as RMZ 2 within the Havasu Urban SRMA (sees Table 2-23).			

Table 2-24. Recreation Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
on Crossman Peak, to those permitted by the mining laws.				
Plomosa SRMA				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Within RMZ 2 recreational activities would be limited to those sensitive to the biological resources of the area.	Recreation activities would be limited to pastimes that are sensitive to cultural and natural resources within RMZ 2. These limitations would include seasonal restrictions to OHV use to enhance protection of sensitive resources, such as wildlife habitat.		
		BLM would encourage learning and appreciation of the natural world by developing interpretive kiosks throughout the SRMA.		

BLM's priorities for the inception of, development of and funding for each SRMA are listed in priority order below. However, the reader should note that when an unforeseen opportunity to further an old partnership or begin anew a partnership or collaboration for a specific SRMA occurs out of sequence with this priority list, BLM would fully participate in the spirit of cooperation and stewardship of the public lands.

SRMA Development and Funding Strategy by SRMA Priority

1. Lake Havasu
2. Parker Strip
3. Havasu Urban
4. Swansea
5. Gibraltar
6. Colorado River Nature Center
7. Plomosa

Administrative Actions

- On-the-ground presence would be used to provide the delivery of visitor services, information, interpretation, and stewardship as a tool to protect public land resources.
- Coordination would be conducted with general public, federal and state agencies, county and local governments, and Tribes in recreation planning and travel management. Working partnerships would be developed and sustained to this end.
- "Tread Lightly, and Leave No Trace" travel and camping techniques would be encouraged throughout the lands managed by LHFO.
- All recreational shooting-related materials would be required to be removed upon competition of the activity. In addition, paintball ammunition must be classified biodegradable by the manufacturer.
- Organized, competitive, and/or commercial specialized vehicle recreation activities would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of an SRP process.

Activity Planning Framework

An activity planning framework outlines the direction and essential structure to attain management objectives and setting prescriptions for the ERMA and SRMA (with RMZs) identified in this plan. This guidance is intended to provide over-arching direction to future activity level plans that would be developed to implement the RMP. This conceptual framework covers Management, Marketing, Monitoring, and Administrative measures to be addressed.

Lake Havasu Field Office Extensive Recreation Management Area

An activity level plan would not be written for the ERMA. Rather the LHFO would follow the structure established below to maintain the continuity of prescriptions found in the 2004 ROS inventory (see Map 3-6 ROS Inventory). These actions are common to all of the ERMA unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- LHFO would limit management to custodial actions that would improve visitor safety and decrease user and resource conflicts.
- Recreational opportunities and benefits would be maintained to meet the specific ROS settings as inventoried.
- BLM may develop facilities such as trailheads, parking areas, bulletin boards, trails, and/or restrooms, consistent with public demand and as long as the action is environmentally sound and appropriate to the ROS setting.

Marketing:

- Focus visitor information services and products on dispersed recreation opportunities, resource protection, and public safety.
- LHFO would incorporate "Tread Lightly" and/or "Leave No Trace" programs in all visitor related media.

Monitoring:

- ERMA would be monitored to insure that the environmental prescriptions and social outcomes are being met for the specific ROS settings previously inventoried.
- Monitoring would be done by BLM staff through observations/studies of environmental conditions and by visitor service personal contacts with public land users.

Administrative:

- Visitors would realize the experience and benefits of the ERMA with little on site management controls and services other than signing for route designation and resource protection.
- Organized, competitive, and/or commercial specialized vehicle recreation activities would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of an SRP process.

Colorado River Nature Center Special Recreation Management Area

An inter-disciplinary and -agency activity level plan would be developed for the SRMA covering the River Side and Southern Bluff RMZs. The River Side RMZ would be managed in consistent with AZGFD's property along the river, west of the RMZ. The following actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- Make local partnerships a high priority to develop and maintain the SRMA.
- Work with AZGFD to create ponds/wetland areas.

- Maintain the SRMA as day-use area.
- Develop and maintain nature trails, which provide for public education, use and protect resources within the SRMA.
- Limit vehicle use to one maintained access route in River Side RMZ and only administrative use of routes in the Southern Bluff RMZ.
- Rehabilitate closed roads that have no administrative benefits in the Southern Bluff RMZ.
- Contain parking facilities and roadways to prevent encroachment.

Marketing:

- Develop comprehensive interpretive plan, which includes all aspects of interpretation, education, and public outreach.
- Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested members of the public to help maintain resources through partnerships, adoption programs, special events, and/or a "friends group."
- Work with AZGFD and Bullhead City to create on-site interpretive media within River Side RMZ.
- Work with local schools and teachers to create materials and/or curriculum to be used when visiting the nature center.

Monitoring:

- Assure objectives are being met and setting prescriptions are maintained.
- Monitor implemented actions and evaluate effectiveness.
- Monitoring would be done by observations and visitor service personnel contacts with users.
- Evaluations by the partners would, at minimum, be done annually or as needed.

Administrative:

- BLM in collaboration with partners would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- Work with Bullhead City Police, Mohave County Sheriff to assure the public safety is maintained within the SRMA.

Lake Havasu Special Recreation Management Area

A multi-jurisdictional cooperative management plan would be written for the LHSRMA and the eight associated RMZs (Whipple Mountains, North Aubrey, Aubrey Hills, AZ Shoreline, Havasu Springs, CA Shoreline, North Lake Havasu, and South Lake Havasu). Partnerships and collaboration with other jurisdictions on the lake including but not limited to the U.S. Coast Guard, County Sheriffs, BOR , ADGF, tribes and other federal, state and local entities would be sought to improve recreational management of the lake for sustainable environmental health and customer satisfaction. The following actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- Make local partnerships a high priority to develop and maintain the SRMA. Including working with Tri-State Water Ways Inter-agency Group and the Lake Havasu Fisheries Partnership to meet management objectives for the SRMA.
- BLM would, when practical, implement agreements with other political entities or private sector operators for the shared installation, operation or maintenance of new developed recreation facilities under conditions appropriate to its agency mission and consistent with public demand.
- On the AZ Shoreline RMZs, additional facilities could only be developed where there is a public demand and where the actions are environmentally sound and meet the ROS setting, experiences and benefits (DFC) set for the specific RMZs in the final RMP. On the CA Shoreline RMZs facilities would only be considered as a tool to manage user conflicts, protect natural resources, and assure public safety.
- BLM would identify, with signs and maps, those areas of undeveloped shoreline were camping would be allowed. Campfire rings would not be allowed and fires limited to developed sites where barbeques are provided.
- BLM would continue leadership of the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership, aiming to cooperatively manage the diverse, and healthy native and sport fishery, while working to maintain and enhance free public shoreline angling access.
- Shoreline development would be through a coordinated approach, reviewed and approved through the Bureau of Reclamation to ensure compatibility with Parker Dam and Lake Havasu project's uses as well as the *Lower Colorado River Multiple Species Conservation Program.*
- Develop and maintain non-motorized trails in the North Aubrey and Aubrey Hills for non-motorized recreational opportunities near an urban area. This would include a trail that would connect BLM Lands with Lake Havasu City Parks, State Parks Lands, and the Wildlife Refuges.
- Restore closed roads that have no administrative benefits with in North Aubrey, Aubrey Hills, and Whipple Mountains RMZs.
- Information and orientation materials dealing with recreation, maps, safety, and resource concerns would be posted on kiosks located at all primary access points and at critical areas within the SRMA.
- Increase law enforcement patrols on the Lake during high use weekends and periods.
- BLM, in collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA. Example: Visitors would see park rangers, maintenance workers, and law enforcement officers on a regular basis. Visitor services would be provided in accordance with desired ROS settings.
- BLM would continue leadership of the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership, and would continue to support the five existing handicapped-accessible shoreline fishing facilities constructed on Lake Havasu, plus those yet to be

constructed. The five facilities are Mesquite Bay, Site Six, Bill Williams Refuge, Havasu Springs Resort, and Take-off Point.

Marketing:

- Develop comprehensive interpretive plans that would provide a unified interagency approach to all aspects of interpretation, education, and public outreach.
- Provide high profile presence on the lake, through the use of visitor contact areas/facilities. Including use of mobile contact stations such as boats or trailers during high use periods.
- Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested members of the public to help maintain resources through partnerships, adoption programs, special events, and/or a "friends group."
- Information and orientation materials dealing with recreation, maps, safety, and resource concerns would be posted on kiosks located at all primary access points and at critical areas within the SRMA.

Monitoring:

- In coordination with multi-jurisdictional partners, BLM would participate in formal visitor demand, satisfaction, use, and preference surveys.
- Resources would be evaluated to ensure that there be no net loss of quality regarding the recreation or natural resources that provide the targeted benefits and opportunities using the date of the adoption of this plan as a baseline.
- Maintenance of resource and recreational benefits sustainability shall be paramount in all monitoring activities.
- Monitoring would be accomplished formally using the best available science and techniques.
- At least on a monthly basis monitoring of all developed sites would be accomplished by staff to assure site conditions meet public health and safety requirements.
- In coordination with multi-jurisdictional partners, BLM would participate in natural resource monitoring activities and share that information in formal and informal cooperative groups to better understand "health of the river" objectives and applicable laws.

Administrative:

- BLM, in collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- Work with law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction on the lake to assure the public safety is maintained within the SRMA.
- Use thresholds would be determined from research and monitoring. Actions such as closures and use allocation would be considered to maintain sustainability of both the recreational opportunities and of natural resource condition.
- BLM would charge a day use/camping fees for BLM-developed sites within the area.

- BLM would work to coordinate the fee structure and collections with other agencies, primarily Arizona State Parks within the Lake Havasu SRMA.
- BLM would work to coordinate organized events with partners. BLM would require special recreational permits (SRPs) for organized events and activities that impact public lands comprising the lake bottom and shoreline.

Parker Strip Special Recreation Management Area

The 1993 Parker Strip Recreation Management Plan would be updated to assure that the SRMA with its three RMZs (Parker Strip Urban, Crossroads and Copper Basin, and the Parker Strip Backcountry) complies with the final RMP. BLM, working closely with concessionaires, would ensure that the Plan's objectives are being met. Listed below are only those implementation actions that are not covered by the current plan. These actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- BLM would, when practical, implement agreements with other political entities or private sector operators for the shared installation or operation of new developed recreation facilities under conditions appropriate to its agency mission and consistent with public demand. All new concession facilities would be limited to east of the Back Country Byway.
- The Parker Strip RMZ would be managed to provide a full array of facilities striving to meet the targeted benefits and desired outcomes for both its aquatic and terrestrial resources.
- Update the Back Country Byway Kiosks as needed.
- Manage Parker Strip Backcountry RMZ to provide open space and targeted benefits.
- Manage the Crossroads and Copper Basin open areas, in partnership with the California State Park's OHV Grant Programs with an emphasizing responsible OHV use, appreciation of natural resource values and public safety.

Marketing:

- The Rock House Information Center and Boat Ramp would serve as a central location to provide information which would help enhance the physical, social and a recreational setting for the wide spectrum of Parker Strip visitors.
- Pursue local partnerships and cooperate with local agencies, chambers of commerce, and concessionaires to market the recreation opportunities in the Parker Strip RMZ to local, regional, national, and international visitors.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring would be performed by evaluating visitor use through traffic counters, recreation use permits, amount and types revenue generated, and observations by site host volunteers, LE rangers, recreation and maintenance staff.

- Employ visitor demand and preference surveys for visitors and concession customers to determine their level of satisfaction with existing facilities.

Administrative:

- BLM, in collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- Continue to manage concessionaires through existing use authorizations. Maintain the front country experience through the use of law enforcement, visitor services, and fees.
- Coordinate with the San Bernardino County Sheriffs office on issues and concerns relating to public safety.

Gibraltar Special Recreation Management Area

The 2001 Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Plan would be updated to ensure that the total SRMA with its five RMZs (Gibraltar Wilderness, Cienega, Shea Hills, Buckskin Mesa, and the Shea Road/Osborne Wash RMZs) comply with final RMP decisions . Portions of the Shea Road/Osborne Wash were not covered in the planning area for Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Plan. These actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- Make local partnerships a high priority to develop and maintain the SRMA.
- BLM would continue to maintain bulletin boards and kiosks containing maps and information on natural, cultural, historical, and local features as well as public safety. Locations would be near main intersections, remote recreation areas, and popular sites.
- Maintain wilderness boundary signs and maps.
- Manage Shea Road/Osborn Wash RMZ for intensive OHV and dispersed camping.
- BLM would clearly establish the boundaries of Shea Road/Osborn Wash RMZ to contain OHV "freeplay" use to within the RMZ.
- BLM would establish non-motorized trailheads to discourage vehicle trespass into the Wilderness Area or the Wilderness Study Area.
- If use analysis determines that visitor levels have increased and that dispersed camping presents significant conflicts with other resource values, BLM may develop campgrounds or designate camping sites within the SRMA to manage those conflicts.

Marketing:

- Would be directed to local/regional users.
- BLM, in collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the Gibraltar SRMA. Example: Visitors would see park rangers, maintenance workers, and law enforcement officers on a regular basis.

Visitor services would be provided consistent with the ROS setting, experiences and benefits (DFC) set for the specific RMZs in the final RMP.

- BLM would provide a presence in Shea Road/Osborne Wash RMZ during high use periods through the use of mobile contact stations.
- Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested members of the public to help maintain resources through partnerships, adoption programs, special events, and/or a "friends group."
- Information and orientation materials dealing with recreational, maps, safety, and resource concerns would be posted on kiosks located at all primary access points and at critical areas within the SRMA.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring would be done by observations and visitor service contacts with users.
- Resources would be evaluated to ensure that there be no net loss of quality regarding the recreation or natural resources that provide the targeted benefits and opportunities using the date of the adoption of this plan as a baseline.
- At a minimum OHV use would be monitored monthly and more frequently if necessary, during the high use period.

Administrative:

- BLM in collaboration with partners would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- Coordinate with the La Paz County Sheriffs Office on matters relating to public safety within this SRMA.

Havasu Urban Special Recreation Management Area

An inter-disciplinary activity level plan would be written for Crossman Peak ACEC and this SRMA covering the three RMZs (Standard Wash, Crossman Peak, and Havasu Urban Interface). These actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- A task force of stakeholders would be established to coordinated an approach to managing the Havasu Urban SRMA to maintain the Lake Havasu view shed and desired ROS setting, experiences and benefits (DFC) set for the specific RMZs in the final RMP.
- BLM would, when practical, implement agreements with other political entities or private sector operators for the shared installation or operation of new developed recreation facilities under conditions appropriate to its agency mission and consistent with public demand.
- BLM would maintain bulletin boards and kiosks containing maps and information on natural, cultural, historical, and local features as well as public safety. Locations would be near main intersections, and remote popular recreational sites.

- BLM near developed communities would increase signage and enforcement of pertinent laws and regulations to manage camping and other recreation use.
- Uncontrolled recreational shooting within the SRMA would be discouraged though increased patrols and ethics programs.
- Implementation-level planning would make determinations as to where specific trails, trailheads, facilities and kiosks would be needed in conjunction with cultural and biological resource needs and mitigations.
- Non-motorized use would be encouraged within the SRMA, by the establishment of trails and trailheads.
- Dispersed camping would be discouraged with the Havasu Urban Interface RMZ . If use analysis determines that levels have increased, and that dispersed camping present significant conflicts with other resource values or with local community interfaces, BLM would develop a campground or designate camping sites within the SRMA to manage those conflicts.

Marketing:

- Marketing would be regional in nature and would be commensurate with the ability of the area to maintain its ROS setting and provide the recreational experiences and benefits set for each RMZ.
- Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested members of the public to help maintain resources through partnerships, adoption programs, special events, and/or a “friends group.”
- Information and orientation materials dealing with recreation, maps, safety, and resource concerns would be posted on kiosks located at all primary access points and at critical areas within the SRMA.

Monitoring:

- Resources would be evaluated to ensure that there be no net loss of quality regarding the recreation or natural resources that provide the targeted benefits and opportunities using the date of the adoption of this plan as a baseline.
- Monitoring would be done through observations and by visitor service contacts with users.

Administrative:

- BLM in, collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- Coordinate with the Mohave County Sheriffs Office and other local enforcement agencies on issues and concerns relating to public safety within this SRMA.

Plomosa Special Recreation Management Area

The 1997 La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan covered much of the area within this SRMA. This plan would be used as a framework, and updated to ensure that the SRMA with its three RMZs (Back Country Byway, Plomosa Mountains, and

Bouse Plain) comply with the final RMP. These actions are common to all RMZs unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- Co-manage the area with Yuma Field Office to meet DFC set in this RMP and goals and objectives set in the 1997 La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan.
- Cooperate with AZGFD regarding sensitive species and their habitat.
- Establish partnerships with La Paz County, the communities of Bouse and Quartzsite and others to nominate the Plomosa Road within the Back Country Byway RMZ as a Department of the Interior Back Country Byway.
- Make determinations as to where specific trails, trailheads, facilities and kiosks would be needed in conjunction with the proposed Back Country Byway, and cultural and biological resource needs and mitigations.
- Bouse Plain RMZ would continue to provide opportunities for dispersed recreation.

Marketing:

- Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested public to help maintain resources through partnerships, adoption programs, special events, and/or a "friends group."
- Marketing would be commensurate with the ability of the RMZ to maintain the experience and recreational benefits, which are described in the DFC (Table 2-22).
- Marketing for the Plomosa Road Back Country Byway would be regional in nature and in response to local visitation.
- In the Plomosa Mountains RMZ, no marketing would be done until use analysis determines that levels have increased, that recreation and tourism present significant conflicts with other resource values or that unforeseen recreation activities have emerged which present unique management challenges.
- Tread Lightly travel and camping techniques would be encouraged throughout the lands managed by LHFO.

Monitoring:

- Resources would be evaluated to ensure that there be no net loss of quality regarding the recreation or natural resources that provide the targeted benefits and opportunities using the date of the adoption of this plan as a baseline.
- Dispersed camping areas in the Bouse Plain would be monitored for the total number of conflicts with other resources and the ability to provide the targeted benefits.
- Monitoring would be done through observations, visitor service contacts, site stewards, AZGFD personnel and volunteers and using traffic counters, GPS and photo-telemetry.

Administrative:

- BLM, in collaboration with partners, would establish a strong visitor services presence within the SRMA, especially with AZGFD.
- Coordinate with the La Paz County Sheriffs Office on matters relating to public safety within this SRMA.

Swansea Special Recreation Management Area

The implementation of recreation management for this SRMA would be incorporated into the implementation plan for the Swansea Historic District ACEC. The activity planning framework for this SRMA also incorporates the 1997 Swansea Historic District Cultural Resources Management Plan. These actions are covering all of the SRMA unless otherwise noted.

Management:

- Additional SRMA facilities would be considered to manage conflicts between visitor use and cultural resources or public and/or to maintain the identified recreational experiences and benefits for the public.
- BLM would continue working with volunteers such as the Friends of Swansea to maintain and enhance the cultural resources and educate the public.
- Temporary closures would be utilized in parts of the Swansea SRMA while stabilization/preservation work and maintenance is completed, if necessary, for the protection of the work site and/or resources.
- The current supplemental rules 43 CFR 8365.1-6 part 2 would be maintained (see Appendix B): rules covering:
    - ☐ Camping limitations (to developed sites campsites for no more than three days).
    - ☐ Fire restrictions.
    - ☐ No collecting - fire wood or other items.
    - ☐ Safety closures of structures.
- Except for legal hunting, BLM would enforce the area as a no recreational shooting zone.
- Interpretive trails would continue to be developed and maintained.
- Existing motorized route designations would be valid and incorporated into the ACEC and TMP plans. BLM would rehab non-designated routes and trails.

Marketing:

- Develop opportunities to maintain resources through information/education to the public about cultural resources.

- Pursue local partnerships with La Paz County and others to market the SRMA to local, regional, and national visitors.
- Marketing would be commensurate with the ability of the area to maintain its remote setting.

Monitoring:

- Maintenance of resource and recreational benefits sustainability shall be paramount in all monitoring activities.
- Resources would be evaluated to ensure that there be no net loss of quality regarding the recreation or cultural resources that provide the targeted benefits and opportunities using the date of the adoption of this plan as a baseline.
- Monitoring would be accomplished formally and informally using the best available science and techniques.

Administrative:

- BLM, in collaboration with partners and friends group, would establish a stronger visitor services presence within the SRMA.
- SRP would be limited to those activities and events that would help public recognize the identified recreational experiences and benefits. No SRP for competitive events would be issued.
- Coordinate with the La Paz County Sheriffs Office on issues and concerns relating to public safety within this SRMA.

Travel Management

Public lands managed by BLM are intermingled with other federal agencies, county, state, and private lands. Managing access to and across public lands is a vital task for BLM. This authority includes but is not limited to:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Sec. 102 (8), Sec. 312.
- Executive Order 11644, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands.
- Executive Order 11989, Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands (Amendment to Executive Order 11644).

The resources involved include OHV routes; county-maintained roads (under the administration of BLM), trails (hiking, equestrian, bike, and vehicular) and authorized or permitted users (ranchers, miners, and other agencies), where BLM has jurisdiction over or interest in the above resources.

The goal of the following alternatives is to provide a comprehensive management approach to improve public access and safety. BLM recognizes that the majority of use or travel in the planning area is recreational. However, the planning goal encompasses all forms of transportation on public lands.

As in previous plans, this RMP would implement the planning area into OHV area designations as defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5(f), (g) and (h) and further specified in 43 CFR 8342.1. BLM's OHV area designations are listed below:

- *Open area* means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times; anywhere in the area is subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8341 and 8342.
- *Limited area* means an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories:
    - ☐ numbers of vehicles
    - ☐ types of vehicles
    - ☐ time or season of vehicle use
    - ☐ permitted or licensed use only
    - ☐ use on existing roads and trails
    - ☐ use on designated roads and trails
- *Closed area* means an area where any motorized use is prohibited. Use of motorized vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use would be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

The route designation process would occur within 5 years of the date of acceptance of this plan. The result of the designation process would be implemented in a Travel Management Plan, resulting in a Travel Management Network (TMN) whereby all routes (including those previously designated) on the current inventory would be designated as open, closed, or limited. The public would have the opportunity to participate in the route designation process. BLM would follow the process as listed in the Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures section and Appendix I of this RMP, when creating the TMN. This includes evaluating routes using the criteria listed in the route evaluation tree in Appendix I.

Table 2-25. Travel Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Designations would be made and management implemented for a balance of opportunities for the entire range of motorized and non-motorized access needs, while in balance with other resource values found on public lands. Reasonable, safe, and environmentally sound access would be provided to visitors, local residents, licensed or permitted activities, and property owners. LHFO would be linked with other state, regional, and land management agencies or interest groups to better facilitate travel management. Travel between communities within the planning area would be made safer. Public access easements would be acquired across private or state lands where public access to federal lands and waterways is not available. A public outreach program would be implemented for motorized and non-motorized users to instill and strengthen a more effective and responsible user ethic. Quality motorized/non-motorized visitor services information would be created and distributed, with interpretation and regulatory signage sufficient to meet user needs. BLM would continue to provide motorized and non-motorized access across public lands, with emphasis on development of non-motorized trails and trailheads. BLM would assess its responsibility to manage boat related transportation opportunities as they relate to BLM facilities on the Colorado river and Lake Havasu and to develop and implement management practices accordingly. Opportunities for “touring” and “loop” travel beyond the boundaries of the planning area would be maintained or enhanced when creating the travel management network for the planning area.			

Table 2-26. OHV Area Designations

General Description of Classification	Estimated Acres of Public Lands by Alternative				
	Alternative 1 (No Action) Map 2-33	Alternative 2 Map 2-34	Alternative 3 Map 2-35	Alternative 4 Map 2-36	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan) Map 2-36a
Open	2,602	2,602	9,308	9,308	9,637
Closed	126,013	126,013	120,990	120,990	120,990
Limited	–				
▪ Limited to authorized users only[a]	15,645	266,433	12,409	71,752	71,752
▪ Limited to existing roads and trails	943,957	719,126	932,029	916,951	941,352
▪ Limited to designated roads and trails[a]	219,856	156,010	222,896	157,103	164,348
▪ Limited to existing roads and trails—seasonal use	30,943	61,586	41,395	55,664	30,943
▪ Limited to designated roads and trails—seasonal use	5,049	12,304	5,046	12,304	5,049

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[a] For Alternative 1: The number of acres has been updated through legislation, activity-level plans, and/or supplemental rules published in the Federal Register since publication of the YRMP, KRMP, LGNMFP, and LGSRMP. Examples of said plans that designated trails are the 1980 *Parker Strip Recreation Management Plan* (Bureau of Land Management 1980b), 1997 *La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan,* and 2001 *Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan.* Cactus Plain WSA was congressionally designated in the 1990 Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, as amended.

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: The approved YRMP classifies 640 acres as open to intensive OHV use, 13,985 acres as limited to designated roads and trails, and 22,420 acres as closed to OHV use. OHV use is limited to existing roads and trail[1] on the remaining 1,154,955 acres in the District. ("Existing" refers to those roads and trails that were present in the District on the date the plan was adopted.) Off-highway vehicle use on the (non-designated) areas managed under special prescriptions is limited to existing roads and trails. Roads accessing utilities in priority habitat would be designated as limited in, or closed to, public entry (see Map 2-33).	OHV area designations are shown in Table 2-26 and on Maps 2-33, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36 , and 2-36a. Generally, the planning area would be classified as "limited to existing roads and trails" for motorized travel, unless a specific classification has been applied to the area as in Table 2-26. Existing roads and trails for motorized use would be defined as those routes and trails found on route inventories completed in the period between 1995 and 2004 and shown on the LHFO inventory maps (Maps 2-37 and 2-38).			

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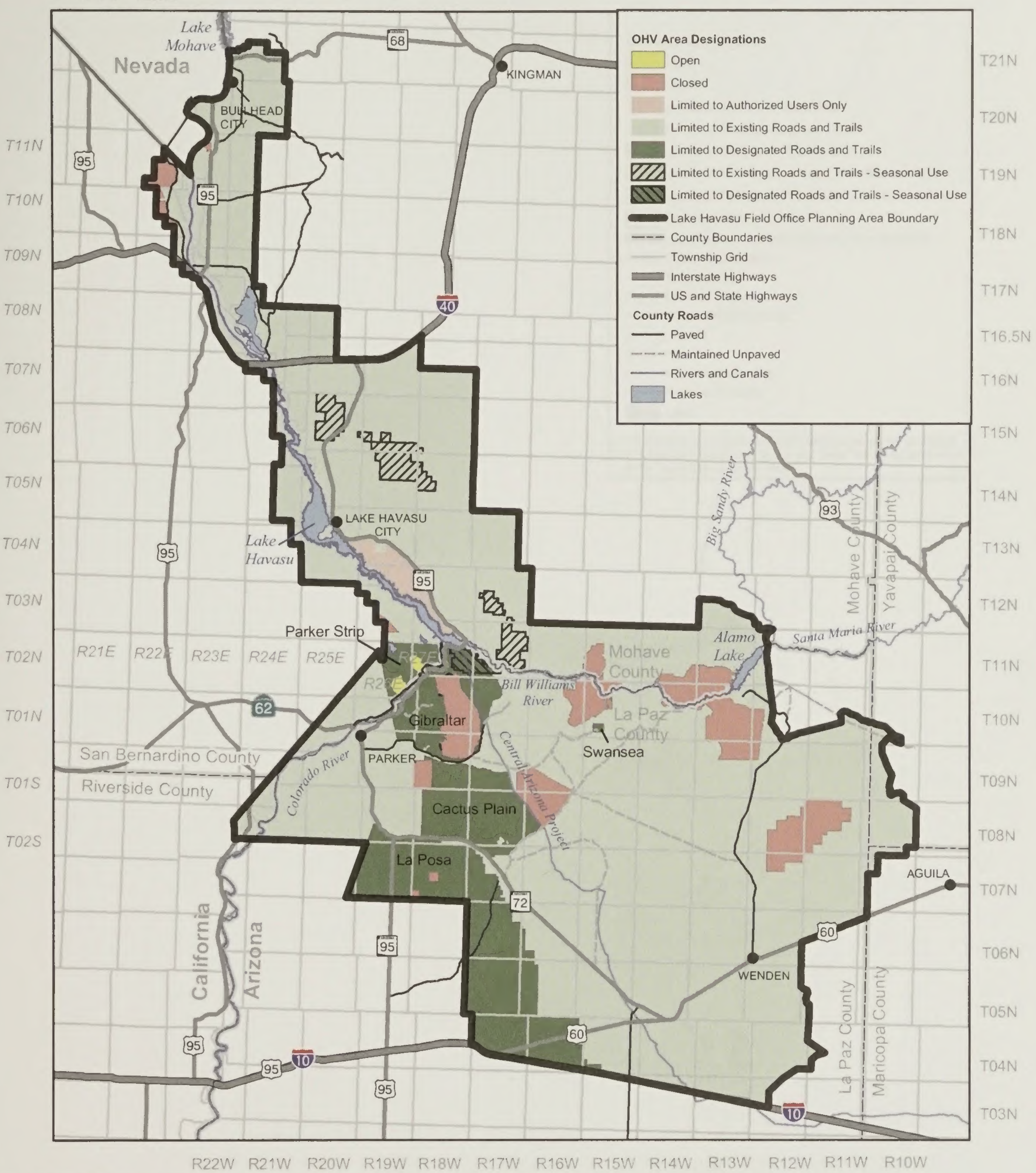
[1] In the YRMP glossary a trail was defined as "a track, made by the passage of a vehicle, regularly used for travel. Desert washes are included as trails except where washes have been specifically closed to vehicle operation." Under Alternative 1, this definition would continue.

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	Washes in areas designated Open, are available for motorized travel. In areas designated "existing road or trails" only washes shown on inventory maps would be open to motorized travel. After the TMP is completed only washes with designated routes would be open for travel. All other washes would be closed to motorized travel unless at a later date reviewed as a new route or trail and evaluated under the route evaluation process as outline in Appendix I.			
	Lambing grounds as identified in the *Biological Resources* section of this chapter would be classified as limited to seasonal use on existing trail/routes until the TMN plan is completed. See *Biological Resources* for seasonal closures for vehicles.			Between the ROD and the completion of the TMP, three areas totaling 30,943 acres (see Map 2-36a) would retain seasonal closures for motorized vehicles from January 1 to June 30, to protect sensitive habitats, ACEC values, recreational settings, and/or cultural sites. These areas were originally seasonally closed under the YRMP for bighorn sheep lambing grounds. All routes in these areas would be evaluated and designated in the TMP and the area allocation dropped. This does not affect areas currently limited to designated routes.

Map 2-33 Existing Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations - Alternative 1



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE
Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

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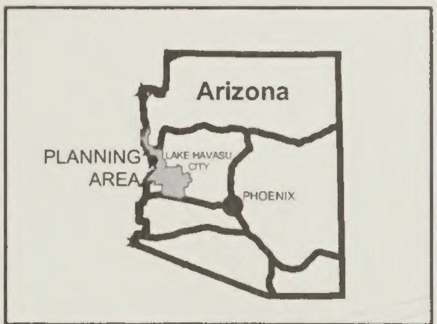
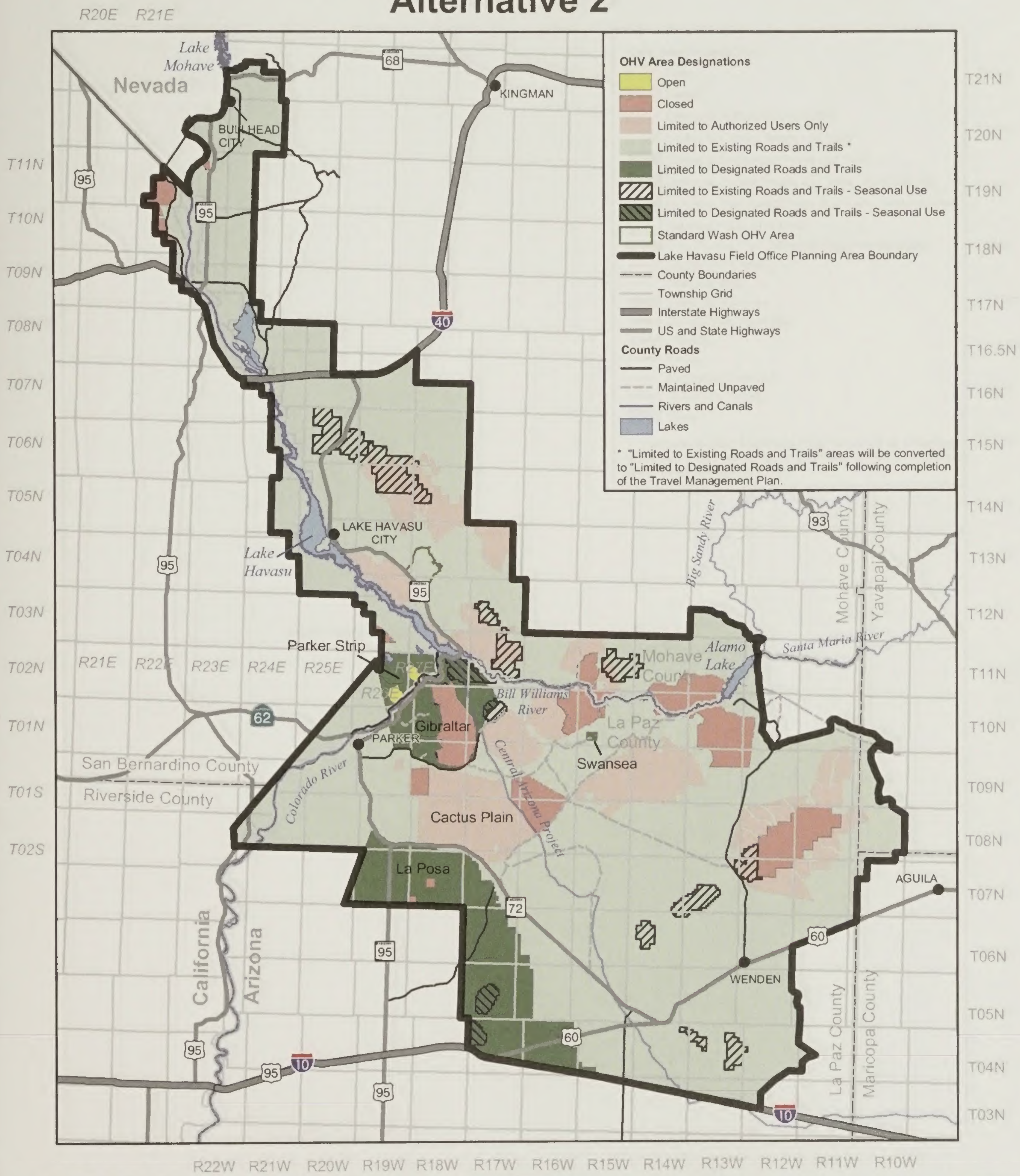


Map 2-34 Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations
Alternative 2


OHV Area Designations
🟨 Open
🟥 Closed
Limited to Authorized Users Only
Limited to Existing Roads and Trails *
🟩 Limited to Designated Roads and Trails
▨ Limited to Existing Roads and Trails - Seasonal Use
▨ Limited to Designated Roads and Trails - Seasonal Use
☐ Standard Wash OHV Area
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
County Roads
Paved
Maintained Unpaved
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
* "Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" areas will be converted to "Limited to Designated Roads and Trails" following completion of the Travel Management Plan.
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Parker Strip
PARKER
Gibraltar
Bill Williams River
Alamo Lake
Mohave County
La Paz County
Swansea
Big Sandy River
Santa Maria River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
Cactus Plain
La Posa
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
California
Arizona
AGUILA
WENDEN
La Paz County
Maricopa County
68
95
40
93
62
72
60
10
R20E R21E
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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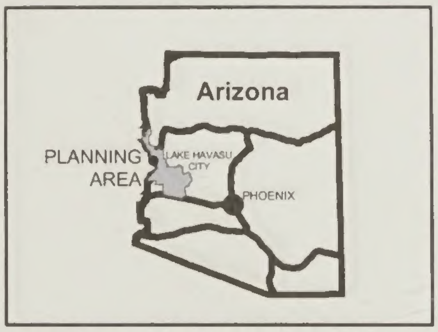
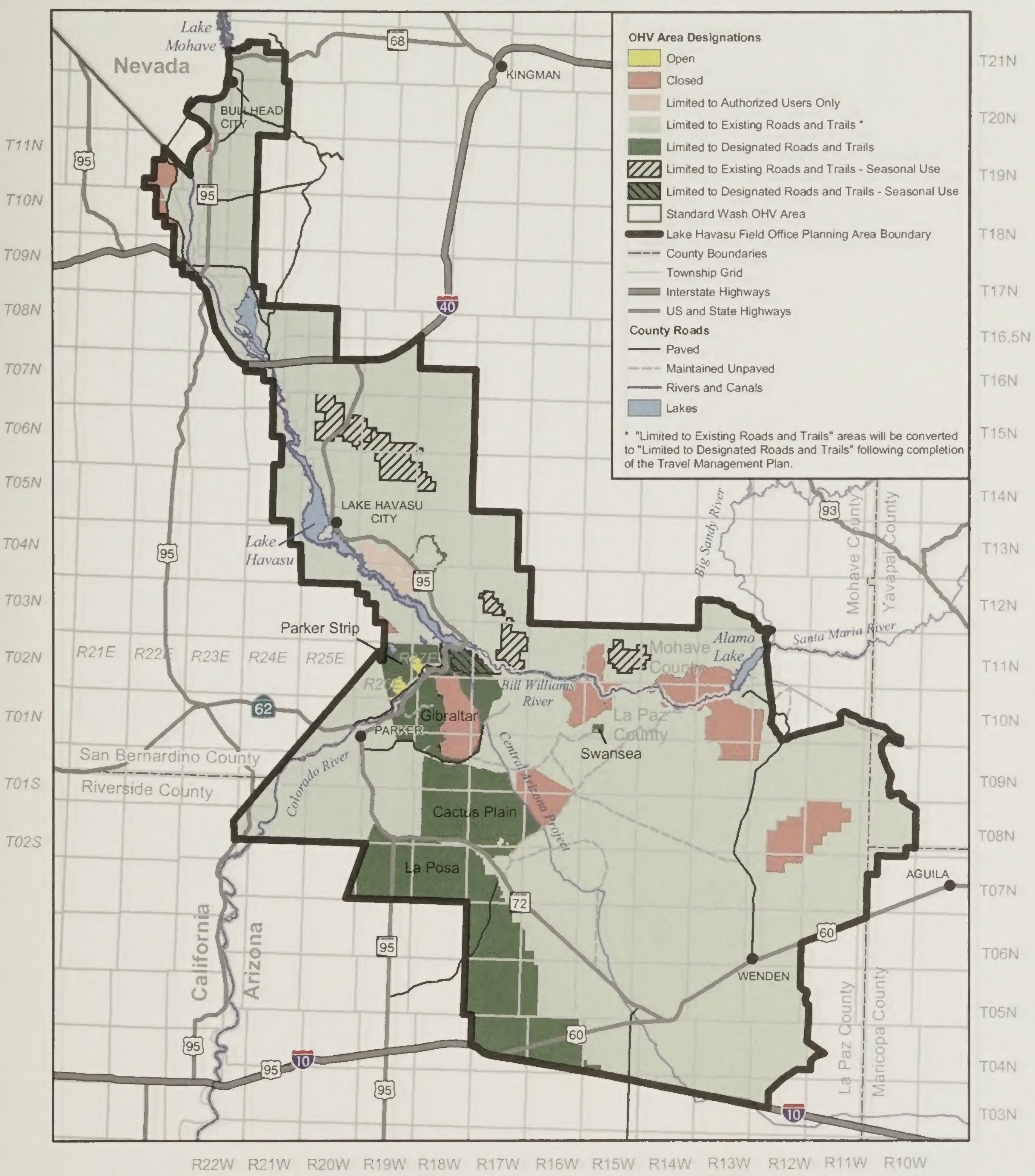


Map 2-35 Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations
Alternative 3



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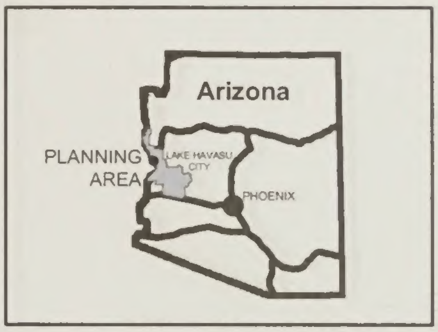
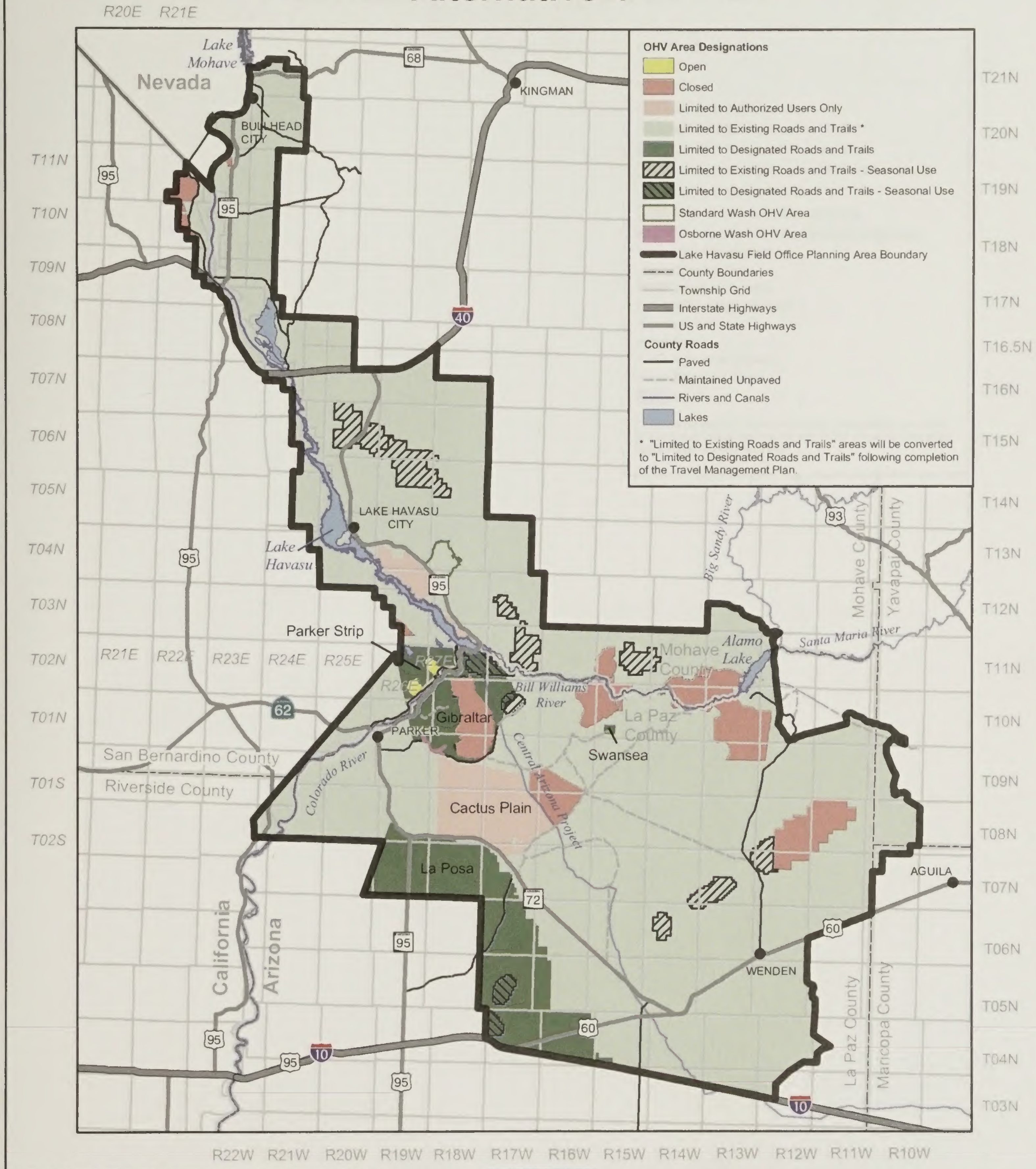


Map 2-36 Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations
Alternative 4



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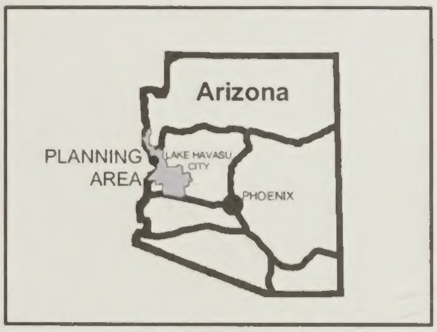
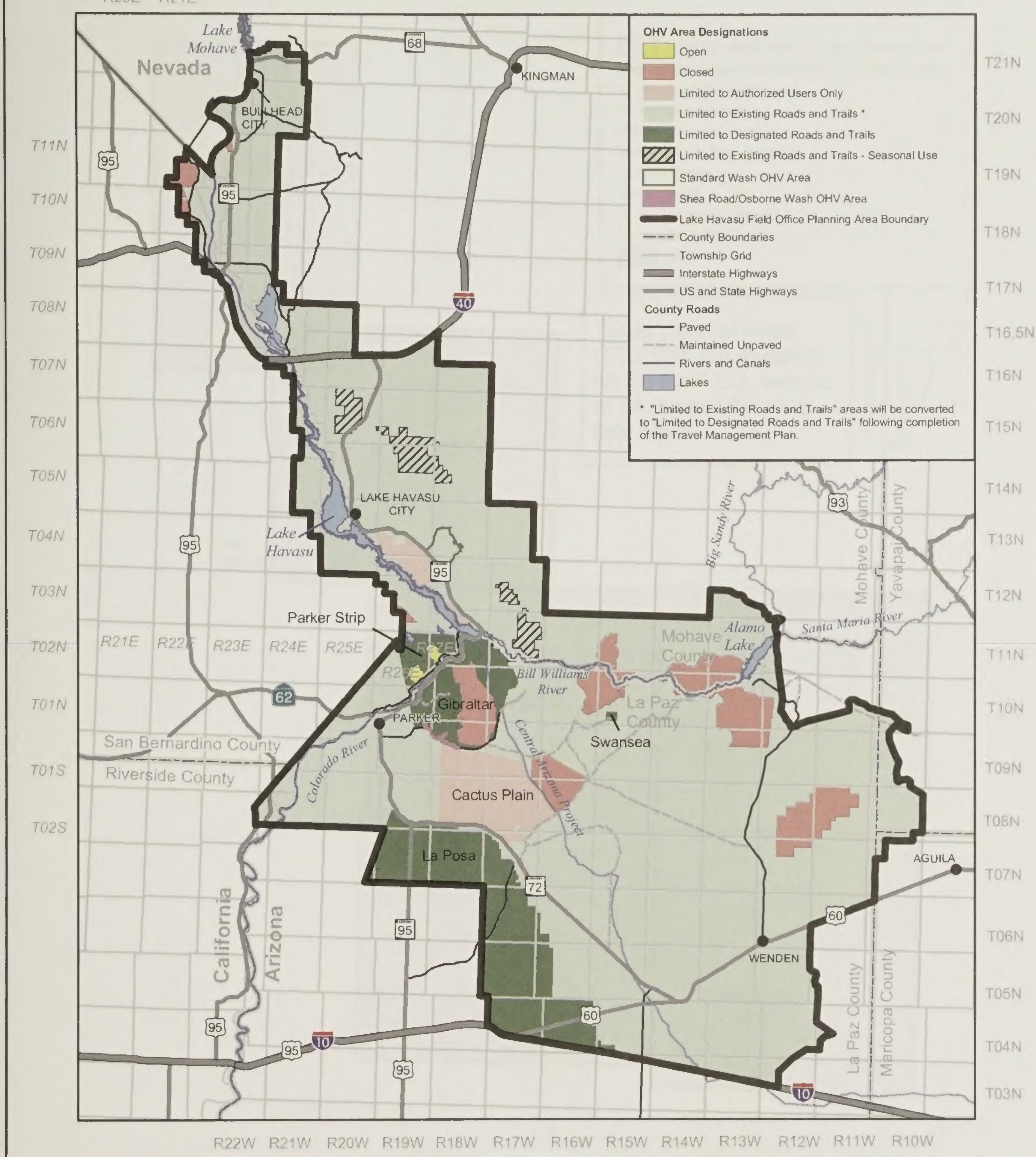


Map 2-36a Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations
Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan



OHV Area Designations
Open
Closed
Limited to Authorized Users Only
Limited to Existing Roads and Trails *
Limited to Designated Roads and Trails
Limited to Existing Roads and Trails - Seasonal Use
Standard Wash OHV Area
Shea Road/Osborne Wash OHV Area
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
County Roads
Paved
Maintained Unpaved
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
* "Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" areas will be converted to "Limited to Designated Roads and Trails" following completion of the Travel Management Plan.
R20E R21E
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Parker Strip
PARKER
Gibraltar
Swansea
Cactus Plain
La Posa
Mohave County
La Paz County
Alamo Lake
Santa Maria River
Big Sandy River
Bill Williams River
Central Arizona Project
Colorado River
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
California
Arizona
Mohave County
Yavapai County
La Paz County
Maricopa County
AGUILA
WENDEN
68
40
93
95
62
72
60
10
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R27E R28E
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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Proposed Resource Management Plan/
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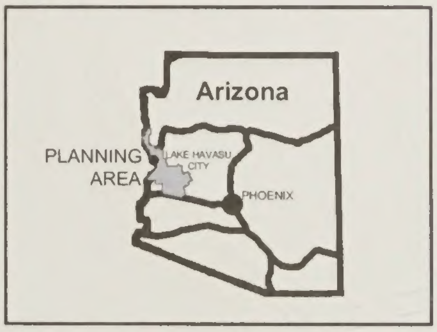
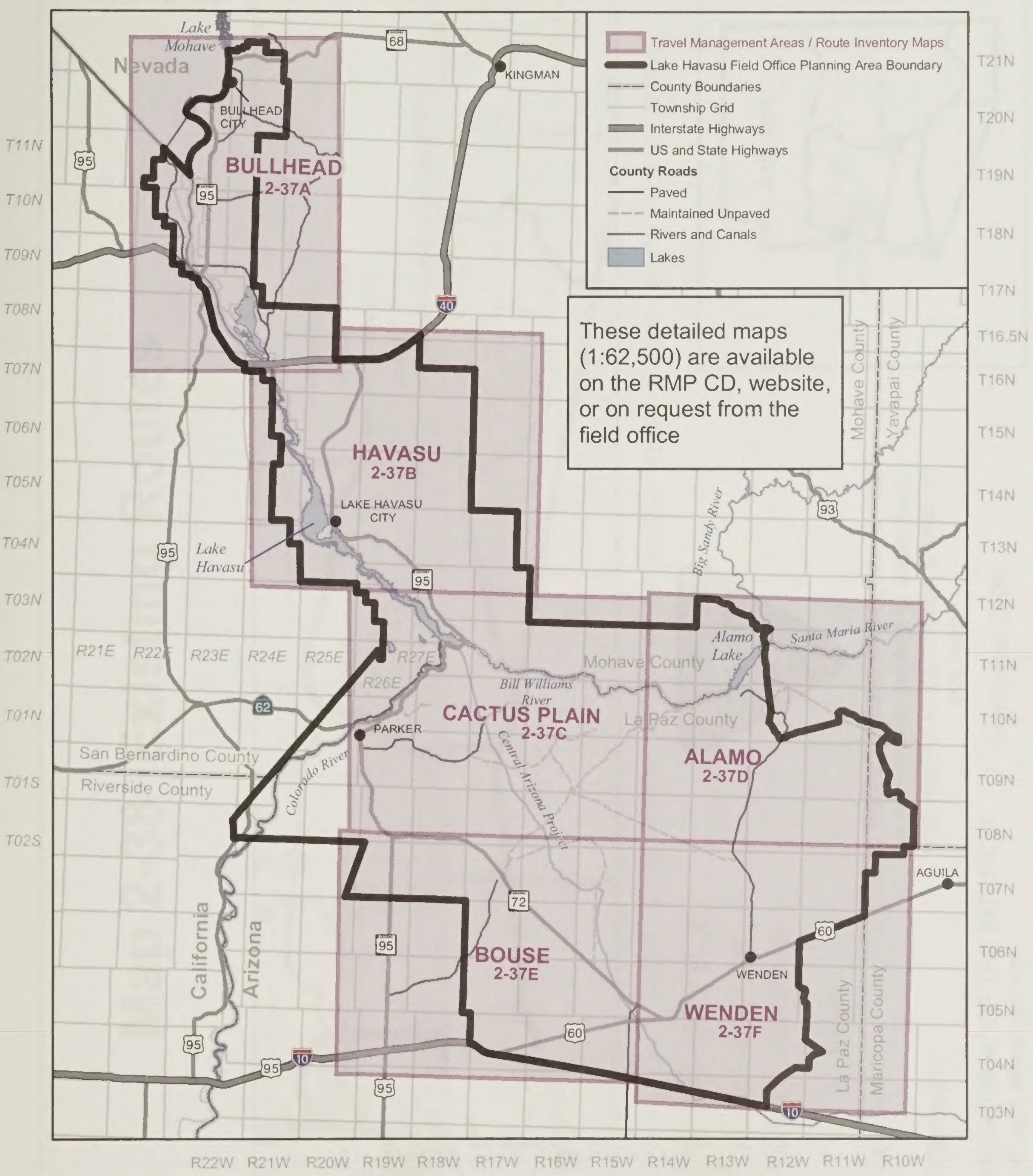


Map 2-37 Travel Management Areas and Route Inventory Index



These detailed maps (1:62,500) are available on the RMP CD, website, or on request from the field office

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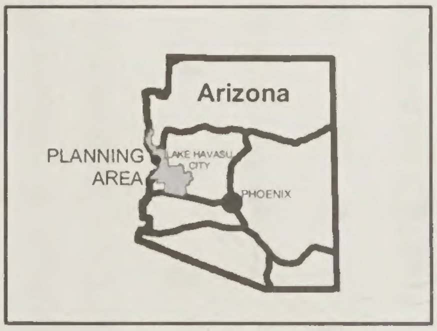

Map 2-38 Existing Routes

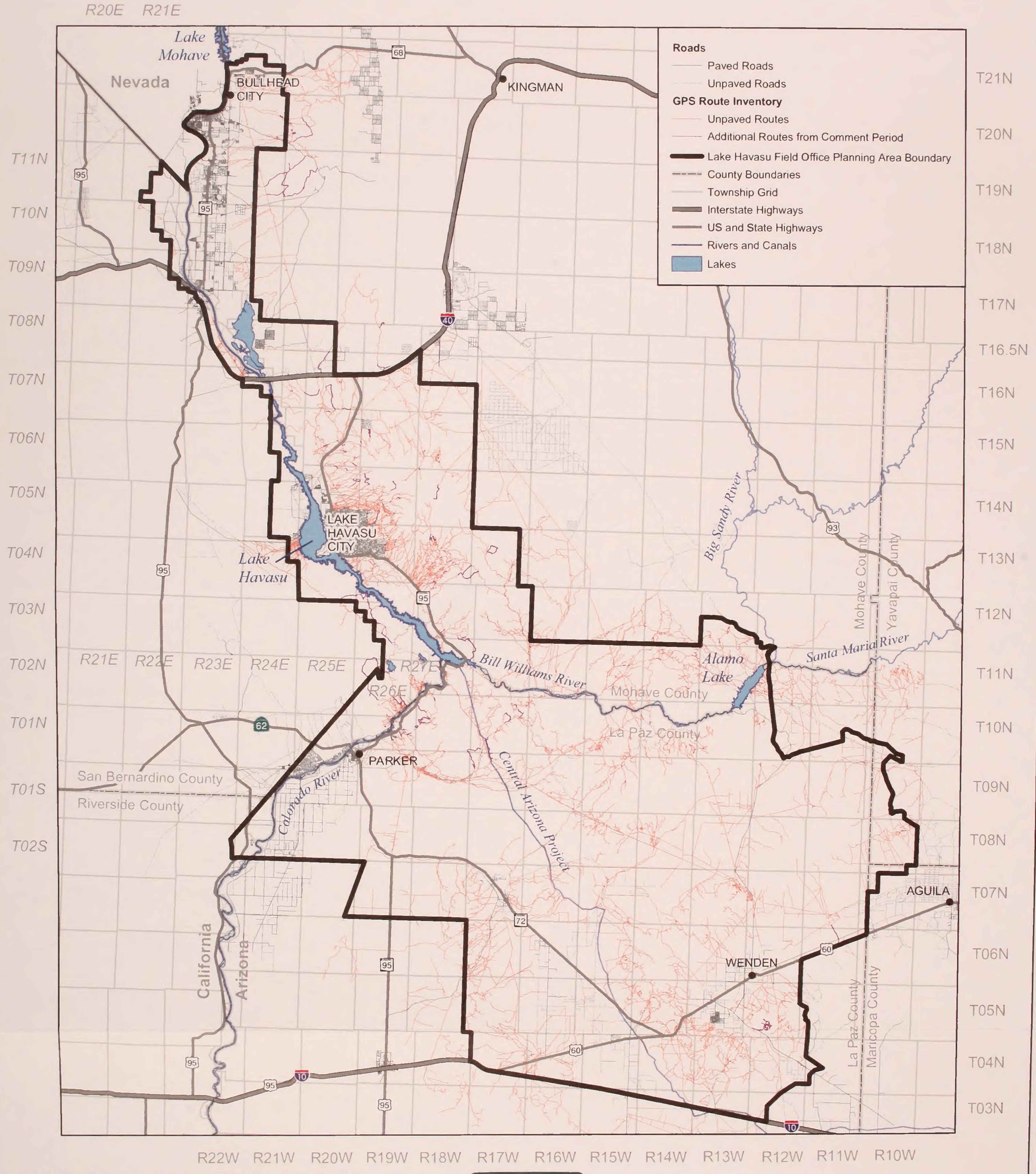

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Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	"Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" areas would be converted to "Limited to Designated Roads and Trails" following the Travel Management Network Plan.			
	Wheeled non-motorized carts would be allowed except in WAs.			
	Motorized vehicles may be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline. This use shall be monitored on a continuing basis. If monitoring results show effects that exceed limits of acceptable change, motorized vehicles would not be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline in those areas where resource damage has exceeded limits of acceptable change.			
	Technical Vehicle Specialized Sport Sites could be identified and managed as a Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) or specific sites within RMZ or the ERMA and not part of the travel management network.			
	Refer to the discussion in the *Special Designations* section of this chapter for additional motorized vehicle provisions in these areas (see Maps 2-60, 2-61, 2-62, and 2-63).			
	Foot and equestrian cross-country travel would be allowed on public lands. California and Arizona state laws consider bicycles vehicles and cross-country travel would not be allowed except in designated open areas. Except in WAs, all roads and trails would be opened to bicycles unless designated otherwise.			

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended (1992) and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Changes in off-highway vehicle designations will be addressed in the appropriate activity plans to avoid potential conflicts with other recreation uses, off-highway vehicle-related impacts on resources, or other management concerns.	Public lands within the Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Planning Area, except in the WA and the proposed Shea Road/Osborne Wash Open Area, would be classified as limited to designated roads and trails or limited to designated routes closed seasonally. These designated trails and routes were established under the 2001 *Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan* (see Map 2-33). Public lands within the La Posa Management Planning Area and within the LHFO planning area would be classified as limited to designated roads and trails. These designated trails and routes were established under the 1997 *La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan* (see Map 2-33). Public lands within the Parker Strip Recreation Area, except in developed facilities and the two OHV areas, would be classified as limited to designated roads and trails. These designated trails and routes were established under the 1993 *Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan* (see Map 2-26). Public lands within the Swansea Townsite would be classified as limited to designated roads and trails. These designated trails and routes were established under the 1997 *Swansea Historic District Cultural Resource Management Plan* (see Map 2-33). Individual designated routes within the four areas listed above may be revaluated in the TMP, only if it can be shown that sensitive resources or unique recreational opportunities are impacted by the earlier designations. The 2,602 acres in the Crossroads and Copper Basin OHV areas would remain designated open to intensive OHV use. A recreation project plan was completed in 1996, and no changes in management are proposed. Approximately 602 acres identified as resource protection sites in previous plans (including activity level plans or NEPA actions) would be designated Closed (see Maps 2-35, 2-36, and 2-36a). (Note: Sites smaller than 5 acres are not shown.)			
	No new open areas would be allocated	Standard Wash and Shea Road/Osborne Wash RMZs would be allocated open depending upon the outcome of the Section 106 compliance process and the successful resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The Southern bluff RMZ above the Colorado River in the Colorado River Nature Center SRMA would be limited to authorized users for motorized vehicles.			

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	19,088 acres of public lands within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills (see Map 2-34) would be limited to authorized users.	10,748 acres of public lands within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills (see Map 2-35) would be limited to vehicles that have been approved by the authorized officer for official access. One designated limited route would be open seasonally to all users to access Lake Havasu (see Map 2-61) in the *Special Designations* section of this chapter).	18,152 acres of public lands within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills (see Map 2-36) would be limited to authorized users.	Within Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills area, motorized use would be limited to authorized users. (See Map 2-36a and *Biological Resources*.)
	Vehicle use in lands managed for maintaining wilderness characteristics would be limited to administrative/authorized use and that authorized by mining regulations (see *Mineral Resources*). The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)'s use of motorized and mechanized equipment off designated routes is	No public lands would be specified for wilderness characteristics management.	To maintain the natural landscape in lands managed for maintaining wilderness characteristics, vehicles would be limited to existing routes until the route designation process is complete. Each route would be evaluated on individual merit and designated open, limited, or closed. Non-motorized access may include development of some trails or, to minimize disturbance of the ground surface, be limited to marking foot routes with posts.	

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	considered an administrative use and would be allowed in suitable locations (as agreed to by BLM and AZGFD).			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would require permittees (e.g., for hunting, wood gathering, livestock operators) to comply with field office route designations. Exceptions may be authorized on a case-by-case basis.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Impacts of motorized activity (except for authorized vehicles) would be evaluated and the areas converted to limited to administrative access to motorized vehicles within 0.25 mile of any spring. If necessary to maintain access, a new route may be established.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Specific routes or portions of specific routes through WHAs established for special status species may be closed to vehicular traffic.	Specific routes or portions of specific routes through WHAs established for special status species may be closed to vehicular traffic (except for administrative use) during the seasons when the habitats are being used and would be addressed during the route designation process.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No new permanent motorized routes would be authorized in lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, except those required by law and all existing routes would be closed to motorized vehicles. (See the *Wilderness Characteristics* section of this chapter.)	NA	No new permanent motorized routes would be authorized in lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, except those required by law. (See the *Wilderness Characteristics* section of this chapter.)	No new permanent motorized routes would be authorized in lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, except those required by law. (See the *Wilderness Characteristics* section of this chapter.)

Table 2-27. Travel Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Approximately 5,023 acres identified as resource protection sites would be designated Closed (see Map 2-33). (Note: Sites smaller than 5 acres will not be shown on map.)		These protection sites would not be carried forward into the new plan and the specific concerns addressed though the route evaluation and designation process.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	To protect and stabilize the sand dune complex and the associated vegetation within the Cactus Plain WSA, the area would be allocated as limited to authorized users of motorized vehicles (e.g., allotment permittees).	To protect and stabilize the sand dune complex and the associated vegetation within the Cactus Plain WSA, the area would be allocated limited to designated trails. The two vehicle ways found in the area during the wilderness inventory conducted in 1982 would be designated by this RMP		

Table 2-27a. Travel Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would designate a TMN for the planning area within 5 years of adoption of this RMP through the TMP. The TMP would evaluate and designate all individual routes/trails for use within the planning area unless specified elsewhere in this RMP. BLM would follow the process as listed in the management guidance section of this RMP, when creating the TMN, including evaluating routes using the criteria listed in the Route Evaluation Tree in Appendix I. Map 2-37 identifies the six travel management areas that would be used in the development of the TMP. After the RMP and the TMP are completed, the factor determining a route's status as open, limited, or closed would be if the route were shown on published BLM maps. Routes not on BLM inventory data maps would be considered illegal and subject to closure and/or restoration. BLM would not develop, endorse, or establish route or trail ratings. BLM may describe physical characteristics of a route. Proposals for new roads, routes, or trails, including but not limited to ROWs and/or administrative needs, would be evaluated and the route designated (see Appendix I) in conjunction with the NEPA process. Use of authorized ROWs would be managed for access and travel management. On published maps, areas designated as limited to authorized users would be shown as closed.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	All rockcrawling vehicular activities would be prohibited in WHAs.	Rockcrawling vehicular activities would be allowed in WHAs.		All rockcrawling activities would be limited to locations away from special status species. This would be a consideration in the Route Evaluation Process.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Prior to completing the TMP, any vehicle tracks, ways or trails not represented on inventory maps would be subject to	No route restoration actions would take place until the completion of the TMP.	Prior to completing the TMP, any vehicle tracks, ways, or trails not represented on inventory maps	Prior to completing the TMP and route designation process, any vehicle routes not represented on the route inventory maps

Table 2-27a. Travel Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	restoration actions as described in *Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures* earlier in this chapter. After site-specific cultural and wildlife clearances are accomplished, the restoration action could be completed without further NEPA or public notice.		would be subject to public notice and NEPA process before any restoration actions are taken.	would be subject to restoration actions as described in *Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures,* in this chapter. After site-specific cultural and wildlife clearances are accomplished, the restoration action could be completed without further NEPA or public notice.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would minimize vehicle access to two river access points in the canyon below Alamo Dam.	BLM would allow vehicle access on open routes. BLM would work with landowners to acquire public access to the river.	Through the route designation process, BLM would minimize vehicle access across the Bill Williams River to two down-river crossings from Alamo Dam. BLM would continue working with landowners to provide non-motorized access to the river.	

Administrative Actions Common to All Alternatives

- BLM would identify a Travel Management Network (TMN) through the development of an activity-level plan(s).
- Area designations (e.g., open, closed, and limited) set in the RMP would not be changed by the activity-level plan without an amendment to the RMP.
- Public scoping meetings would be held in local communities on the proposed TMN (route designations).
- BLM would evaluate the TMN as needed, and proposed new routes (motorized and non-motorized) would be considered during development of the TMP.
- All routes would be analyzed during the route evaluation process, considering all uses and resources within the area. No use or resource would automatically predetermine a route decision.
- BLM would continue to work with state or local agencies to provide necessary public access from their public roads to the secondary routes on public lands.
- BLM would help inform the public about requirements for access on or across private and state lands adjacent to LHFO lands. Any designated routes would not include non-BLM lands.
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)'s and AZGFD's use of motorized and mechanized equipment off designated routes is considered an administrative use and would be allowed in suitable locations (as agreed to by BLM, CDFG, and AZGFD) for such purposes as the following:
    - ☐ water supplementation
    - ☐ collar retrieval
    - ☐ capture and release of wildlife
    - ☐ maintenance, repair, and building or rebuilding of wildlife

The goals of the TMP would be in concurrence with BLM's 2001 *National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands*. The plan(s) would:

- Use the six Travel Management Areas (TMAs) to develop the TMP (see Map 2-37). These areas are consistent with LHFO access guides, providing for more public familiarity. When establishing these TMAs, LHFO considered public use patterns on routes around local communities or other major recreational destinations, and other resource program goals and objectives.
- Identify trails, ways, and routes in the LHFO planning area intended for motorized and non-motorized travel on public lands.

- Improve legal access to public lands by identifying access needs across non-federal lands and recommend acquisition and funding strategies.
- Provide reasonable access to private inholdings surrounded by public lands.
- Be consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act and develop greater access for the physically challenged.
- Set guidelines for managing roads and trails to protect resource values, promote public safety, and improve public compliance on designated routes.
- Develop monitoring procedures sufficient to detect and evaluate related public safety or natural resource impacts so that management changes could occur, if needed.
- Create an implementation schedule that must cover public education, mapping, signing of designated trails and routes, rehabilitation of closed routes, law enforcement, and maintenance.
- Incorporate the effective use of volunteers to provide “on the ground” information and route marking/signing for the public.
- Increase public involvement in the establishment, monitoring, and protection of routes/trails on public lands.
- Set timelines for monitoring and plan review.
- Cross-country motorized use would be prohibited, except in designated open areas and for authorized administrative uses.

Biological Resources Management

Alternatives for the biological resources of the LHFO planning area are described in this section. The four main areas of consideration are: vegetation management, fish and wildlife habitat management, special status species management, and invasive or noxious species management. Tables 2-28, 2-29, and 2-30 below contain alternatives for the management of the natural community types and for the species that are currently present within the planning area. All of the federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species listed in Table 3-3, all game species, and all of the species of concern (BLM sensitive and state designated species) listed in Table 3-4 are considered "Priority Wildlife."

Conservation measures applicable to the LHFO planning area were derived from the LCRMSCP. The plan represents a comprehensive species conservation approach to both federal actions and non-federal activities on the Lower Colorado River. This unique conservation partnership includes federal, state, tribal participants and other stakeholders in Colorado River waters. In addition, this program represents a unique partnership among a number of agencies within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Department of the Interior Secretary Norton also directed all participating agencies within the Department of the Interior to utilize their authorities in furtherance of this conservation program to the fullest extent allowed by law. Rather than undertaking piecemeal, action-by-action activities in compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), the LCRMSCP is designed as a comprehensive approach to species conservation. All participating departmental officials are directed to cooperate and implement such agreements to achieve the important species conservation actions identified within the LCRMSCP.

For additional Land Use Allocations, refer to the *Mineral Resources* section of this chapter and to the Land Health Standards at the beginning of this chapter. See the *Special Designations* section of this chapter for proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers. See the *Lands and Realty Program* section of this chapter for additional Management Actions related to utility corridors and telecommunication sites.

Vegetation Management

The LHFO Strategy for Resource Management is a series of management activities used to ensure that all resource activities meet the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (Standards and Guidelines) that are discussed in the *Continuing Management Guidance* section of this chapter. Management practices would promote sufficient vegetation across the landscape to maintain watershed stability, provide forage, improve or restore riparian-wetland functions, enhance groundwater recharge, and satisfy state water quality standards appropriate to climate and landform. LHFO would continue to coordinate with cooperating agencies to find opportunities for enhancement of vegetation health, particularly in riparian areas.

Priority plant species for the LHFO are:

- Mesquite all species (*Prosopis* sp.)
- Smoketree *(Psorothamnus spinosus)*
- Ironwood *(Olneya tesota)*
- Saguaro *(Carnegiea gigantea)*
- Joshua tree *(Yucca brevifolia)*
- Singleleaf pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*)
- Arizona rosewood *(Vanquelina californica)*
- Gooddings willow *(Salix gooddingii)*
- Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)
- Netleaf hackberry *(Celtis reticulata)*
- Cottonwood *(Populus fremontii)*
- Quailbush *(Atriplex lentiformis)*
- Scaly-stemmed sand plant (*Pholisma arenaria)*

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management

The objective is to restore, enhance, or maintain habitats and to mitigate for the loss of habitats to sustain or increase fish and wildlife populations. Native species diversity, natural distribution, and abundance of fish and wildlife species in the LHFO planning area are priorities, and BLM will cooperate with state and federal authorities to perpetuate a fully functional ecosystem through employment of the following processes:

- Maintain a mutual commitment to cooperate and collaborate with AZGFD and CDFG in the proactive management of fish and wildlife and their habitat.
- Identify and seek remedy for water quality limitations for fish production.
- Manage for diverse, sustainable habitats.
- Allow for a mosaic of habitats.
- Minimize habitat fragmentation.
- Minimize restrictions to wildlife movement.
- Implement strategic, conservation, and recovery plans where applicable.
- In cooperation with other agencies, reestablish, extend the historic range of, and/or supplement populations when determined necessary to sustain local species populations.
- Manage for a vegetative community that meets the needs of wildlife.
- Support adaptive management, based on the best available science and future monitoring efforts.

- Allow for wildlife waters, as needed to achieve state or federal wildlife agency strategic planning objectives.
- Create wildlife corridors to minimize restrictions to wildlife movement.
- Support research efforts.
- Provide aquatic habitat where limited.

Please note that the term "priority wildlife habitat area," an allocation specified in the 1987 *Yuma District Resource Management Plan* as amended (YRMP), has been updated by BLM. The geographical areas referred to in that plan are now termed Wildlife Habitat Areas, or WHAs.

Special Status Species Management

Special status species includes federally listed endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, and designated or proposed critical habitat; species of concern managed under Conservation Agreements or Management Plans; state-listed species; and BLM-sensitive species.

ESA, as amended, is the authority to conserve endangered or threatened species on public lands. Section 4(f) of ESA directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and implement recovery plans for the conservation and survival of endangered species. Section 7(a)(2) of ESA states, "Each federal agency shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary of the Interior, ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined to be critical." Section 7(a)(l) of ESA states, "All…federal agencies shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species." Information on special status species known to occur within the LHFO planning area is provided in Appendix J.

BLM would actively seek opportunities to identify, conserve, and improve special status species habitats and habitats for native wildlife.

Invasive or Noxious Species Management

Invasive or noxious species collectively constitute one of the gravest threats to the biodiversity of BLM lands. Two critical components of managing these species are (1) identifying those species that threaten biodiversity and other ecological functions and values, and (2) prioritizing species for management efforts, which must be based, at least in part, on the ecological impacts imparted by these invaders. This section proposes alternatives for managing this threat within the LHFO planning area.

Table 2-28. Biological Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Conserve and protect Migratory Bird species (see Appendix J Table J-7) and their habitats, LHFO would follow the guidance provided within the Migratory Bird Executive Order 13186, Arizona Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight Land Conservation Plan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and LCRMSCP.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No net loss of quantity or quality of priority species and/or priority habitats would occur on the LHFO. (See priority plant species listed above and priority wildlife [Table 3-4]).			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Conserve habitat and work toward the recovery of threatened and endangered (T&E) species, as well as reduce the likelihood of additional species listings under the ESA and California ESA (LCRMSCP).			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Sustainable populations of native species currently absent from the area, and those species whose genetic pools require augmentation, would be achieved.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and will be applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Soils would be managed to maintain biological productivity and to minimize erosion.	Management objectives would seek to meet land health standards for soil resources on all BLM lands.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Wildlife habitat improvement projects would be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. These projects would be identified through cooperative management plans (under the Sikes Act) or coordinated resource management activity plans (e.g., AZGFD, CDFG, USFWS plans etc).	Wildlife habitat projects would be designed to maintain, restore, and improve species biodiversity.			

Table 2-28. Biological Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Ecosystems would be restored and supported in conjunction with vegetation, aquatic, and terrestrial wildlife habitat requirements.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Native plant communities (Appendix J, Table J-1) would be maintained appropriate to climate and landform to: ▪ Provide watershed stability. ▪ Provide adequate forage for native wildlife species. ▪ Improve or restore riparian-wetland functions. ▪ Enhance groundwater recharge. ▪ Satisfy state water quality standards.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Wildlife movement corridors would be maintained for biotic diversity, to minimize fragmentation of habitat and to minimize barriers to movement.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and will be applicable to the entire planning area: The Yuma District will discourage the introduction of "exotic" species on public lands.	Establishment of invasive and noxious species would diminish throughout the planning area and many would begin to decline in aerial extent, density, and cover.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Water resources and natural communities associated with springs, wetlands, seeps, and streams would be conserved, enhanced, and restored, with water supplies protected by state law.			
	BLM would manage all wildlife habitats with the objective to conserve native species for sustainable public benefits.			
	Integrity of roost sites, lek sites and maternity sites within caves and abandoned mine lands for bat species would be maintained. Food and water sources would be conserved and protected.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Riparian areas would be maintained in sufficient quality and quantity to provide roosting and potential nesting trees and adequate prey base for riparian obligate species such as bald eagle, willow flycatcher, western yellow-billed cuckoo, etc.			

Table 2-28. Biological Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the KRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Management would maintain instream flows to support habitat to supply aquatic, terrestrial, and threatened and endangered wildlife and dependent riparian vegetation on public lands in the Bill Williams River through securing and protecting water rights for wildlife habitat.	Management would seek instream flows suitable to sustain aquatic and terrestrial T&E species habitat on public lands in the Bill Williams River.			

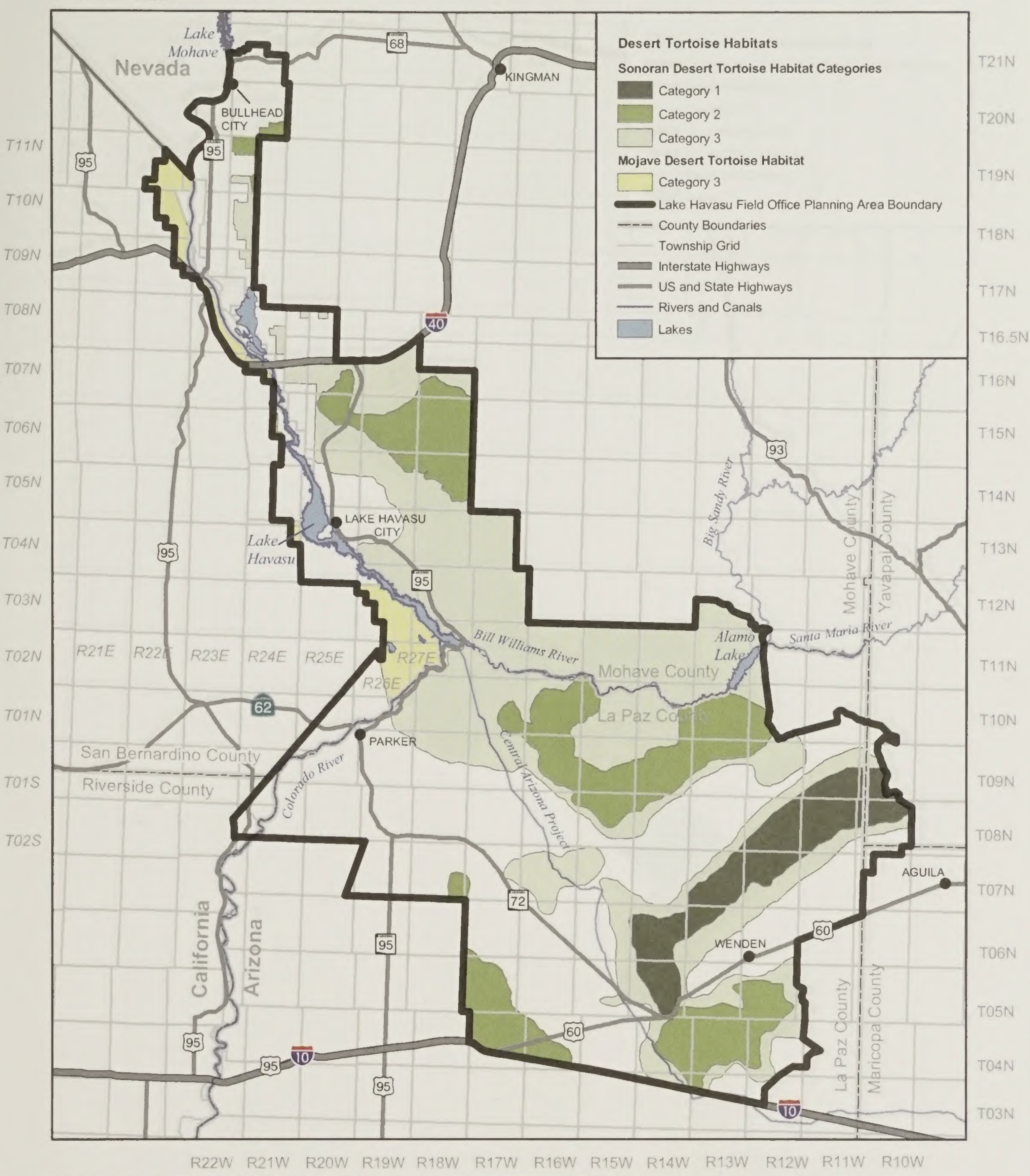
Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan. Approximately 520,220 acres of public lands would be allocated for management as Category I, II, or III desert tortoise habitat.	Approximately 1,017,759 acres of public lands would be allocated for management as Category I, II, or III Sonoran Desert tortoise and Mojave Desert tortoise habitat. See Table 2-57 and Map 2-39 ▪ Category I - 108,499 acres ▪ Category II - 286,388 acres ▪ Category III - 573,767 acres ▪ Mojave - 49,105 acres			
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: In Category I and II desert tortoise habitat, only range improvements that will not conflict with tortoise populations would be allowed.	In Category I and II Sonoran Desert tortoise habitat, only range improvements that would not conflict with tortoise populations would be allowed.			

Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Within WHAs, uses that are in conflict with restoration and/or maintenance of T&E habitats would be restricted as determined by NEPA process (see Map 2-40).			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Off-highway vehicle use in priority habitat areas is limited to existing roads and trails.	Within WHAs established for special status species, specific routes or portions of specific routes would be closed to vehicular traffic during the seasons when the habitats are being utilized.	Within WHAs established for special status species, specific routes or portions of specific routes would be closed to vehicular traffic during the seasons when the habitats are being utilized when usage would adversely impact the species.	Within WHAs, the route designation process would determine route closures and/or limitation to meet habitat objectives (see *Travel Management*).	
The following decision is derived from the KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by that plan: Restrict development of campgrounds to areas outside of riparian zones and the 100-year floodplain.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located outside the 100-year floodplain and not near riparian-wetland areas. Existing facilities would be used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions or relocated when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions. The distance "near" depends on species utilizing area.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located at an appropriate distance away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function.	New incompatible facilities and campgrounds would be located outside existing riparian-wetland areas. Existing facilities would be used in a way that is compatible with riparian-wetland functions or relocated/modified when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions.	New facilities and campgrounds would be located away from riparian wetland areas if they were incompatible with achieving or maintaining riparian wetland function.

Map 2-39 Desert Tortoise Habitats



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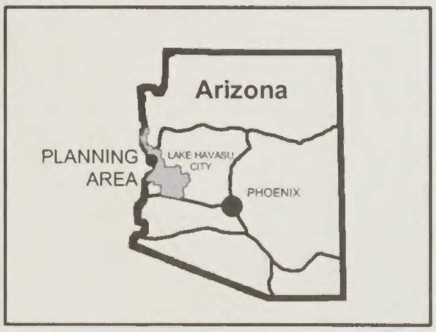
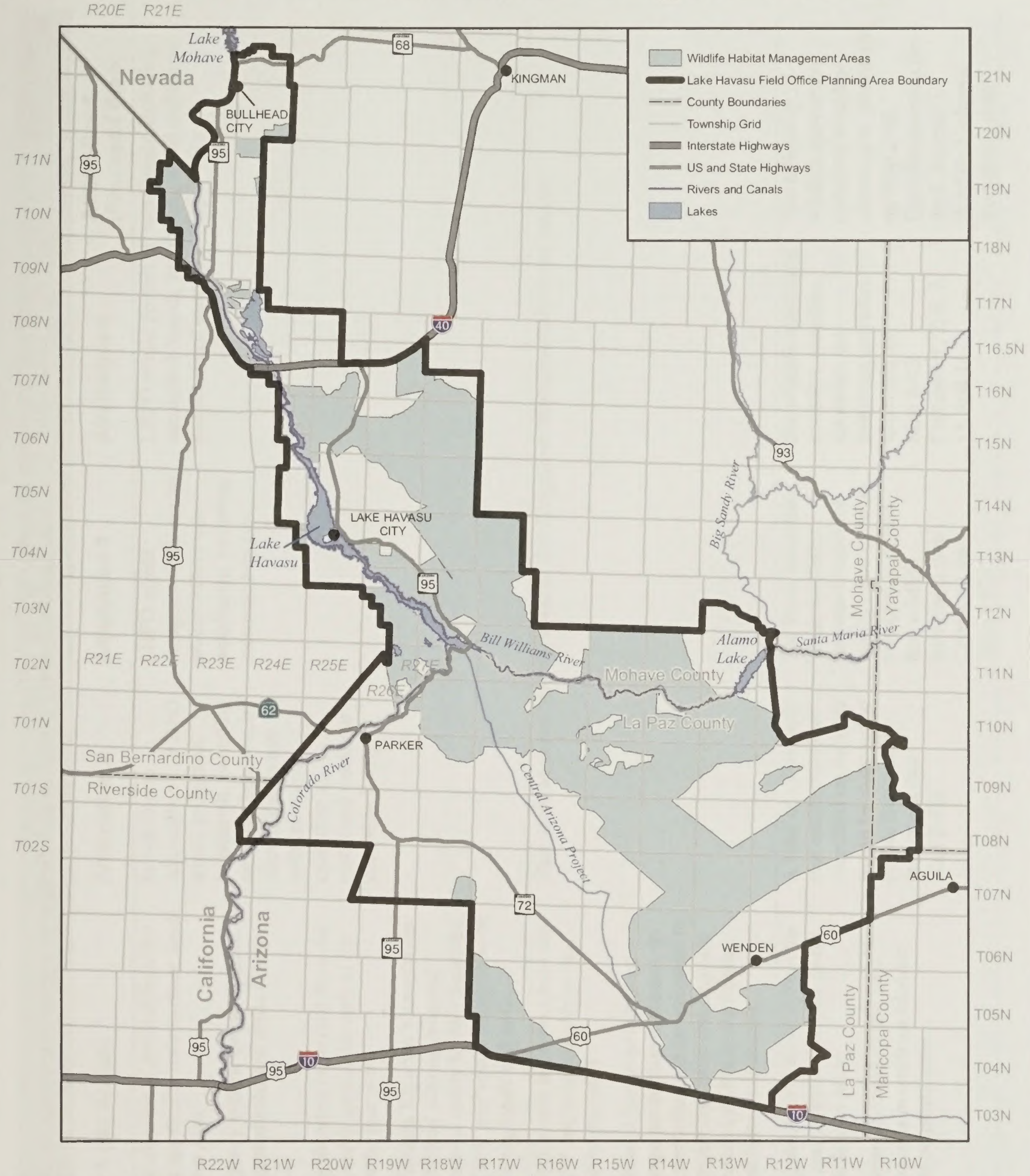


Map 2-40 Wildlife Habitat Management Areas



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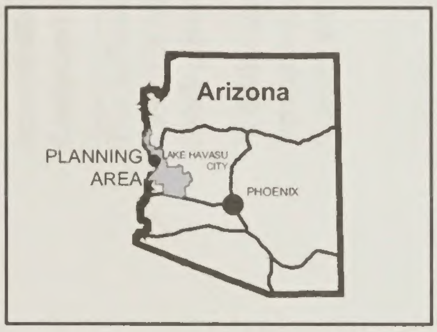


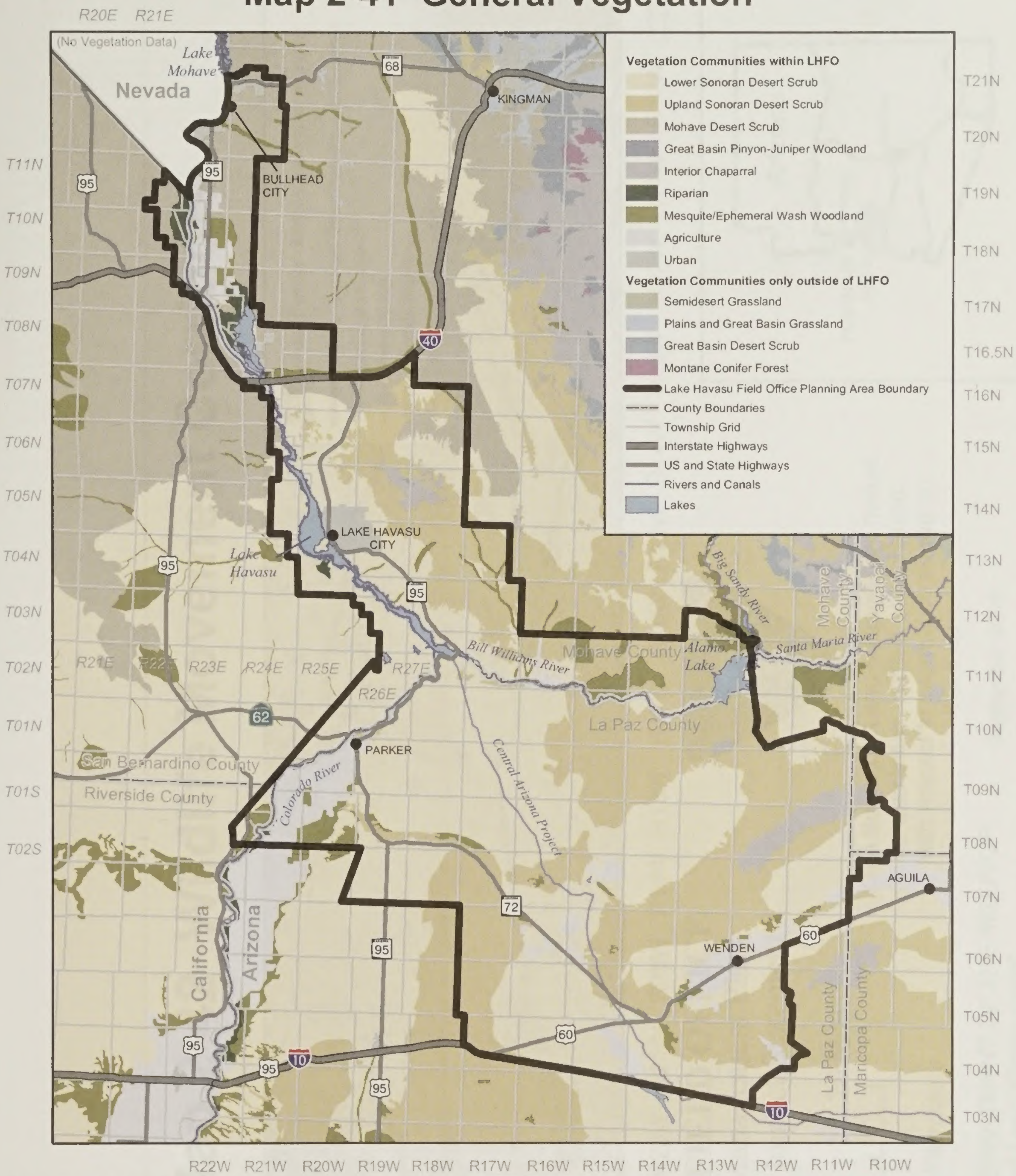
Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by that plan: Limit off-highway vehicle use in riparian areas to designated road and trails (Three Rivers ACEC). *The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan:* In the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area , no additional mineral material removal permits or utility ROWs would be authorized. OHV use would continue to be limited to existing roads and trails.	In addition to Alternative 1: LHFO would protect all woodlands, including mesquite bosques, by allowing no wood collection and excluding all motorized vehicular use (Map 2-41).	LHFO would designate OHV routes and/or ROWs into woodlands, including mesquite bosques.	LHFO would protect all woodlands, including mesquite bosques, by limiting wood collection to authorized users (see Map 2-41).	
The following decision is derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Allocate additional forage to big game species as forage production increases, so that carrying capacities can be increased to those listed in this objective and decrease browse utilization by 10% in the Loma Linda and Lamberson allotments.	This decision is not carried forward. See *Rangeland Management/Grazing* section.			
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Wildlife movement corridors and lands between mountains in southern Mohave County would be established.	A total of 15 wildlife movement corridors identified on the map would be managed to enable free wildlife movement (see Map 2-42).	The Buck Mountain Wash wildlife movement corridor would continue to be managed to protect free wildlife movement (see Corridor 1 on Map 2-42).	Six wildlife movement corridors would be allocated, the following corridors identified on Map 2-42: Corridors 1, 2, 5, 7, 13, and 14.	The following 15 wildlife movement corridors would be allocated as identified on Map 2-42. Corridors overlap the draft Arizona's Wildlife Linkages workgroup map.

Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and are applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Roads traversing bighorn sheep lambing grounds (11,100 acres) are closed during the lambing season from January 1 to June 30. Exceptions to this seasonal closure may be made through applicable Federal regulations for rights-of-way, mining, and off-highway vehicle uses. Protect bighorn sheep lambing areas and a 2-mile buffer zone (20,000 acres) in the Little Harquahala Mountains and Harquahala Mountains from habitat and behavioral disturbances created by: a) land disposal; b) excess fencing; c) structure building; d) land clearing and wood cutting; e) mining activity between December 15 and April 15 (within the framework of the 3809 regulations); f) road building; g) intense recreational use and development; h) rights-of-way; and i) utilization of key browse in excess of 40%.	In any identified desert bighorn sheep lambing grounds, no motorized vehicles would be allowed off paved roads from January 1 through June 30. This restriction would not include authorized service vehicles for authorized ROWs or for ownership access to private land (with the exception of the Aubrey Hills area, which has a yearlong closure) (see Map 2-43).	In any desert bighorn sheep lambing grounds, motorized vehicles would be allowed on existing roads (with the exception of the Aubrey Hills.) (see Map 2-43).	In any identified desert bighorn sheep lambing grounds, no motorized vehicles would be allowed off paved roads from January 1 through June 30. This restriction would not include authorized service vehicles for authorized ROWs or for ownership access to private land (with the exception of the Aubrey Hills area, which has a yearlong closure) (see Map 2-43). Exception: The Little Harquahala lambing grounds would not be seasonally closed to vehicles (see Map 2-43).	Previous lambing grounds are now identified as sensitive sheep habitat (Map 2-43) and existing seasonal closures (43 CFR 8365.1-6 Part II) would remain for wildlife habitat and scenic values and ROS recreation settings until evaluation by TMP. The TMP may change this limitation by individual routes; limitation may also change as a result of scientific studies.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	No livestock use (including sheep and goats) would be allowed for weed reduction.	Livestock use (including sheep and goats) would be allowed where feasible for weed reduction.	Domestic or feral sheep or goats would not be allowed on public lands within 9 miles of desert bighorn habitat.	
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan:	737,127 acres in the LHFO planning area would be cooperatively	WHAs would not be established.	791,885 acres in the LHFO planning area would be cooperatively managed as WHAs with state and federal wildlife agencies. See Map 2-40. This land is comprised of (some of these areas	

Map 2-41 General Vegetation



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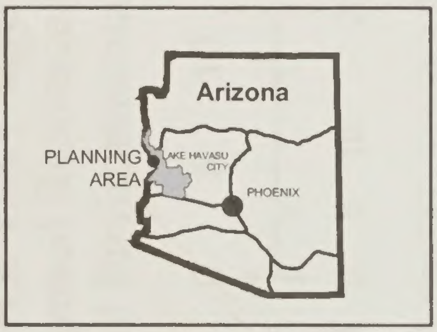
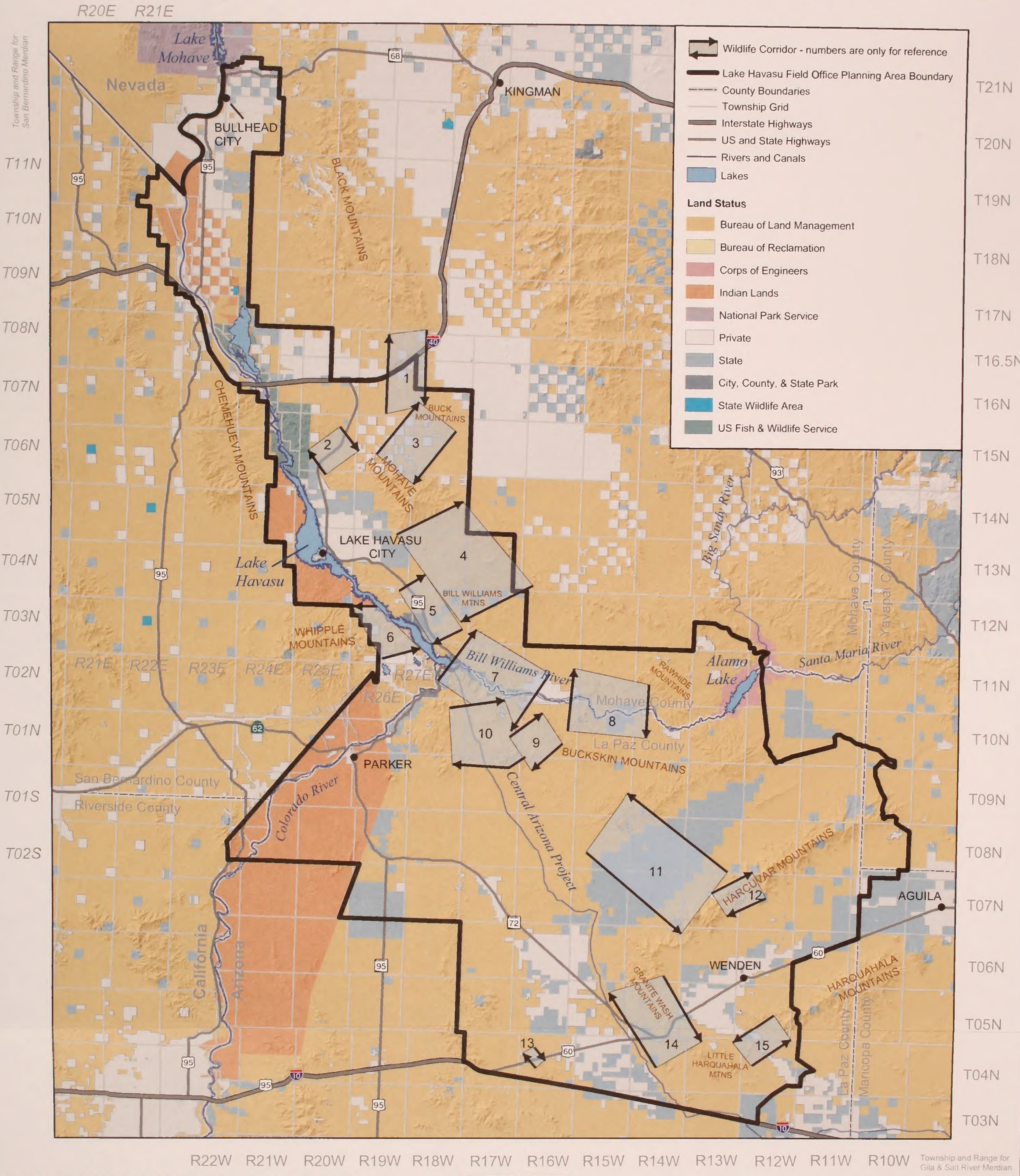


Map 2-42 Wildlife Movement Corridors



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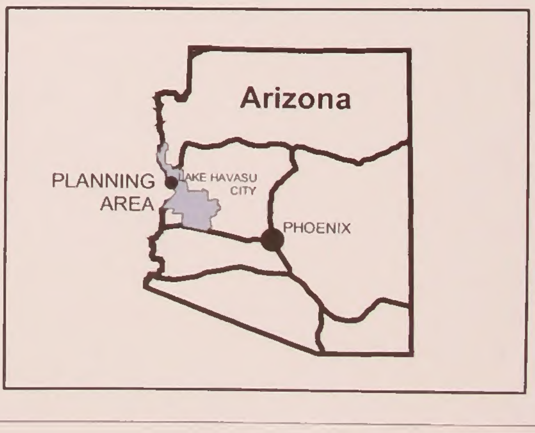
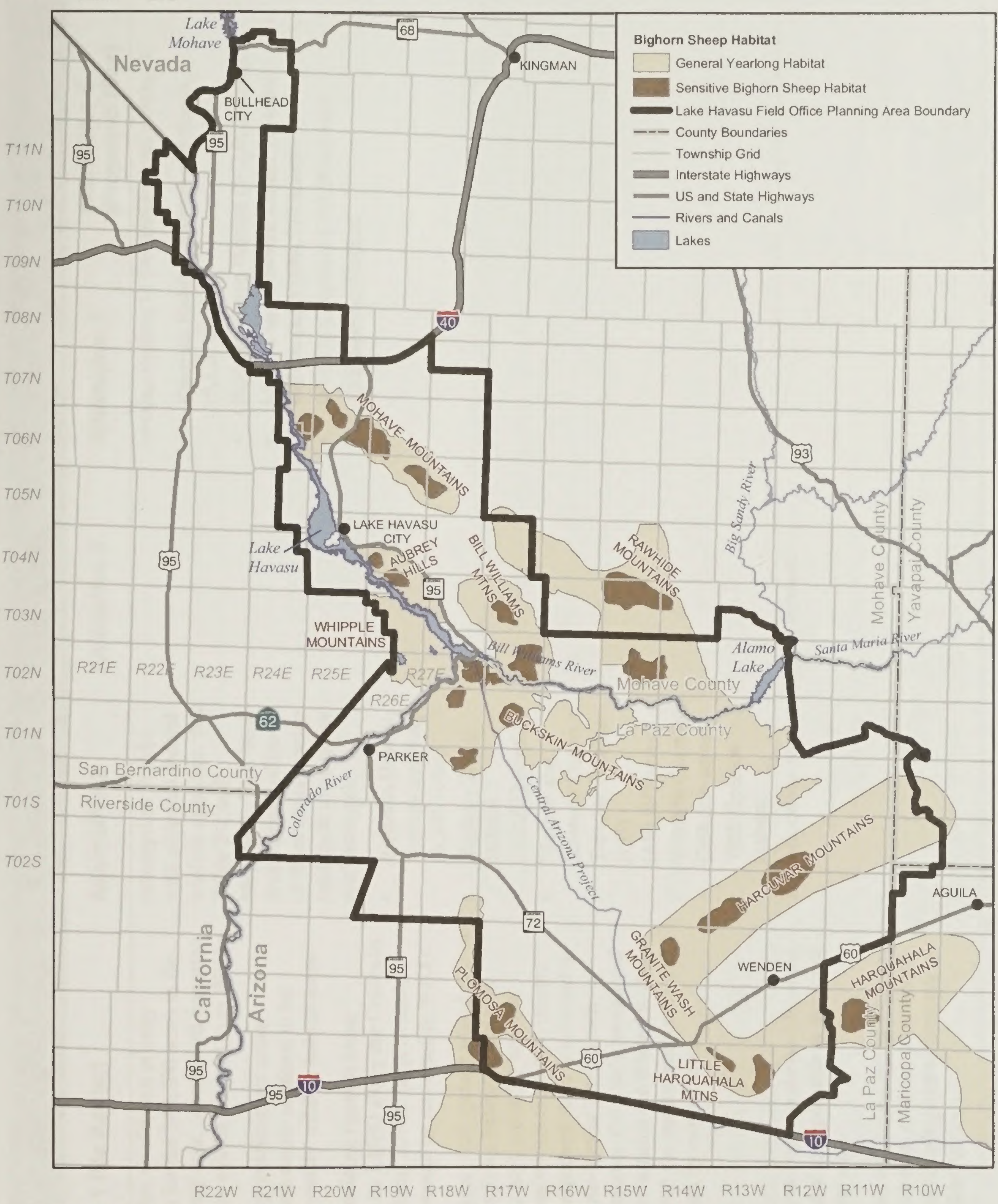


Map 2-43 Bighorn Sheep Habitat



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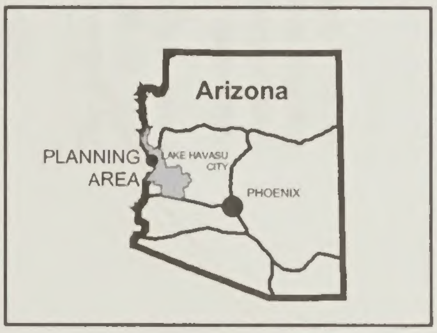


Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Wildlife habitat would be a priority consideration for the 243,100 acres in the LHFO planning area. Areas with important wildlife values will be referred to as WHAs. Bighorn sheep yearlong use areas (163,200 acres) would continue to be managed as priority wildlife habitat areas. All of the remaining riparian areas administered by LHFO along the Colorado and Bill Williams Rivers (approximately 5,000 acres) would be managed as WHAs. Riparian areas around springs would also be managed as priority habitat in order to maintain their high value for wildlife. Allowable uses within the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area are limited to compatible activities or uses, which preserve or enhance the area's recognized values. Improvements are limited to those compatible with the natural resources and those permitted by mining laws.	managed as WHAs with state and federal wildlife agencies. See Table 2-2 and Map 2-40. This land is comprised of (some of these areas overlap leading to the smaller total acreage): ▪ Riparian Habitat, Springs and Seeps (6,126 acres) ▪ Bighorn Sheep Habitat (562,022 acres) ▪ Mojave and Sonoran Desert Tortoise Habitat (I,II) (440,599 acres) ▪ Wildlife Corridors (288,206 acres) ▪ T&E Species Habitat		overlap leading to the smaller total acreage); ▪ Riparian Habitat, Springs and Seeps (6,126 acres) ▪ Bighorn Sheep Habitat (562,022 acres) ▪ Mojave and Sonoran Desert Tortoise Habitat (I,II) (440,599 acres) ▪ Wildlife Corridors (288,206 acres) ▪ T&E Species Habitat	
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Allowable uses on WHAs would include compatible activities or those uses whose impacts would be mitigated to preserve or enhance wildlife values.	This allocation was not carried forward.			

Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Improvements on priority wildlife areas would be restricted to those that are compatible with wildlife habitat or cultural resources and those required by mining.	Allowable uses in WHAs would include activities that benefit wildlife habitat.	New developments on WHAs would be compatible with wildlife habitat to the extent possible.	New developments on WHAs would be compatible with wildlife habitat to the extent possible to preserve, maintain, and/or enhance plant and wildlife diversity.	
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Domestic or feral sheep or goats would not be allowed on public lands within 9 miles of desert bighorn habitat.	Domestic or feral sheep or goats would not be allowed on public lands within 9 miles of desert bighorn habitat.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable to the lands covered by that plan: Domestic and commercial collection or sales of fuelwood for home heating purposes would not be authorized.	Domestic and commercial collection or sales of fuel wood for home heating purposes would not be authorized.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	For the protection of habitat and other natural values, no motorized vehicles would be allowed within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills Area. This restriction does not include authorized vehicles for administrative purposes, authorized ROWs, lands under R&PP lease/patent, and ownership access to private land.			
	BLM, in cooperation with other authorities, would allocate 75 acres at the Colorado River Nature Center, Three Mile Lake, and Beale Slough to be used for spawning and rearing habitat for special status fish species (see Map 2-45).			
	Spawning, nesting, brood rearing, or larval fish rearing habitat used by special status species would be identified as Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs). Incompatible uses or development, modification, and/or negative impacts where practicable would not be allowed.			

Table 2-29. Biological Resource Management–Land Use Allocations

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">An area of 7 acres of Lake Havasu bottom would receive organic brush maintenance each year to replace woody habitat improvements that have decomposed over the previous 10-year period. This process would occur only in areas that already contain fish habitat improvements.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Approximately 875 acres in 42 separate locations in Lake Havasu would be designated as FHAs.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">The facility known as Partners Point (see Map 2-45) would be retained and maintained by BLM and cooperating parties to facilitate aquatic habitat management and other BLM management requirements.</td></tr>
</table>

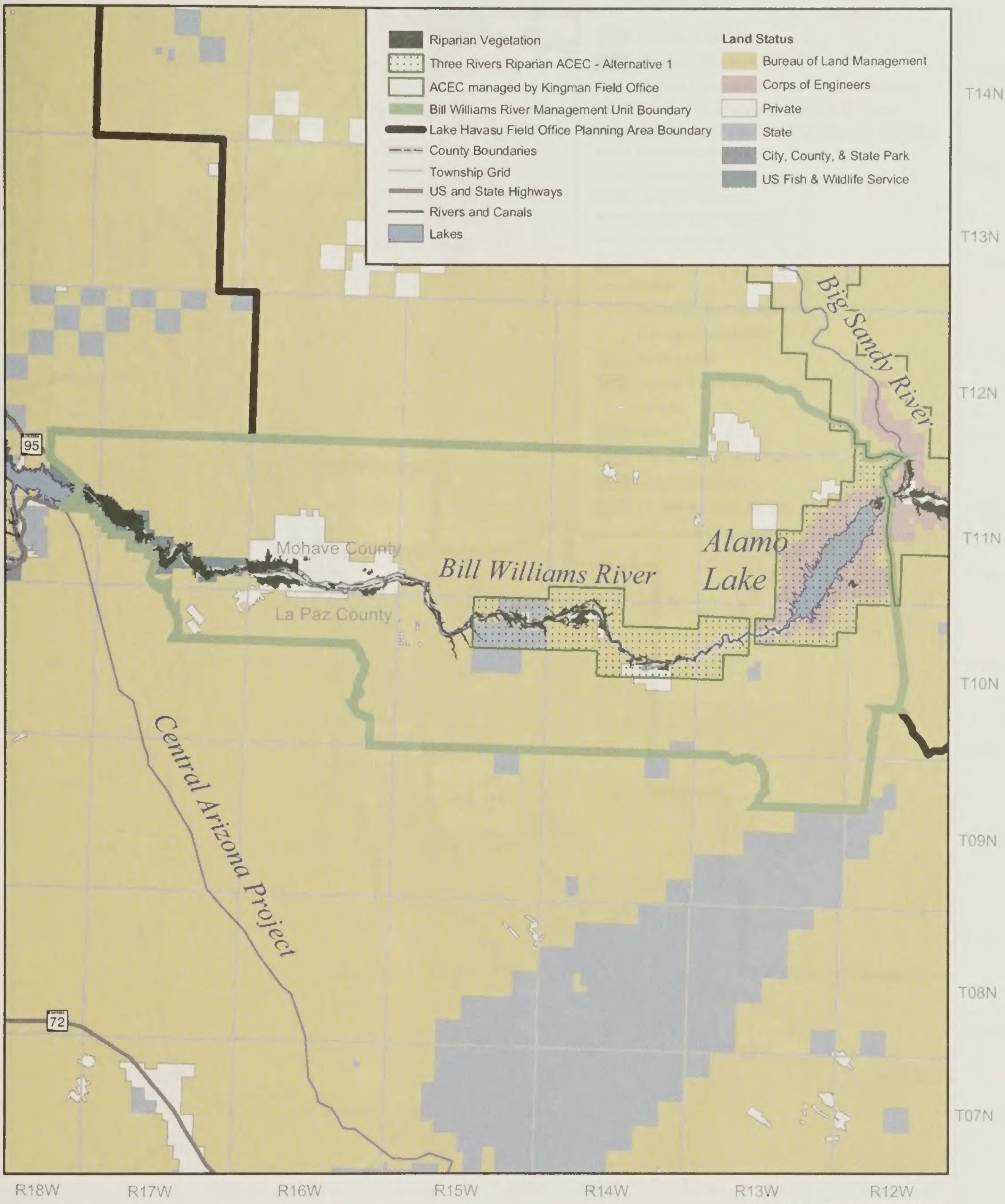
Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Conservation Measures Common to All Alternatives</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Migratory Bird Executive Order 13186, Arizona Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight Land Conservation Plan, USFWS North American Waterfowl Management Plan, other bird Conservation Plans and LCRMSCP.
▪ To the extent practicable, avoid, minimize impacts and/or take of migratory birds and their habitat.
▪ During construction and tree pruning associated with plan implementation, identify and avoid all migratory bird nests.
▪ Conduct research to identify important migratory bird habitat and restore/enhance that identified habitat.
▪ Ensure that important habitats are managed, maintained, increased and improved to attain the vegetation structure plant species diversity and density to provide diverse habitat of quality and quantity (see Maps 2-40, 2-44 and 2-45).
▪ Mitigate adverse effects on migratory species habitat.
▪ Replace the quality and quantity of important habitat that is lost due to BLM permitted activities.
▪ Initiate, collaborate, and/or support projects related to conservation measures set forth in the above plans.
▪ Identify potential bird conservation projects and seek grant funding.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Recovery tasks found in the Mojave Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan and any revised plans. When the recovery plan is revised and updated, new conservation measures applicable to the LHFO would be incorporated into the LHFO RMP.
▪ To the extent possible avoid and minimize impacts on the Mojave Desert Tortoise (LCRMSCP).</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
▪ Protect existing occupied habitat (LCRMSCP). ▪ No disposal of known occupied habitat. ▪ Avoid impacts on individuals and their burrows. ▪ Develop increased awareness of tortoise resources on the public lands. ▪ Assure that all personnel working within desert tortoise habitat on public lands are knowledgeable about the tortoise and its resource. ▪ Develop a strong awareness of tortoises and their habitats, particularly in the BLM planning, environmental assessment and budget processes. ▪ Complete and maintain a continuing inventory and monitoring program for tortoise populations and habitats to assist in making management decisions, including habitat categorization. ▪ Include monitoring provisions specific to decisions affecting the desert tortoise. Maintain a log of Environmental Assessments containing stipulations pertaining to the desert tortoise, for express purpose of tracking compliance and effectiveness of the stipulations. The monitoring of these stipulations and recommendations for improvement would be documented in the log. ▪ Develop and maintain a monitoring program specifically for land-use activities that adversely affect tortoise habitats for use in analyzing and responding to the cumulative impacts of land-use decisions on tortoise habitats. ▪ Comply with Section 7 (a) of the Endangered Species Act by carrying out positive actions promoting and the recovery of listed and proposed populations, and by assuring that BLM actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of the desert tortoise (LCRMSCP). ▪ Maintain stable, viable populations, and protect existing tortoise habitat values and increased populations where possible. Retain all-natural shelter sites, caliche caves, or similar features used by tortoises for sheltering and maintain unfragmented habitat. ▪ Establish manageable boundaries for the two designated OHV areas, Cross Roads and Copper Basin. The BLM would survey the OHV area boundaries and record unauthorized access into closed areas. If the annual surveys indicate that current boundary management is not preventing access into protected Mojave Desert tortoise habitat, more secure boundary management such as fencing would be implemented. ▪ Conduct surveys in all Mojave Desert tortoise habitats in the planning area to determine population density estimates. Coordinate with the survey protocols being evaluated and developed by the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan Assessment Committee, to determine which survey protocol would be most appropriate for this area. ▪ Record and document all Mojave Desert tortoise sightings (tortoises and sign) into appropriate special status species databases for future work.				
Conservation measures found in the *Sonoran Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on the Public Lands: A Rangewide Plan.* (November 1988) and subsequent plans. ▪ No net loss of Category I and II Sonoran Desert tortoise habitat. ▪ In Category I and II Sonoran Desert tortoise habitat, only range improvements that would not conflict with tortoise populations would be allowed (see Map 2-39). ▪ Implement and/or support desert tortoise research and studies, especially relating to management issues and overall population viability. ▪ Manage tortoise habitats using an ecosystem management approach with emphasis on maintaining or restoring natural biological diversity. ▪ Institute a "no net loss" in quantity or quality of desert tortoise habitat especially in Category I and II habitat.				

Map 2-44 Riparian Zones
Bill Williams River Management Unit



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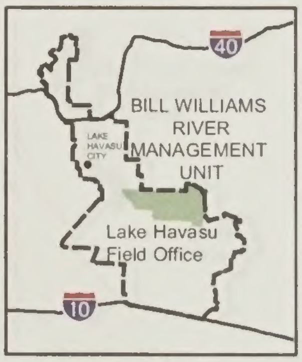

Map 2-45 Riparian Zones
Colorado River Management Unit

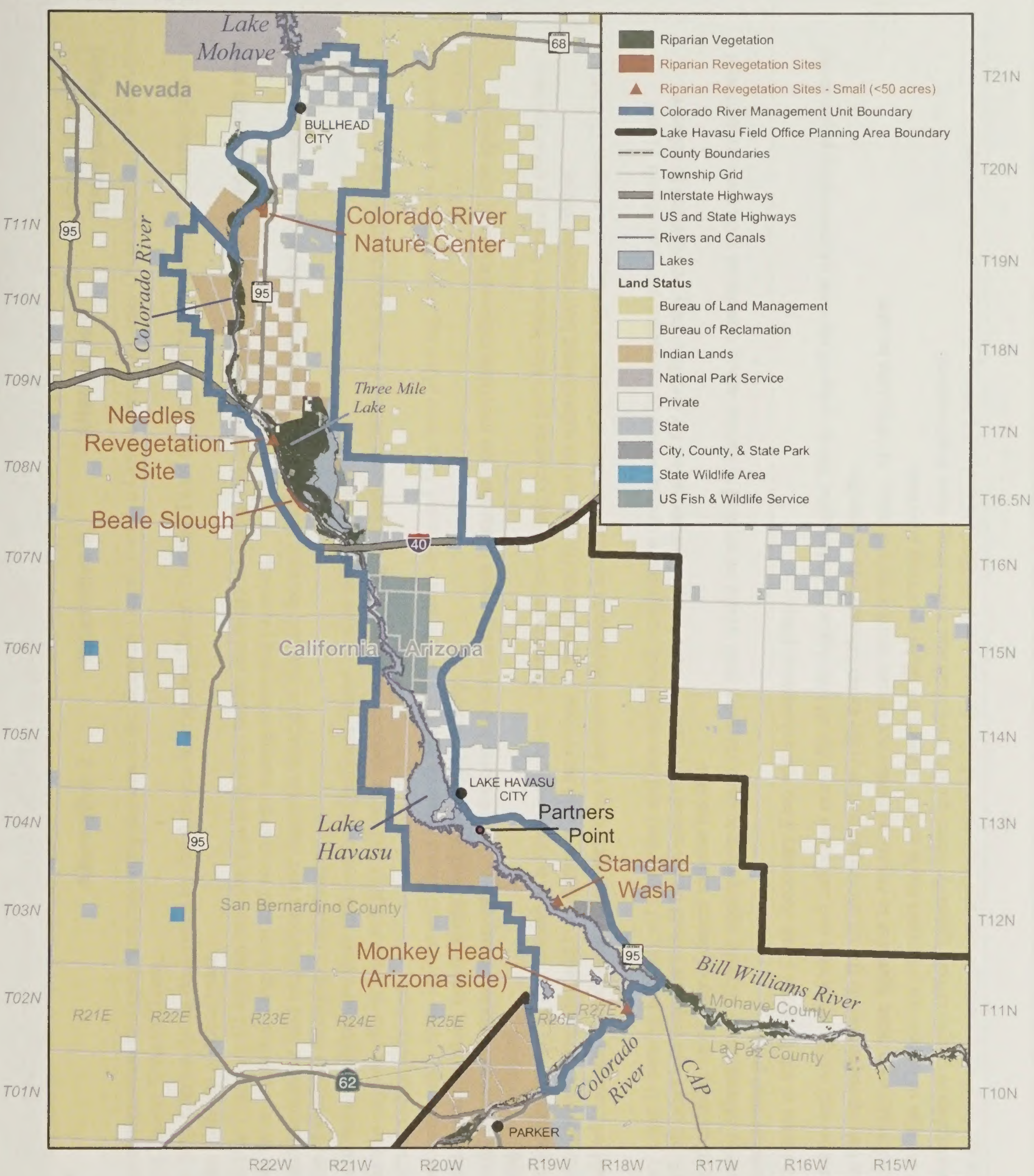

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Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
▪ Implement conservation strategies and recommendations in the Sonoran Desert Tortoise Conservation Strategy (in preparation) by the Arizona Interagency Desert Tortoise Team. ▪ Recognize Key Habitat Areas designated by the Arizona Interagency Desert Tortoise Team and institute Management Actions that protect or enhance the viability of these areas. ▪ Recognize that Category III habitats may serve as important buffer and dispersal zones and provide genetic linkage to core population areas. Incorporate these areas into long-term and ecosystem management and planning. ▪ Develop and implement land acquisitions and disposals strategies that use the best available information to provide habitat to sustain viable populations of tortoises throughout their range. ▪ Enhance and restore habitat corridors that connect significant desert tortoise subpopulations. ▪ Coordinate and support efforts from AZGFD and other agencies in the planning and implementation of strategies designed for long-term survival of tortoise populations. ▪ Incorporate information from current and future research and studies into short-term and long-term planning, especially new information on genetics, dispersal corridors, connectivity, and population viability. ▪ When possible employ a precautionary principle in tortoise habitat management using the best available information until site-specific research can be conducted. ▪ Recognize the importance of the tortoise as a keystone species, which via its burrowing systems provides habitats for many other species. ▪ Habitat management categories and boundaries would be revised as new scientific population information becomes available. ▪ BLM would address and include restoration measures in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of Category III tortoise habitat. ▪ In Category I and II tortoise habitats, all motorized and non-motorized competitive events would be restricted between March 31 and October 15; all other use requests would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Compensation for conflicts may be required to achieve protection of quantity or quality of desert tortoise habitat. ▪ Desert tortoise Management Actions appropriate to each category goal would be applied to habitat areas, consistent with the current desert tortoise management plan.				
Recovery tasks found in the Bonytail Chub Recovery Plan and subsequent plans. ▪ Provide and protect adequate habitat and sufficient range for all life stages of endangered fish to support survival of recovering populations. ▪ Investigate habitat requirements for all life stages and provide those habitats where feasible. ▪ Provide leadership with other agencies to ensure adequate protection from over-utilization of identified habitat. ▪ Minimize the risk of hazardous materials spills and/or releases by BLM approved activities. ▪ Provide leadership to cooperatively quantify water-quality problems and affect long- term improvement. ▪ Provide for the long-term management and protection of populations and their habitats beyond delisting (i.e., conservation plans).				

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">▪ Minimize the threats and adverse impacts to the bonytail chub and their habitats.
▪ Participate in an education program to increase public awareness of this species.
▪ Participate with other agencies in the recovery, conservation, research, management and monitoring activities (see Map 2-45).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Recovery tasks found in the Razorback Sucker Recovery Plan and subsequent plans.
▪ Provide and protect adequate habitat and sufficient range for all life stages of endangered fish to support survival of recovering populations.
▪ Investigate habitat requirements for all life stages and provide those habitats where feasible.
▪ Provide leadership with other agencies to ensure adequate protection from over-utilization of identified habitat.
▪ Minimize the risk of hazardous materials spills and/or releases by BLM approved activities.
▪ Provide leadership to cooperatively quantify water-quality problems and effect long- term improvement.
▪ Provide for the long-term management and protection of populations and their habitats beyond delisting (i.e., conservation plans).
▪ Minimize the threats and adverse impacts to the Razorback Sucker and their habitats.
▪ Participate in an education program to increase public awareness of this species.
▪ Participate with other agencies in the recovery, conservation, research, management and monitoring activities (see Map 2-45).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Tasks found in Executive Order 12962 of June 7, 1995.
▪ Identify recreational fishing opportunities that are limited by water quality and habitat degradation and promote restoration to support viable, healthy, and, where feasible, recreational fisheries.
▪ Provide access to and promote awareness of opportunities for the public participation and enjoyment of U.S. recreational fishery resources.
▪ Support outreach programs designed to stimulate angler participation in the conservation and restoration of aquatic systems.
▪ Aggressively work with all federal agencies to identify and minimize conflicts between recreational fisheries and their respective responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Recovery tasks found in the Southwestern Bald Eagle Recovery Plan 1982 and subsequent plans.
▪ Achieve habitat quality and quantity of riparian areas within the foraging range of bald eagles to maintain nesting and wintering birds within the Bill Williams and Colorado River drainages (see Maps 2-44 and 2-45).
▪ Coordinate with the Southwestern Bald Eagle Management Committee to continue implementation of the guidelines set forth in the Arizona Conservation Assessment and Strategy Plan for the bald eagle in Arizona.
▪ Continue to support federal and state agencies efforts to protect and enhance breeding areas on all BLM lands.
▪ In cooperation with the AZGFD, initiate winter bald eagle counts on the Lower Colorado River in areas not currently covered by the AZGFD.
▪ Develop roosting habitat (artificial structures) in managed backwaters to facilitate foraging habitat for wintering bald eagle along the Lower Colorado River.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Recovery tasks found in the Yuma Clapper Rail (YCR) Recovery Plan and subsequent plans. (USFWS 1983 and LCRMSCP). ▪ Sample every five years all known regions where YCR populations are found using standardized techniques and develop and implement a plan of local population surveys every year. ▪ Preserve and maintain breeding habitat to support populations of YCR within LHFO. ▪ Preserve winter habitat of the YCR within the LHFO. ▪ Carry out a program of public conservation, education, and planning directed towards preservation of rail habitat. ▪ Maintain existing important YCR habitat areas. ▪ Avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate to the extent possible disturbance in occupied territories during the breeding and molting seasons (March 15-September 1) (see Maps 2-44 and 2-45 for areas of possible habitat). ▪ Quantify suitable habitat on BLM lands within LHFO planning area.				
Recovery tasks found in the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan and subsequent plans. (USFWS 2002). ▪ Continue to survey, monitor, and conduct research to improve the recovery of the Southwestern willow flycatcher. ▪ Carry out a program of public conservation, education, and planning directed towards preservation of Southwestern willow flycatcher habitat. ▪ Assure implementation of laws, policies, and agreements that benefit the flycatcher. ▪ To the extent practical, avoid and minimize disturbance of the Southwestern willow flycatcher during the breeding season (May 1 through September 30). ▪ Riparian areas that could physically support Southwestern willow flycatcher habitats would be managed, maintained, increased, and improved to attain the vegetation structure plant species diversity, density, and canopy cover to constitute suitable habitat (see Maps 2-44 and 2-45 for habitat). ▪ Review and evaluate existing USFWS riparian restoration programs within the LHFO to determine how these programs may be modified to maximize conservation for the SWWF. ▪ Quantify suitable habitat on BLM lands within LHFO planning area.				
Conservation tasks for the Western yellow-billed cuckoo. ▪ Increase enforcement of access into restricted areas. ▪ Avoid intense and repeated human disturbance from nesting areas especially from May 20 through September 1. ▪ Increase cooperation between state and federal agencies and private organizations regarding Western yellow-billed cuckoo habitat. ▪ Establish riparian corridors and "island" habitats to allow natural dispersal and recolonization of historic habitats. ▪ Establish areas near existing occupied habitat for restoration, before focusing on areas further away. ▪ Apply the conservation measures for Southwestern willow flycatcher for potential or suitable Western yellow-billed cuckoo habitat.				

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Conservation Measures Specific to Alternatives				
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	The use of certified weed-free hay would be required in all areas.	To help stop the spread of invasive or noxious species, BLM would provide educational material to equestrian users on the use of weed-free hay/pelletized feed. BLM would encourage the use of weed-free feed for stock in WAs, WSAs, and lands managed for wilderness characteristics, and WHAs.	BLM would require the use of certified weed-free forage for all stock in WAs, WSAs, lands managed for wilderness characteristics, and WHAs. Domestic-sheep-free forage would be required for any permitted activity within or adjacent to bighorn sheep habitat.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Only native species would be allowed in landscaping designs and for use in rehabilitation of BLM-managed lands.	Only native vegetation would be utilized when possible in all landscaping designs. Concessions would be allowed to plant any drought-resistant species in their landscaping designs.	Only native vegetation would be utilized in all landscaping designs that would incorporate a Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept. Exceptions to this requirement could be made in high-traffic public recreation areas or soil stabilization/reclamation efforts where native species would have a poor likelihood of success due to existing site characteristics. Acceptable non-native plants used for this purpose would consist of genetic variations of natives that would not become invasive and or noxious species (e.g., Chilean mesquite trees).	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Wildlife habitat improvement projects would be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve degraded or declining wildlife habitat conditions.			

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Riparian habitat not in proper functioning condition would be restored to proper functioning condition. Restoration efforts would emphasize use by several migratory birds, bat species, amphibians, fish, reptiles, and other special status species. These areas would be closed to motorized use or vehicular traffic.	Riparian habitat not in proper functioning condition would be restored to proper functioning condition. Restoration efforts would emphasize use by several migratory bird and bat species. These areas would be open for both motorized and non-motorized public access.	Riparian habitat not in proper functioning condition would be restored to proper functioning condition. Restoration efforts would emphasize use by several species. These areas would be closed or seasonally restricted to motorized use or vehicular traffic during the seasons when the special status species habitats are used.	BLM would manage for proper functioning condition within riparian areas and springs, but where hydrological modifications and soil conditions prohibit proper functioning condition, a desired plant community would be defined and managed appropriately (see Maps 2-40, 2-44, and 2-45).
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Reintroductions, transplants, release of rehabilitated native species, and supplemental stockings of wildlife populations would be carried out in collaboration with federal and state wildlife agencies within suitable habitat to: 1) restore, enhance, maintain current populations, distributions, and/or genetic diversity; 2) conserve or recover species that are in danger of becoming listed; and/or 3) restore or enhance native wildlife diversity and distribution and 4) release rehabilitated wildlife. Species that could be reintroduced, transplanted, or augmented include, but are not limited to rehabilitated wildlife, threatened and endangered species (see table 3-3), special status species (see table 3-4) pronghorn, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, burrowing owls, other raptors, reptiles, mule deer, other game species, fish, and frogs.			
	All new and existing range improvements on public lands would allow for wildlife passage or escape, in compliance with BLM standards. Wildlife escape devices would be installed on all new and existing water tanks and/or troughs.			
	Construction sites for wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication, towers, solar power sites, and any other new technology, etc., would conform with guidelines developed by USFWS to minimize impacts to wildlife species, particularly migratory birds and bats.			

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Bat populations were not addressed in previous plans.	Abandoned mines would be examined to determine species utilization prior to deciding on the method of mine closure. Bat-friendly mine closures would be an intermediate measure for protecting bat maternity roosts, lek sites, and year-round use by bat colonies. Management and protection of the quantity and quality of foraging habitat surrounding important bat colonies would be achieved to the fullest extent possible.			
Bat populations were not addressed in previous plans.	Existing quality and quantity of wash vegetation would be maintained within 5 miles of an established bat colony, especially special status bat species colonies (e.g., cave myotis *[Myotis velifer]*, California leaf-nosed bat *[Macrotus californicus]*). The Bat Cave north of Lake Havasu City would be protected.	Integrity of wash vegetation would be maintained within 1 mile of an established bat colony; especially, special status bat species colonies (e.g., cave myotis *[Myotis velifer]*, California leaf-nosed bat *[Macrotus californicus]*).	The natural existing quality and quantity of vegetation would be maintained within a wash to the extent possible where there is an established bat species colony. The Bat Cave north of Lake Havasu City would be protected and managed to minimize disturbance within the cave to the extent possible.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Density/distribution of wildlife waters throughout the planning area would be maintained, improved, and/or increased to sustain and enhance wildlife populations across their range. All existing, functioning wildlife waters would	Distribution of wildlife waters throughout the planning area would be maintained to sustain and enhance wildlife populations across their range. All existing wildlife waters would be maintained or improved as necessary	Distribution of wildlife waters throughout the planning area would be maintained and improved to sustain and enhance wildlife populations across their range. All existing, functioning wildlife waters would be maintained or	Distribution/density of wildlife waters throughout the planning area would be maintained, improved, and/or increased to sustain and enhance wildlife populations across their range. All existing wildlife waters would be

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	be maintained or improved as necessary to maintain the presence of perennial water for wildlife. New wildlife waters may be constructed when necessary to maintain, restore, or enhance native wildlife populations and for wildlife distributions. Administrative motorized access by federal and state agencies to wildlife water facilities for maintenance or repair, research, observations, and supplemental water hauling would be allowed, subject to site-specific analysis in non-motorized designations.	to maintain the presence of perennial water for wildlife. New wildlife waters, including in new locations, may be constructed if necessary to replace old wildlife waters, restore, or enhance native wildlife populations and for improving wildlife distributions.	improved as necessary to maintain the presence of perennial water for wildlife. Administrative motorized access by federal and state agencies to wildlife water facilities for maintenance or repair, research, observations, and supplemental water hauling would be allowed, subject to site-specific analysis in non-motorized designations.	maintained or improved as necessary to maintain the presence of perennial water for wildlife. New wildlife waters, including in new locations, may be constructed if necessary to replace old wildlife waters, restore, or enhance native wildlife populations and for improving wildlife distributions. All wildlife water projects would be evaluated through the NEPA analysis to determine necessity and effects.
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Water developments for purposes other than wildlife would include design features that ensure safe and continued access to water by wildlife on year-round basis. If it is not feasible to provide water on a year-round basis, a determination would be made whether to design the feature for wildlife access.			
	Within wildlife corridors construction of overpasses, underpasses, culverts, and all fences on public lands would be built to allow for wildlife passage, unless the fence is specifically constructed for directing or excluding wildlife from locations for the protection of the wildlife (e.g., desert tortoise fence along a highway, directing wildlife to a corridor for safe highway crossing, etc.). Any			

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	existing fences not specifically constructed for directing wildlife that obstructs wildlife movements should be brought into compliance with BLM fence standards.			
	Identified wildlife corridors would be used to help BLM make decisions on land tenure (retention, acquisition, disposal), land use authorizations, or permits to address and avoid habitat fragmentation.			
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Collection of small quantities of plant material for non-commercial recreation, hobby, or landscaping purposes would be permitted, except that the collection and possession of ironwood at any one time would be limited to three pieces with an approximate weight not to exceed 10 pounds.	All plant, seed, and other plant material collection would be prohibited, except by permit for the purposes of educational, scientific, and/or Native American uses.	Removal of state-listed protected plants would be in accordance with state law and would only be authorized through state permit. Additional restrictions would include: collection within a sample population would not exceed 20% (Way et al. 2002) of any one species, and collection of dead and down ironwood and cactus skeletons under a state permit would be limited to an approximate combined weight not to exceed 10 pounds per year. BLM vegetation/seed collection permits would be required for all collection (expect for cultural resources privileges as stipulated within the "Cultural Resources" section). Areas for collection would be identified on each individual permit.		
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Protection would be provided for the scaly sandplant (*Pholisma arenarium*) and fringe-toed lizard (*Uma scoparia*), which exists on sandy soil and edges of washes within the low dunes (325 to 820 feet) southeast of Parker, Arizona, by requiring all vehicles to remain on existing roads and trails within the range of this rare plant.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Natural open space would be maintained for special status species (e.g., burrowing owls and other migratory species) in the planning for new facility development and these species would be considered when issuing authorizations for public lands.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Fish habitat improvements in Lake Havasu would be maintained to sustain fish productivity by providing permanent escape cover and rearing habitat for young. Damaged artificial reef structures would be repaired if needed and replaced in the original location. This work would be accomplished cooperatively by the Lake Havasu Fisheries Partnership program.			
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would cooperate with other authorities in the recovery strategies found in the Management Plan for the Big-River Fishes of the Lower Colorado River Basin, as approved in 2005. ▪ Management strategies intended to contribute to and assist with basin-wide recovery of the bonytail chub, razorback sucker, and other endangered fishes of the Lower Colorado River would be adopted.			

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Aquatic habitat was not specifically addressed in previous plans.	A 300-foot no-wake zone would be provided in coves that are administered by BLM to protect the shore from erosion, prevent damage to riparian growth, and reduce noise to nesting wildlife.	No additional no-wake zones would be established.	No-wake zones would be recommended as needed, to protect the shore from erosion, prevent damage to riparian growth, and reduce noise to nesting wildlife and fish habitat.	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Monkey Head, the Needles Revegetation Site, Beale Slough, Standard Wash, and the Colorado River Nature Center Riparian Areas would be expanded in the future (see Map 2-45).	Monkey Head, the Needles Revegetation Site, Beale Slough, Standard Wash, and the Colorado River Nature Center Riparian Areas would be maintained in the future (see Map 2-45).	Monkey Head, the Needles Revegetation Site, Beale Slough, Standard Wash, and the Colorado River Nature Center Riparian Areas would continue to be restored to proper functioning condition (see Map 2-45).	
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	Specifically, vehicular access within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills to retrieve game within this closure area would not be allowed.	Exceptions may be granted to licensed bighorn sheep hunters with tags for specific bighorn sheep hunts to allow vehicular access on approved administrative roads within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills only to retrieve game within this closure area.	Vehicular access within the Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills to retrieve game would not be allowed.	

Table 2-30. Biological Resource Management–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous plans	BLM would coordinate with appropriate interests, MSCP, and jurisdictions to create backwaters along the Colorado River and tributaries to increase native aquatic species habitat availability and diversity.			
	BLM would coordinate with Parker Strip interests and other agencies to enhance the sport fishery below Parker Dam through the development of both aquatic and bank habitat improvements.			
The following decisions are derived from the 1995 KRMP and are applicable only to the lands covered by that plan: Prohibit camping, hiking, and off-highway vehicles within 0.25 mile of a bald eagle nest during breeding season (January 1 to June 1). Prohibit helicopter flights within 2 miles of active aeries during the breeding season (January 1 to June 1). Prohibit road development within 2 miles of a bald eagle aerie.	At a minimum, BLM would follow the management guidelines in the Bald Eagle Conservation Assessment Strategy. The following restriction in three buffer zones around all known nests would protect breeding attempts from adverse impacts: Buffer Zone 1: 500-foot radius around the nest. During breeding season – December 1 to June 30: No activity occurs around all known nests. During non-breeding season – July 1 to November 30: No activity would be permitted that would permanently change the landscape. Buffer Zone 2: 500- to 1,000-foot radius around the nest. During breeding season – December 1 to June 30: Limited human activity. During non-breeding season – July 1 to November 30: No activity should permanently change the landscape. Buffer Zone 3: 1,000- to 2,500-foot radius around the nest. During breeding season – December 1 to June 30: No activity should permanently change the landscape. During non-breeding season – July 1 to November 30: Maintenance activities such as upkeep of existing buildings and roads can occur, but no activity should permanently change the landscape.			

Administrative Actions Common to All Alternatives

- Wildlife habitat improvement projects would be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. These projects would be identified through habitat management plans (under the Sikes Act), Inter-agency cooperative resource management plans (e.g., AZGFD, CDFG, USFWS plans, etc.), and/or interdisciplinary coordinated resource management plans (e.g., ACEC, Wilderness).

- Acquisition of non-federal lands would be prioritized based on the potential to enhance the conservation and management of threatened or endangered species habitat, riparian habitat, desert tortoise habitat, key big game habitat, or improve the overall manageability of wildlife habitat.
- Based on changes in species density and/or habitat quality Sonoran Desert tortoise habitat would be compensated in accordance with the *Management Plan for the Sonoran Desert Population of the Desert Tortoise in Arizona 1996* or future updates.
- All riparian areas including springs within the WHAs would be assessed to achieve proper functioning condition or desired plant community composition for native species (see Maps 2-40, 2-44, and 2-45).
- BLM would cooperate on a landscape basis with other authorities to educate the community to the risks to the environment from invasive and noxious species. In cooperation with other authorities BLM would research the means of control, monitor the resources affected, and implement control actions when needed. Riparian, wetland areas, shoreline, and all springs (see Map 2-44 and 2-45) would be evaluated and invasive or noxious species would be eradicated if possible. Areas from which the invasive or noxious species are removed would subsequently be re-vegetated with suitable bank-stabilizing species.
- To help stop the spread of invasive or noxious weeds, BLM would provide educational material to equestrian users on the use of certified weed-free hay, straw, pellets, hay cubes, and processed grains.
- BLM would cooperate with other agencies to actively manage, protect, and/or improve special status species habitat to maintain and/or increase populations to achieve common goals and objectives. Wildlife habitat, both aquatic and terrestrial, would be managed in cooperation with the state and federal wildlife agencies and other interested parties to conserve or improve the habitat of all sensitive species, all native species, and those resident species that have recreational value.
- BLM would participate in a coordinated effort to develop a scientific based inventory and evaluation process to periodically identify species density and to possibly reevaluate desert tortoise categories following the criteria as set forth in *Management Plan for the Sonoran Desert Population of the Desert Tortoise in Arizona 1996* or future updates.
- Areas classified as Category I, II, or III tortoise habitat would be reevaluated periodically by extensive scientific survey and the category could be updated by RMP amendment based on changes in species density.
- BLM would manage fish and wildlife habitats in cooperation with stakeholders to sustain diversified multiple-use habitat benefits in the planning area.
- Existing aquatic habitat improvements would be monitored periodically to document long-term durability and fishery results.
- BLM would work with local agencies and private entities through public outreach to minimize the risk of hazardous spills that occur on BLM lands. Operations to assure that the Colorado River meets water quality standards for fish and wildlife species would be actively reviewed.

- BLM would cooperate with other agencies to actively manage for native fish populations and habitat.
- BLM would coordinate and collaborate in the management of the Bill Williams River below Alamo Dam with neighboring landowners and appropriate state and federal agencies to sustain the river flow, vegetation and wildlife diversity, and wild and scenic outstandingly remarkable values.
- BLM would cooperate with appropriate interests to develop a cooperative watershed program to assure the use of best management practices in the watershed to safeguard against pollutant sediments degrading aquatic habitat conditions.
- BLM would quantify, file for, and protect water rights, including those for instream flows, on streams, springs, and other water sources important to wildlife, fish, and riparian values.

Fire Management

LHFO coordinates with other agencies to manage fire in accordance with the nationwide BLM fire policy. In 2003, the BLM Arizona State Office prepared the *Arizona Statewide Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire, Fuels and Air Quality Management* (AZLUP), which incorporates new management direction coming from the National Fire Plan and the 2001 Federal Fire Policy. Fire and fuels management are integrated with other management activities to benefit both natural resources and multiple uses on lands administered by BLM within Arizona and the portion of California that falls within LHFO and Yuma Field Office boundaries. The PRMP/FEIS carries forward the decisions in the AZLUP. These decisions are common to all alternatives.

Management Common to all Alternatives

Desired Future Conditions

- Fire is recognized as a natural process in fire-adapted ecosystems and is used to achieve objectives for other resources.
- Fuels in Wildland-Urban Interface areas are maintained at non-hazardous levels to provide for public and firefighter safety.
- Prescribed fire activities comply with federal and state air quality regulations.
- Each vegetation community is maintained within its natural range of variation in plant composition, structure, and function. Fuel loads are maintained below levels that are considered to be hazardous. Desired future conditions for vegetation communities are listed in Table 2-31.

Table 2-31. Desired Future Conditions and Land Use Allocations for Vegetation Communities (see Map 2-46)

Fire Specific Vegetation Community Type	Approximate Acreage	Desired Future Conditions	Land Use Allocation Category
Desertscrub 3,500-4,500-ft elevation	4,603	Adequate cover and a mix of natural plant species that have good vigor. In terms of fire management and fire ecology, the desired future conditions are for fire to control or reduce exotic annual weeds such as red brome and to limit woody vegetation to non-hazardous levels.	2

Table 2-31. Desired Future Conditions and Land Use Allocations for Vegetation Communities (see Map 2-46)

Fire Specific Vegetation Community Type	Approximate Acreage	Desired Future Conditions	Land Use Allocation Category
Desertscrub below 3,500 ft elevation	1,264,562	Adequate cover and a mix of natural plant species that have good vigor. In terms of fire management and fire ecology, the desired future conditions are for fire to control or reduce exotic annual weeds such as red brome and to limit woody vegetation to non-hazardous levels.	2
Interior Chaparral	35,424	Fire naturally maintains shrub cover while reducing annual grass cover, the invasion of woody plants such as juniper and piñon pine are controlled, and the average age of chaparral stands is reduced through controlled fire or mechanical treatment.	1
Riparian/ Mesquite	41,963	Adequate cover and a mix of natural plant species that have good vigor. In terms of fire management and fire ecology, the desired future conditions are for fire to control or reduce exotic annual weeds such as red brome and to limit woody vegetation to non-hazardous levels.	2

Land Use Allocations

As authorized in the AZLUP, BLM-administered public lands would be assigned to one of two Land Use Allocations for fire management. Within the LHFO area, the Harcuvar and Mohave mountain ranges fall into Allocation 1. The remainder of the LHFO falls within Allocation 2.

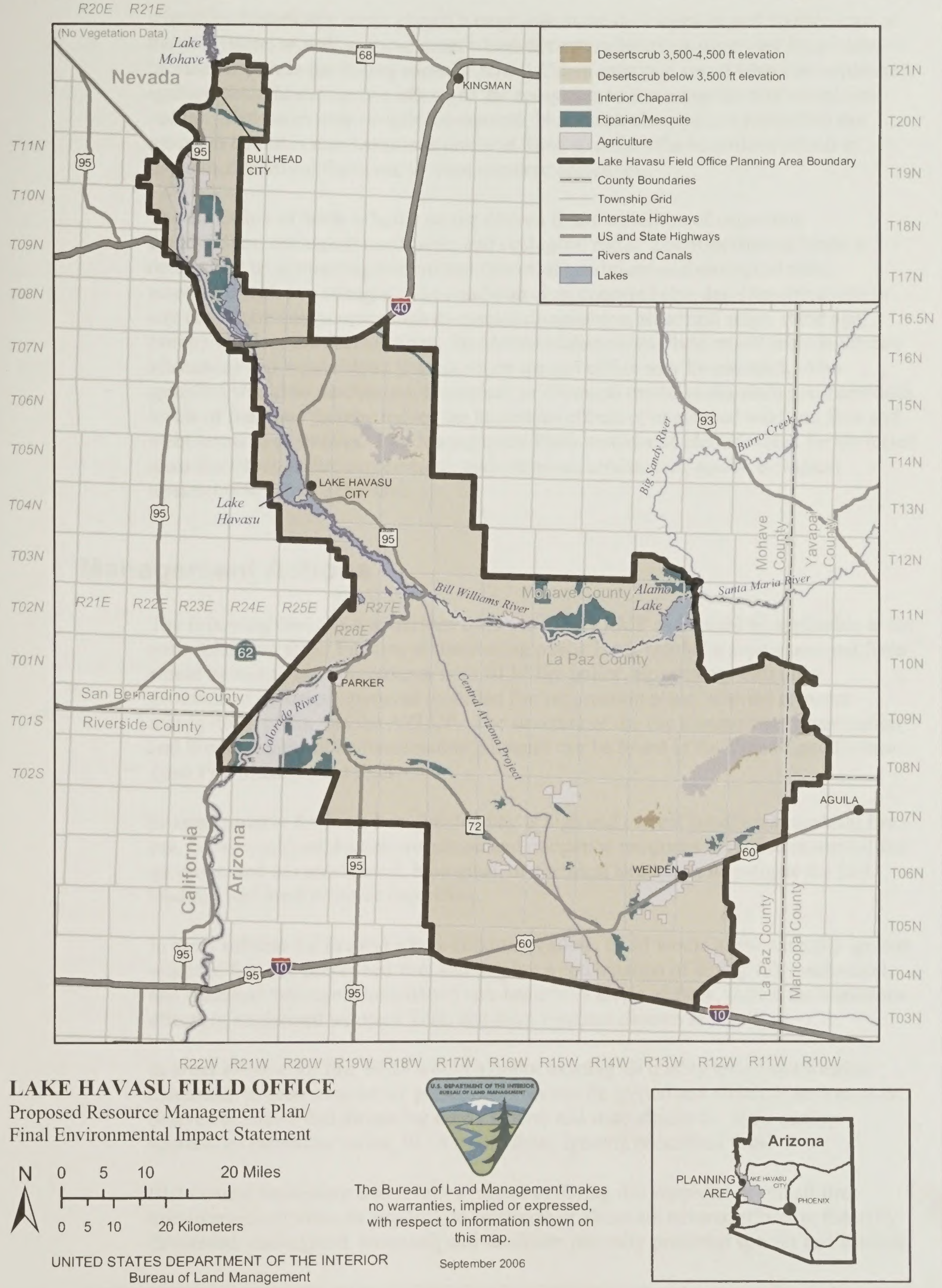
Description of Allocation 1

In Wildland Fire Use Areas (i.e., areas suitable for wildland fire use for resource management benefit), there are few or no constraints on use of fire to achieve resource objectives. Where conditions are suitable, unplanned and planned wildfire may be used to achieve desired objectives, such as to improve vegetation, wildlife habitat or watershed conditions, maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels, reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fires, and meet resource objectives. Where fuel loading is high but conditions are not initially suitable for wildland fire, mechanical, chemical, or biological means are used to reduce fuel loads below hazardous levels to meet resource objectives (includes Wildland-Urban Interface areas).

Description of Allocation 2

In Non-Wildland Fire Use Areas (i.e., areas not suitable for wildland fire use for resource benefit), mitigation and suppression are required to prevent direct threats to life or property. Non-Wildland Fire Use Areas include those portions of the planning area

Map 2-46 Vegetation Communities for Fire Management



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Map 2-46. Vegetation Communities for Fire Management

where fire historically never played a large role in the development and maintenance of the ecosystem, as well as those areas where fire return intervals were very long. Also included are areas (including some Wildland-Urban Interface areas) where an unplanned ignition could have negative effects to the ecosystem unless some form of mitigation occurs. Mitigation may include mechanical, biological, chemical, or prescribed fire means to maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels, to reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fires, and to meet resource objectives.

The allocation of lands is based on the desired future condition of vegetation communities, ecological conditions, and ecological risks. The allocation of lands is determined by contrasting current and historical conditions and ecological risks associated with any changes. The condition class concept helps describe alterations in key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. BLM Fire Management Plans would include the two allocations and would identify areas where the use of fire may be included. Also specified would be mechanical, biological, or chemical means to maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels and thereby reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fires and meet resource objectives. Fire Management Plans would also identify areas for exclusion from fire (through fire suppression), and chemical, mechanical, and/or biological treatments to achieve that end.

Management Actions

The following decision was derived from the 1987 YRMP and would be applicable to the entire planning area: Fires on or threatening public lands would be suppressed and fuels would be managed in accordance with BLM fire policy, agreements with other government agencies, approved modified fire suppression plans, relevant resource management plans, and the AZLUP. The structure of the fire management organization and fire management implementation guidance can be found in the Yuma-Lake Havasu Zone Fire Management Plan.

In areas suitable for fire where fuel loading is high and current conditions constrain fire use, BLM would emphasize prevention and mitigation programs to reduce unwanted fire ignitions, and use mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments to mitigate the fuel loadings and meet resource objectives.

In areas suitable for fire and where conditions allow, BLM would allow naturally ignited wildland fire, use prescribed fire, and employ a combination of biological, mechanical, and chemical treatments to maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels, reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fires, and meet resource objectives.

In areas suitable for fire, BLM would monitor existing air quality levels and weather conditions to determine which prescribed fires can be ignited and which, if any, must be delayed to ensure that air quality meets federal and state standards. If air quality approaches unhealthy levels, BLM would delay igniting prescribed fires.

BLM would implement conservation measures during fire suppression and all fire management activities as required, to minimize or eliminate adverse effects to federally threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate federally protected species and habitats, unless firefighter, public safety, protection of property, improvements or natural resources render them infeasible during a particular operation (Approved LUP and Decision record 9/28/2004). Conservation measures noted as recommended in Appendix M are not mandatory for implementation to help minimize effects to federally protected species and to provided consistency. Procedures within the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2002, including future updates, relevant to fire operations that may affect federally protected species or their habitat are incorporated here by reference.

BLM would undertake education, enforcement and administrative fire prevention mitigation measures to reduce human-caused fires. Education measures would include various media information including a signing program, information as to the natural role of fire within local ecosystems, participation in fairs, parades, and public contacts. Enforcement would be accomplished by providing training opportunities for employees interested in fire cause determination. Administration includes expanded prevention and education programs with other cooperating agencies.

Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources must be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and costs of protection (National Interagency Fire Center 2001).

During fire suppression actions, resource advisors may be designated to coordinate concerns regarding federally protected species, and to serve as a liaison between the field office manager and the incident commander/incident management team. They would also serve as a field contact representative responsible for coordination with USFWS. The resource advisors would have the necessary information on federally protected species and habitats in the area and the available conservation measures for the species. They would be briefed on the intended suppression actions for the fire, and would provide input on which conservation measures are appropriate, within the standard constraints of safety and operational procedures. The incident commander has the final decision-making authority on implementation of conservation measures during fire suppression operations.

Because of the number of species located within the action area for the proposed RMP, combined with a variety of fire suppression and proposed fire management activities, conflicts may occur in attempting to implement all conservation measures for every species potentially affected by a particular activity. Implementing these conservation measures effectively would depend on the number of federally protected species and their individual life history or habitat requirements within a particular location that is being affected by either fire suppression or a proposed fire management activity. This would be particularly true for timing restrictions on fuels treatment activities if the ranges of several species with differing restrictions overlap, making effective implementation of the activity unachievable. Resource advisors (in coordination with USFWS), fire management officers or incident commanders, and other resource specialists would need to coordinate to determine which conservation measures would be implemented during a particular activity. If conservation measures for a species cannot be implemented, BLM would be required to initiate Section 7 consultation with USFWS for that particular activity.

In WAs, WSAs, and areas with wilderness characteristics according to wilderness plans or the RMP, when suppression actions are required, minimum impact suppression tactics (*Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations* 2003) would be applied and coordinated with WA management objectives and guidelines. In all cases, determining appropriate attack strategies and tactics, including the use of MIST, must be based on appropriate management response while providing for fire fighter and public safety, land and resource management objectives, values at risk, weather, fuel conditions, threats and values to be protected, and available resources

Fire management activities along National Historic Trails would be conducted to assure no adverse effects occur to those resources and values identified in the legislation designating the trail.

ACEC and Back Country Byways are established in the RMP. The desired conditions and management prescriptions for these special areas would be considered in implementing fire management activities.

Fire Suppression Actions

The following constraints to fire suppression actions are common to all alternatives:

- Suppression tactics would be utilized that limit damage or disturbance to the habitat and landscape. No heavy equipment would be used (such as dozers) unless approved by the field office manager.
- Use of fire retardants or chemicals adjacent to waterways would be accomplished in accordance to the Environmental Guidelines for Delivery of Retardant or Foam near Waterways (Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations pages 8–13).
- All known cultural resources would be protected from disturbance.
- In WAs, WSAs, and lands with wilderness characteristics according to LUPs, when suppression actions are required, minimum impact suppression tactics (Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations 2003) would be utilized and coordinated with WA management objectives and guidelines.
- The general and species-specific conservation measures listed in Appendix D of the AZLUP (USDI-BLM 2004) would be implemented to the extent possible to minimize adverse effects to federally listed, proposed, or candidate species occurring within the planning area.
- For fire suppression activities, a protocol for consultation has been developed as a part of the Biological Opinion for the AZLUP (USDI-BLM 2004). This programmatic consultation contains conservation measures and prescriptions for use in fire suppression activities. Emergency consultation should only be needed in the future if suppression actions fall outside of these prescriptions/measures. The Biological Opinion would outline coordination needs for emergency response actions that may affect a listed/proposed species and/or critical habitat.

The following protocol would apply:

BLM would contact the appropriate USFWS biologist as soon as practical once a wildfire starts and a determination is made that a federally protected species and/or its habitat could be affected by the fire and/or fire suppression activities. USFWS would work with BLM during the emergency response to apply the appropriate conservation measures. If conservation measures cannot be applied during the suppression activities, BLM would need to consult after the fact on any suppression actions that may have affected the federally protected species or its habitat. If conservation measures are adhered to, then BLM would report on the actions taken and effects to the species and its habitat following the fire, but no further consultation on that incident would be required.

Visual Resource Management

Public lands have a variety of visual values. Because it is neither desirable nor practical to provide the same level of management for all visual resources, it is necessary to systematically identify and evaluate these values to determine the appropriate level of management. Visual management objectives are established in RMPs in conformance with the Land Use Allocations made in the plan. (BLM Manual 8400.07A)

Visual resource values are managed in accordance with VRM class objectives. VRM classes are allocated for all areas of BLM-administered land, based on an inventory of visual resources and management considerations for other land uses. VRM management classes may differ from VRM inventory classes, based on management priorities for land uses (see BLM Handbook H-8410-1). Once allocated in the approved RMP and Record of Decision, other resource uses and management activities would be managed to conform to applicable VRM objectives established in the approved RMP.

The following criteria were used in determining the potential VRM Class allocations for each RMP alternative:

- The overall management emphasis intended for each alternative.
- Recognize all applicable Special Designations and all Land Use Allocations as VRM classifications are applied.
- Assure that other management activities and land uses being provided for in a specific area may be achieved within the VRM Class objective being set, consistent with Special Designations and Land Use Allocations.
- Use of the least restrictive class that still achieves objectives to attain Desired Future Conditions.

Table 2-32. Visual Resource Management–Desired Future Conditions

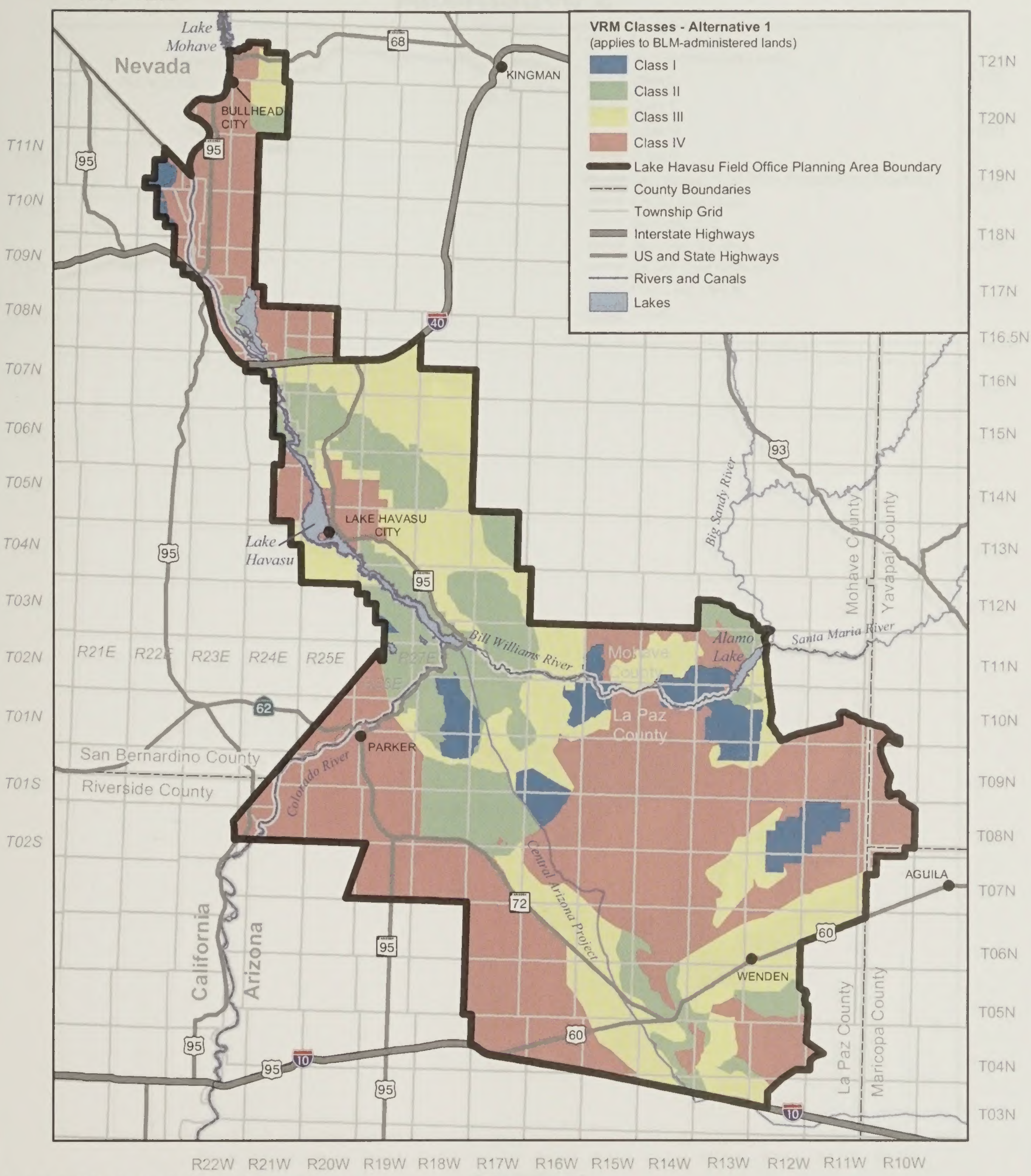
Common to All Alternatives
VRM Class I – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for the natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change of the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.
VRM Class II – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.
VRM Class III – The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.
VRM Class IV – The objective of this class is to provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

Above descriptions of class objectives come from BLM Handbook H-8410-1, Visual Resource Inventory

Table 2-33. Visual Resource Management–Land Use Allocations in Acreage

Alternative 1 (No Action) as Shown in Map 2-47	Alternative 2 as Shown in Map 2-48	Alternative 3 as Shown in Map 2-49	Alternative 4 as shown in Map 2-50	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan) as Shown in Map 2-51
Class I				
120,582	246,460	120,593	179,133	179,133
Class II				
306,874	524,757	202,560	233,237	253,367
Class III				
363,686	207,202	619,555	536,327	521,356
Class IV				
567,961	380,668	416,384	410,405	405,247

Map 2-47 Existing Visual Resource Management Alternative 1



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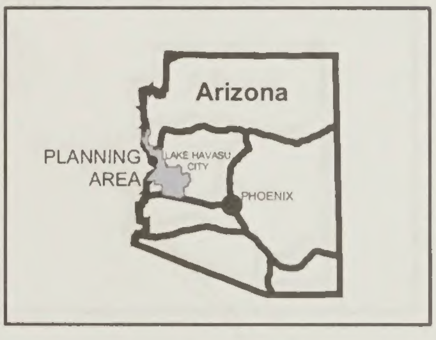
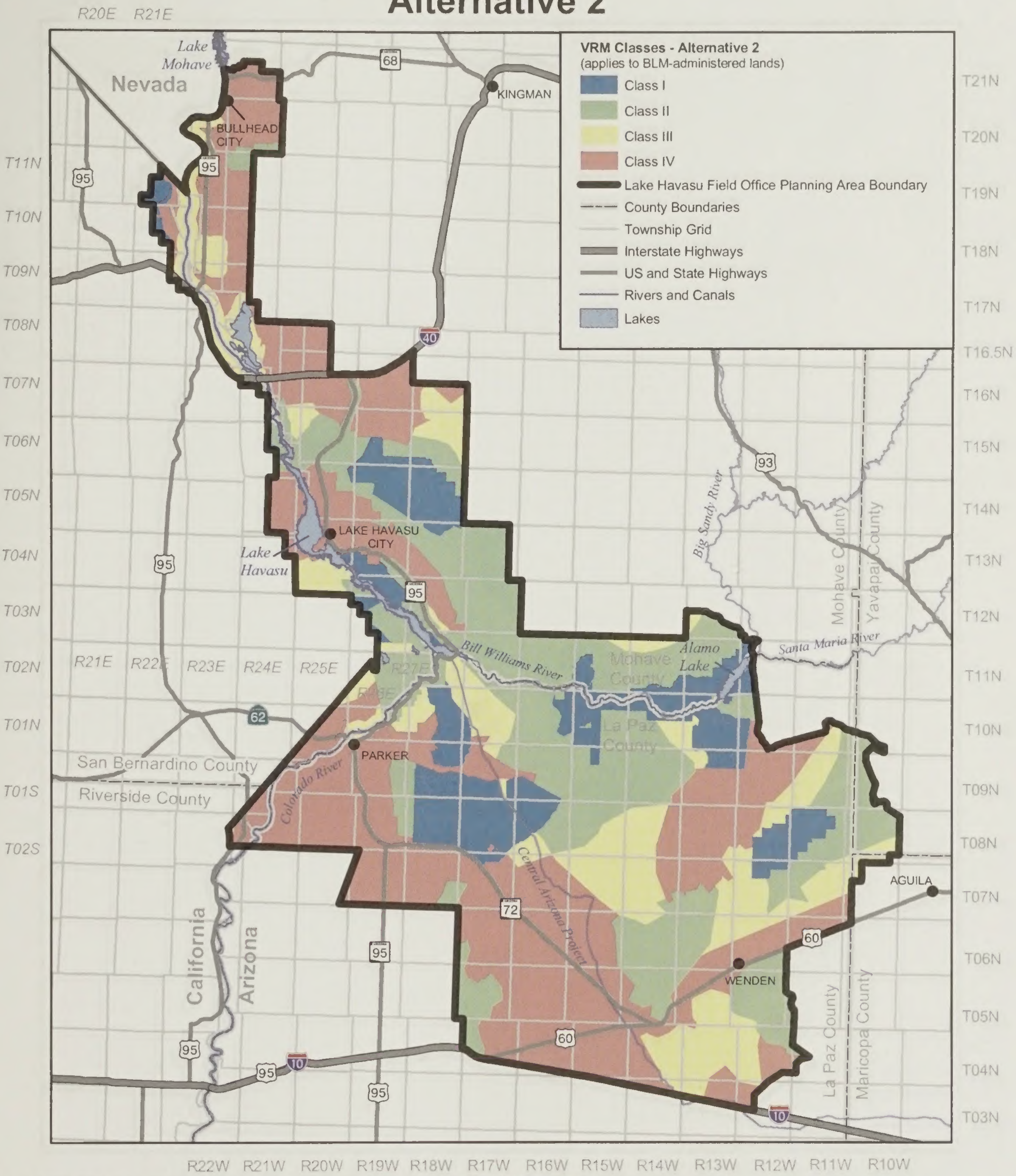


Map 2-48 Visual Resource Management
Alternative 2



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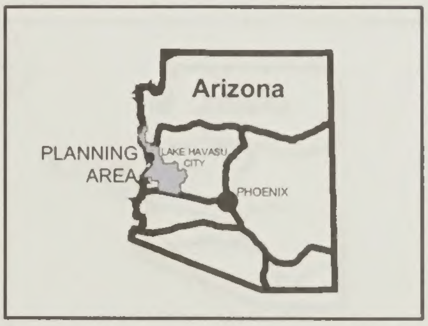
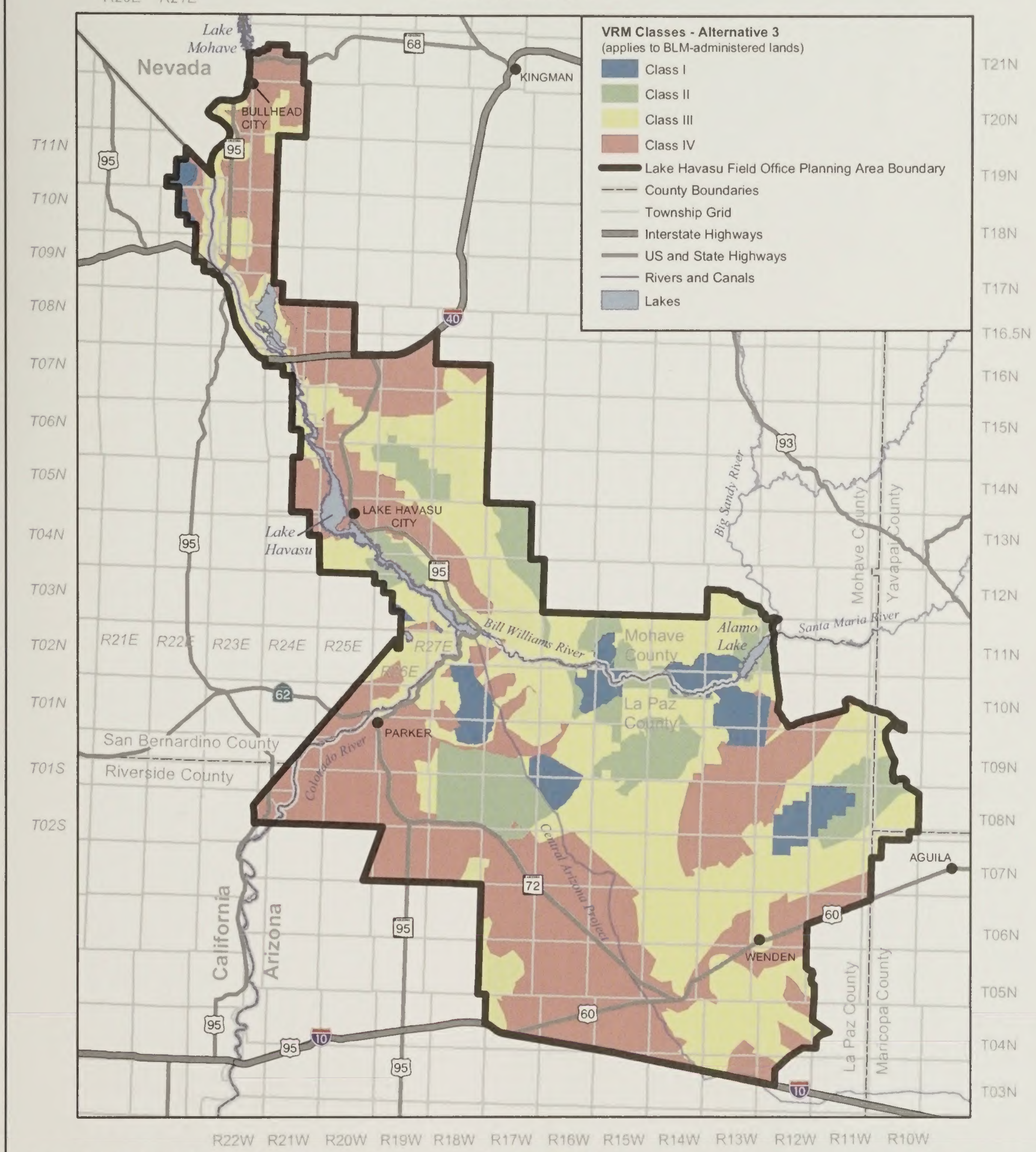


Map 2-49 Visual Resource Management Alternative 3



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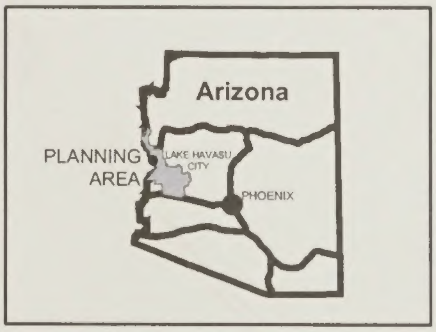
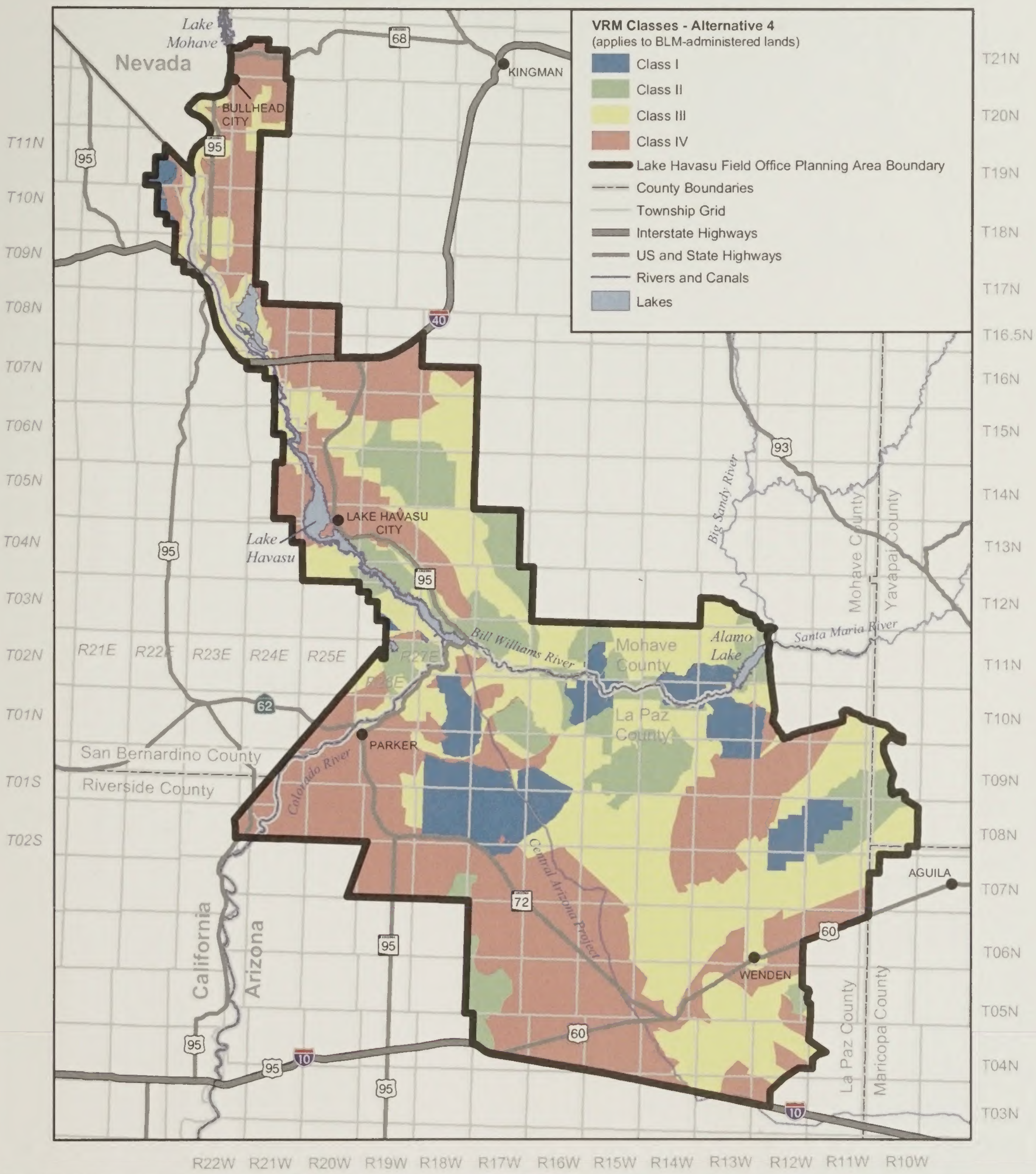


Map 2-50 Visual Resource Management Alternative 4



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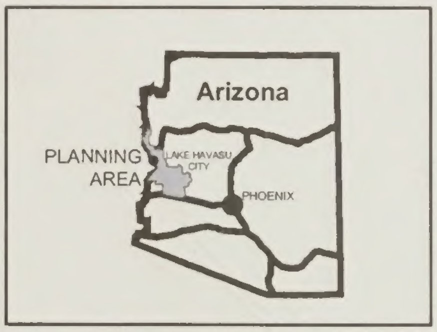

Map 2-51 Visual Resource Management
Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan

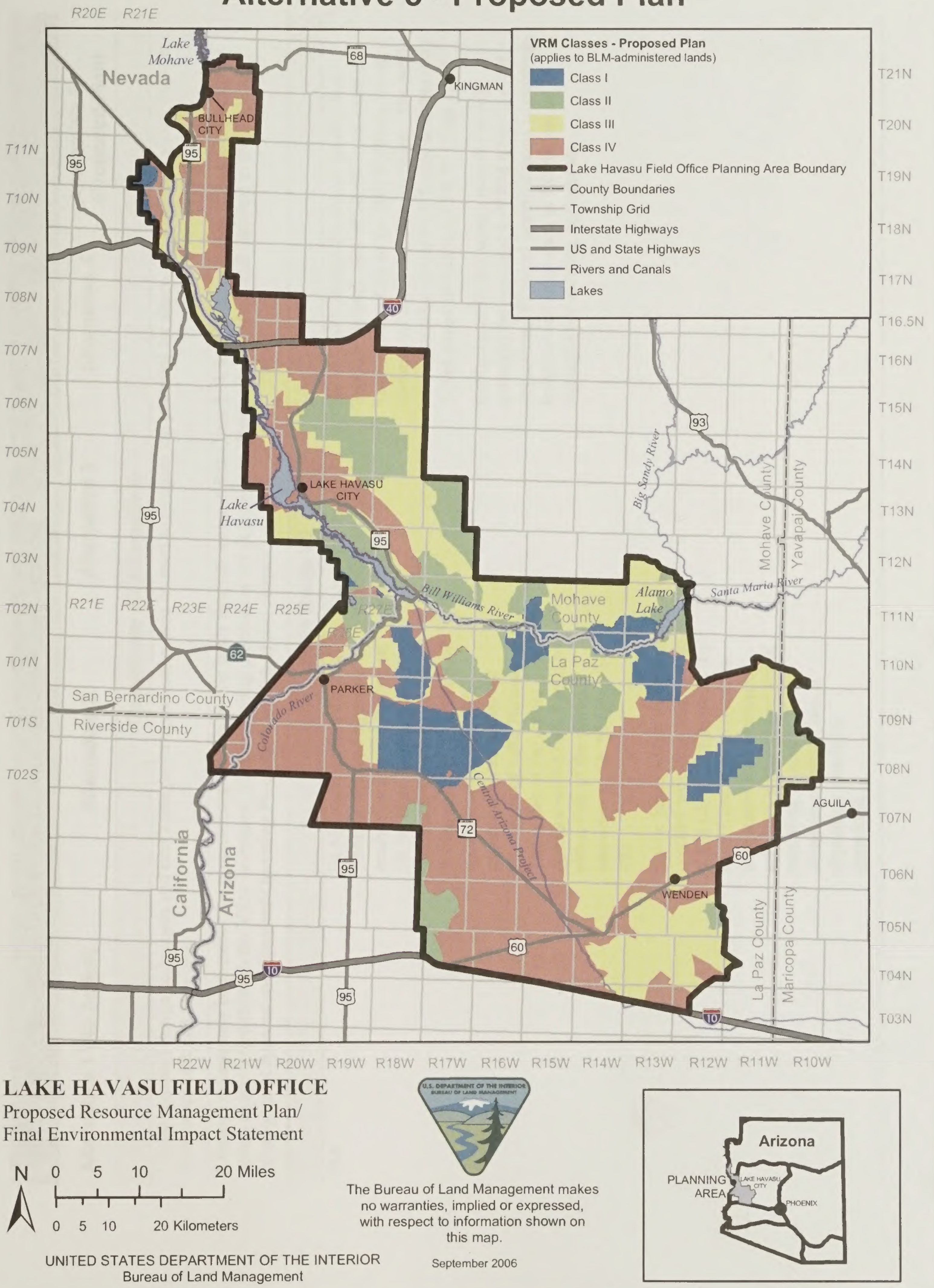

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Table 2-34. Visual Resource Management–Management Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Common to All Alternatives</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Visual resource design techniques and best management practices would be used to mitigate the potential for short- and long-term visual impacts from other uses and activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Contrast ratings may be required for projects proposed on public lands that fall within VRM Class I, II, and III areas which have high sensitivity levels as identified through the VRM inventory. Contrast-rating procedures are described in Handbook H-8341-1 and outlined in the Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures section of this chapter.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">State Route 95</td></tr>
<tr><td>NA</td><td>BLM would work with local communities and agencies to establish a scenic corridor on SR 95 from its junction with Interstate 40 to the Bill Williams River, a distance of approximately 40 miles, excepting areas within the city limits of Lake Havasu. The width of the scenic corridor would be 0.5 mile to either side of the paved shoulders of SR 95 (Map 2-48).
Public lands within this scenic corridor would be managed to VRM Class II objectives. To meet Class II objectives, no new leases for commercial activities without prior visual modeling to assure compliance with Class II objectives would be permitted.</td><td>BLM would not establish a scenic corridor.</td><td colspan="2">BLM would protect the scenic quality in a corridor on each side of SR 95 from south of Lake Havasu City to the Bill Williams River, a distance of approximately 20 miles. The width of the corridor would be 0.5 mile to either side of the paved shoulders of SR 95 (Map 2-51).
Public lands in this scenic corridor would generally be managed to VRM Class II or III objectives. Physical improvements to existing leases or activities such as ROWs would be managed per existing agreements.</td></tr>
</table>

Wilderness Characteristics

BLM has authority under FLPMA Section 201 to inventory public land resources and other values, including characteristics associated with the concept of wilderness identified as naturalness, solitude, and primitive, unconfined recreation. Wilderness characteristics may be considered in land use planning when the BLM determines that those characteristics are reasonably present, of sufficient value (condition, uniqueness, relevance, importance) and need (trend, risk), and are practical to manage (Instruction Memorandum No. 2003-275-Change 1). (See Appendix B.) BLM may manage areas within the planning boundaries of this RMP and prescribe goals, objectives, and Management Actions that would maintain wilderness characteristics. BLM has evaluated citizen group proposals to identify lands with wilderness characteristics, and where valid, along with any additional lands that BLM recognizes as having wilderness characteristics, those lands are considered in this PRMP.

The FLPMA Section 603 "non-impairment standard" or Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review would not be applied to management of wilderness characteristics. Additionally, wilderness characteristics would not be managed as designated wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Table 2-35. Wilderness Characteristics–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	The following wilderness characteristics would be maintained or enhanced where lands are managed: **Naturalness** – Lands and resources exhibit a high degree of naturalness when affected primarily by the forces of nature and where the imprint of human activity is substantially unnoticeable. Naturalness attributes may include the presence or absence of roads and trails, fences, wildlife facilities and other improvements; the nature and extent of landscape modifications; the presence of native vegetation communities; and the connectivity of habitats. Wildlife populations and habitat are recognized as important aspects of the naturalness and would be actively managed. **Solitude** – Visitors may have outstanding opportunities for solitude when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent, where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others. **Primitive and Unconfined Recreation** – Visitors may have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means off designated routes or as specifically excepted, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.			

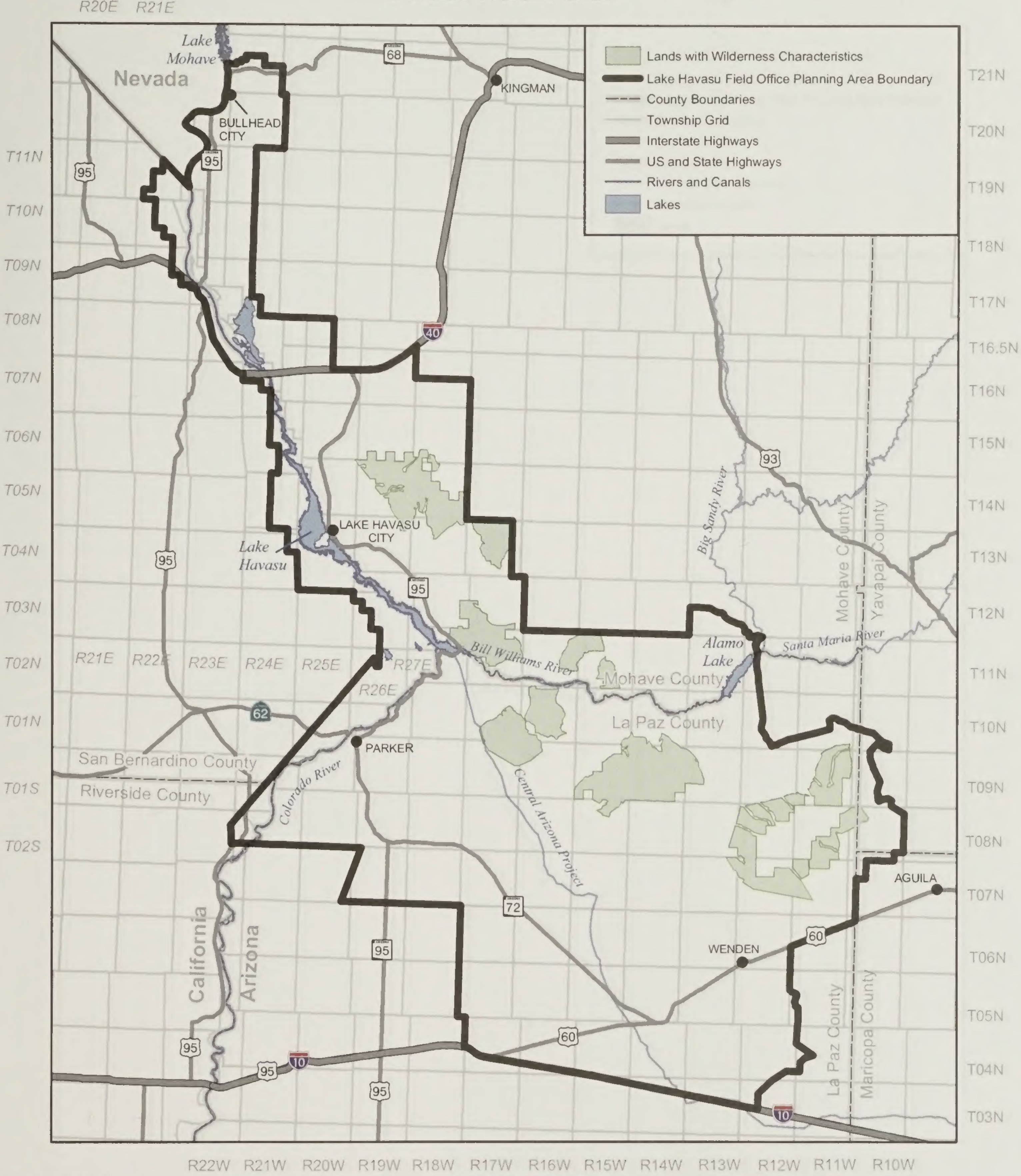
Table 2-36. Wilderness Characteristics–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	197,821 acres (see Map 2-52)	0	41,590 acres (see Map 2-53).	41,590 acres (see Map 2-53).

Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	Use of motor vehicles and mechanical transport, and the construction of temporary roads, structures, and installations would be allowed for emergency purposes.	NA	Use of motor vehicles and mechanical transport, and the construction of temporary roads, structures, and installations would be allowed for emergency purposes. Use of non-motorized wheeled carts (game carriers) would be allowed.	
Not addressed in previous plans	The administrative use of motorized equipment would be minimized for natural and cultural resource management. Such use would be authorized only when it is determined use of such equipment is appropriate and consistent with management prescriptions for the area.	NA	The administrative use of motorized/mechanized equipment for natural and cultural resource management would be allowed. Activities including but not limited to, water supplementation, collar retrieval, and capture/release of wildlife, maintenance/repair and reconstruction or construction of wildlife waters.	

Map 2-52 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
Alternative 2



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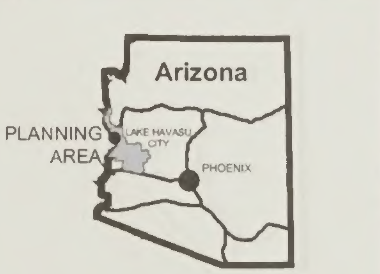
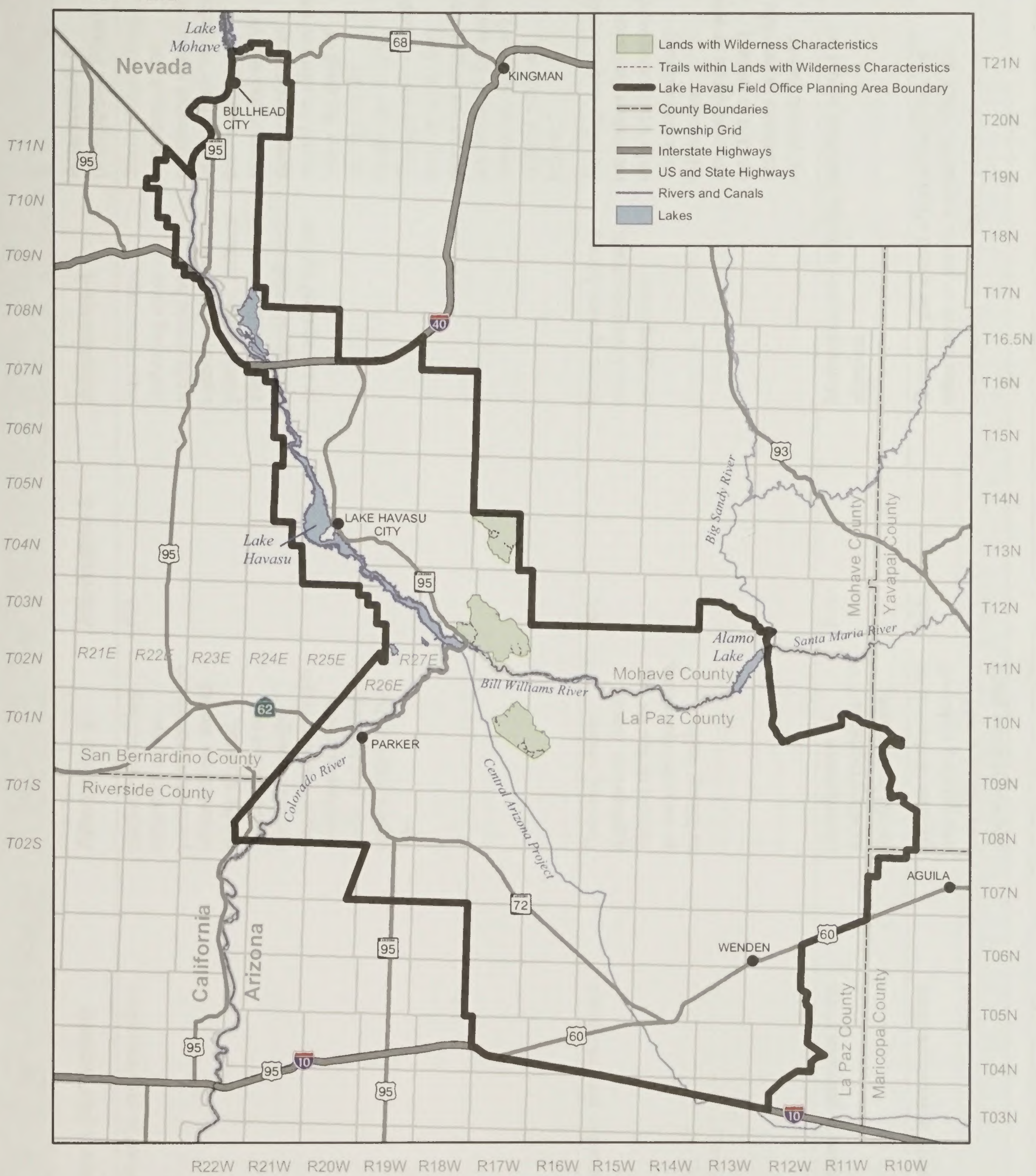


Map 2-53 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan



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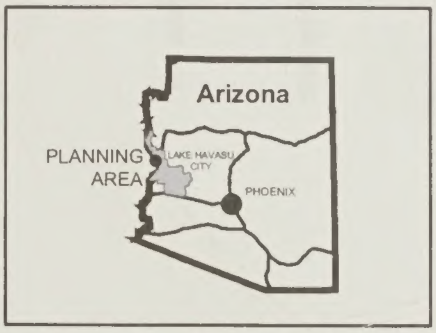


Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	Surface-disturbing activities or the permanent placement of structures would not be allowed, including but not limited to range improvements, water catchments, roads, trails, and fencing, unless required by law.	NA	New structures, including roads or trails, could be authorized to protect public safety, cultural sites, wildlife, ecological conditions, or as required by law.	Surface-disturbing activities or the permanent placement of structures including the rerouting of inventoried and/or designated routes would be allowed only when the level of change to the landscape is low. Though such changes may be seen, they would not attract the attention of the casual observer, subject to criteria outlined below.[a]
Not addressed in previous plans	Convert, where appropriate, closed vehicle routes for use as bicycle, equestrian, or hiking trails.	NA	Develop new hiking and equestrian trails, as appropriate.	Develop and maintain recreation facilities only when compatible with maintaining wilderness characteristics or when needed to protect resources or provide for public safety.
Not addressed in previous plans	Maintenance of existing facilities would be allowed.	NA	Maintenance of existing facilities would be allowed.	
Not addressed in previous plans	At time of renewal of any existing rights-of-way, BLM would discuss with the grant	NA	Decrease the visual effect of facilities on naturalness or scenic resources, when the opportunity arises, during reconstruction,	

Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	holder the possibility of relocating the right-of-way outside of lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.		replacement, or major maintenance.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Vending operations and concession leases would be prohibited. Other temporary commercial or recreation permits that meet the land use plan objectives for the area could be issued. These permits include, but are not limited to, special recreational permits for backcountry guides or temporary land use authorizations for filming.	NA	Commercial recreation, vending operations, and concession leases would be allowed when such activities conform to land use plan objectives, desired recreation settings, social and managerial settings, and VRM classes.	Vending operations and concession leases would be prohibited. Other temporary commercial or recreation permits that meet the land use plan objectives for the area could be issued. These permits include, but not limited to, special recreational permits for backcountry guides or temporary land use authorizations for filming.
Not addressed in previous plans	Public lands within lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would be retained in public ownership.	NA	Public lands within lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would be retained in public ownership.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Acquire state and private inholdings from willing sellers whenever practicable, within lands managed	NA	Acquire state and private inholdings from willing sellers whenever practicable, within lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	

Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	to maintain wilderness characteristics.			
Not addressed in previous plans	Recreational or hobby collecting of mineral specimens when conducted without location of a mining claim and limited to hand collection and detection equipment may be allowed.	NA	Recreational or hobby collecting of mineral specimens when conducted without location of a mining claim and limited to hand collection and detection equipment may be allowed.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Any new mineral leases would be issued with a no surface occupancy stipulation.	NA	Any new mineral leases would be issued with a no surface occupancy stipulation.	Mineral leases would be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics when there would be no lasting impacts to solitude, unconfined recreation, and naturalness.
Not addressed in previous plans	Do not authorize sales of mineral materials.	NA	Mineral material removal would only be authorized on lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics when there would be no lasting impacts to solitude, unconfined recreation, and naturalness.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Existing livestock grazing operations and support facilities are allowed to continue.	NA	Existing livestock grazing operations and support facilities are allowed to continue.	

Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	During fire suppression operations, minimum impact suppression techniques would be used.	NA	During fire suppression operations, minimum impact suppression techniques would be used.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Prescribed fires are allowed in conformity with a fire management plan so long as it is consistent with improving or maintaining the area's wilderness characteristics.	NA	Prescribed fires are allowed in conformity with a fire management plan so long as it is consistent with improving or maintaining the area's wilderness characteristics.	
Not addressed in previous plans	Vegetative manipulation to control noxious, exotic, or invasive plant species is allowed when there is no effective alternative and when the control is necessary to maintain the natural ecological balances within the area. Control may include manual, chemical, and biological treatment provided it would not cause adverse impacts to the wilderness characteristics.	NA	Vegetative manipulation to control noxious, exotic, or invasive plant species is allowed when there is no effective alternative and when the control is necessary to maintain the natural ecological balances within the area. Control may include manual, chemical, and biological treatment provided it would not cause adverse impacts to the wilderness characteristics.	

Table 2-37. Wilderness Characteristics–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not addressed in previous plans	Rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, and restoration work on prehistoric and historic sites and structures, as well as, excavations and surface collection may be specifically permitted if wilderness characteristics are maintained.	NA	Rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, and restoration work on prehistoric and historic sites and structures, as well as, excavations and surface collection may be specifically permitted if wilderness characteristics are maintained.	

[a] Project consideration criteria: In general, projects with a small footprint that, across the area as a whole, would benefit maintenance of wilderness characteristics and are compatible with other resource objectives could be approved. Criteria to consider include:

- Need for project to protect natural and cultural resources.
- Opportunity to manage and control public use or provide for public safety.
- Opportunity to restore or enhance natural, cultural, or visual resources and meet resource objectives.
- Long-term effect (positive or negative) on naturalness and resources.
- Ability to restore the use area after the project is completed to its previous natural state.
- Size and scale of project.
- Compatibility with the specified visual resource management zone and recreation settings.
- Loss of opportunity for solitude and primitive recreation.
- Potential for use to be accommodated outside of area.

When approved, projects would be completed using the least impacting methods that could be reasonably used to accomplish the project, considering resource effects as well as labor effort and cost, including designs for the facility to blend into the landscape, consideration of site selection and use of a low profile, design facilities that would require minimal maintenance, and use of best management practices to minimize surface and vegetation disturbance during construction. When completed, a restoration plan would be implemented to actively restore disturbed areas.

Administrative Actions

- Sites and areas affected by human activities would be reclaimed when such locales or sites are no longer needed by authorized land uses.
- At time of renewal of any existing ROWs, BLM would discuss with the grant holder the possibility of relocating the ROW outside of lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. Remove facilities that are no longer used.
- Existing and new operations for locatable mining would be regulated using the 43 CFR 3809 regulations to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of the lands.
- AZGFD's use of motorized and mechanized equipment off designated routes is considered an administrative use and would be allowed in suitable locations (as agreed to by BLM and AZGFD) for such purposes including but not limited to:
    - ☐ Water supplementation.
    - ☐ Collar retrieval.
    - ☐ Capture and release of wildlife.
    - ☐ Maintenance, repair, and building or rebuilding of wildlife waters.
    - ☐ Discretionary surface-disturbing activities would be addressed as provided for in Management Actions.

Wild Burro Management

BLM is responsible for the management of wild horses and burros in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended 1976 and 1978. No viable wild horse herds were identified within the planning area during initial inventories following passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act; therefore, this plan will only address wild burros. The management of wild burros on public land is accomplished at the minimum level necessary to assure the herd's free-roaming character, health, and self-sustaining ability in accordance with the Act. Herd areas (HAs) are limited to the geographic areas identified as being habitat used by wild burros at the time of passage of the Act (Map 2-54). Herd Management Areas (HMAs) are established on areas within HAs through the land use planning process, within which wild burros can be managed for the long term. Upon designation as an HMA, wild burros shall be managed as an integral component of the public lands on the basis of multiple uses and in a manner that maintains an ecological balance.

HMA boundaries depicted on Map 2-55 are based on information available in the current land use plans: *Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan* (1983), 1995 *Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan, Yuma District Resource Management Plan* as amended (1987), and the *Lower Gila North Grazing EIS* (1982), as amended. This RMP provides analysis of various HMA boundaries for wild burros in the planning area.

See Maps 2-55, 2-56, 2-57, and 2-58 for proposed HMA boundary changes by alternative. See Table 2-38 for Desired Future Conditions, Table 2-39 for Land Use Allocations, Table 2-40 for Management Actions, Table 2-41 for proposed initial Appropriate Management Levels (AML) for wild burros and Table 2-42 for proposed HMA acreages based on the boundary changes by alternative.

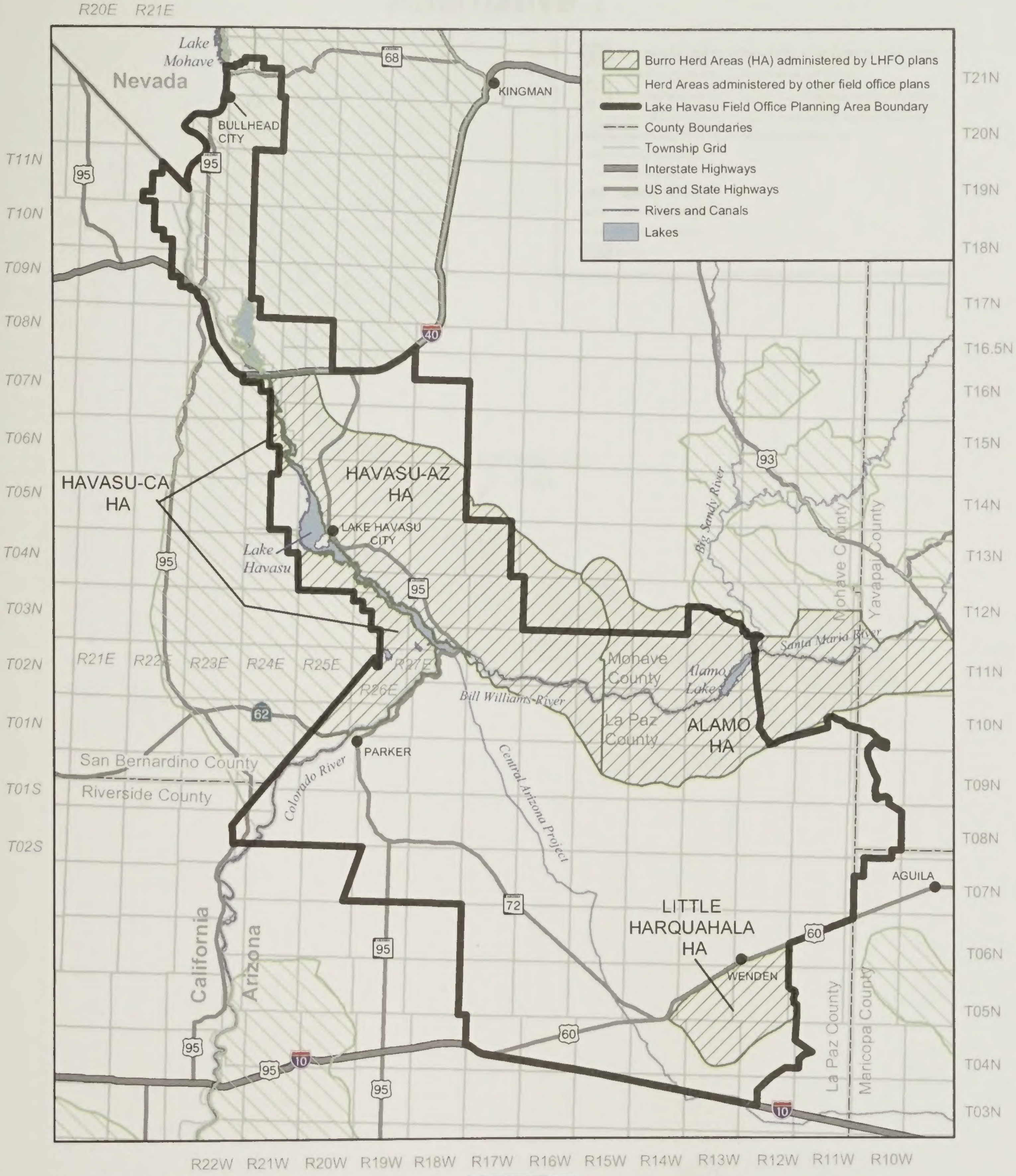
Table 2-38. Wild Burro Management–Desired Future Conditions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td><i>The following decision is derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP:</i>
A viable, color-diverse burro population of 200 animals would be maintained in the Alamo HMA; however, burro numbers in the remaining herd areas (in the Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan Area) would be reduced to zero.</td><td colspan="4">Viable, color-diverse burro populations would be maintained within the HMA, while maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance with other resources and consistent with other management agencies' objectives (including wildlife, riparian and upland vegetation, recreation, and others).</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-39. Wild Burro Management–Land Use Allocations

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td><i>The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP:</i>
Burros would continue to be managed in accordance with the herd plans. Excess animals would be removed as necessary to protect forage resources.</td><td colspan="4">In accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, non-BLM administered lands including the Alamo Wildlife Area, would be excluded from HMAs. These lands would be excluded from determinations of Appropriate Management Level (AML) for burros within the HMA. Wild burros that use non-BLM lands as part of their habitat remain protected under the Wild Horse and Burro Act; therefore, any removal actions remain the responsibility of BLM.
The California side of the Havasu HMA (Havasu-CA HMA) would be managed in accordance with the Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan, which combines the Havasu-CA HMA with the Chemehuevi HMA. The combined area would be named Chemehuevi HMA and the initial AML would be 108 burros.
Based on the manageability analysis found in Appendix L, wild burros would not be managed within the Little Harquahala HA boundaries; therefore, the HA would not be designated as an HMA and BLM does not intend to maintain a burro herd in this areas.</td></tr>
</table>

Map 2-54 Wild Horse and Burro Herd Areas



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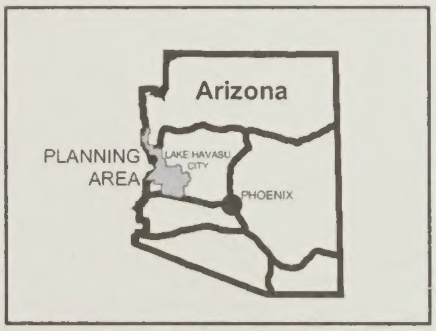
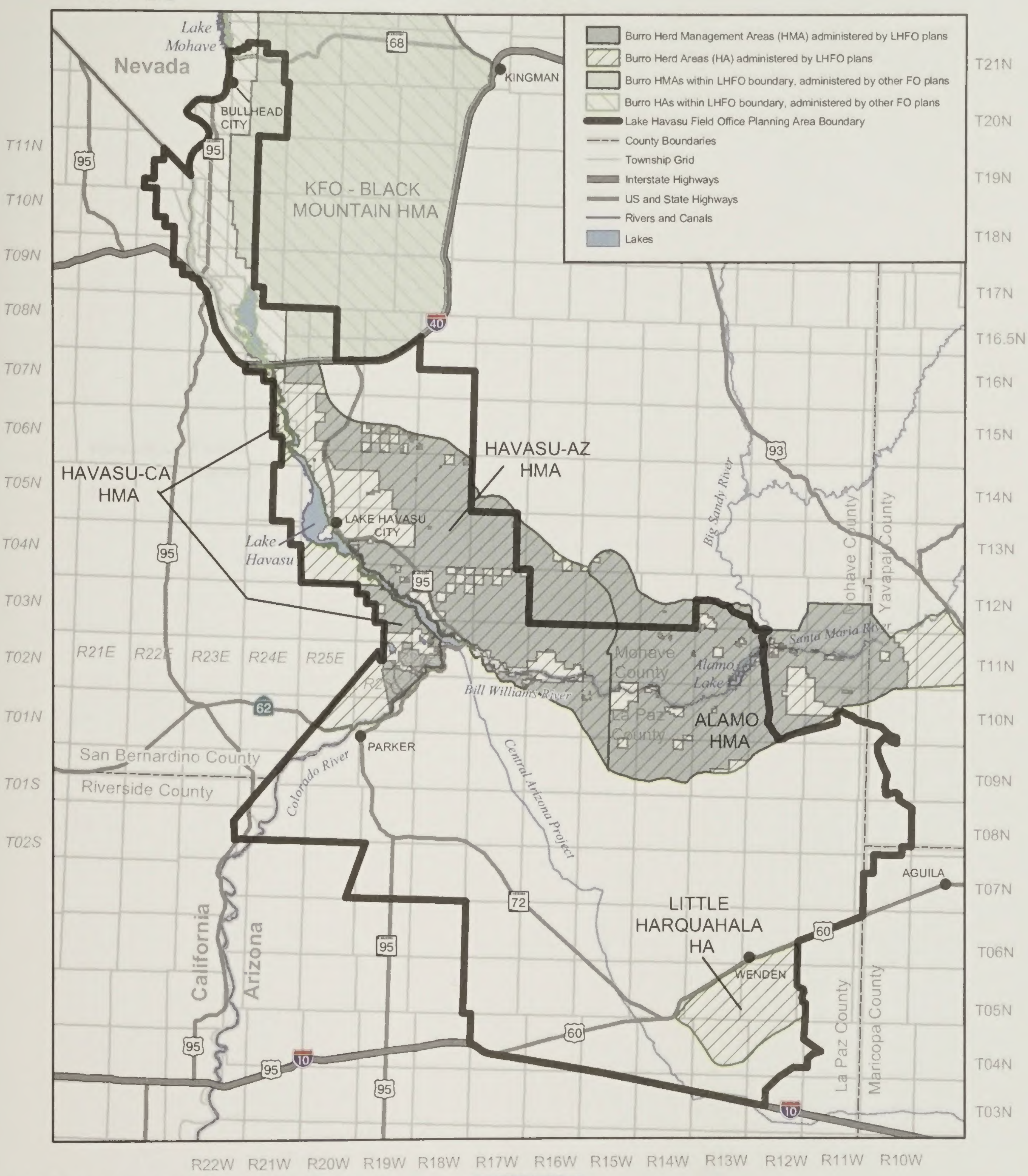


Map 2-55 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas Alternative 1



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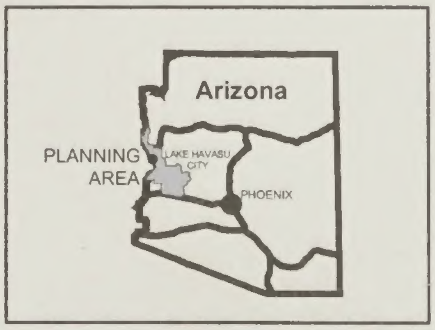
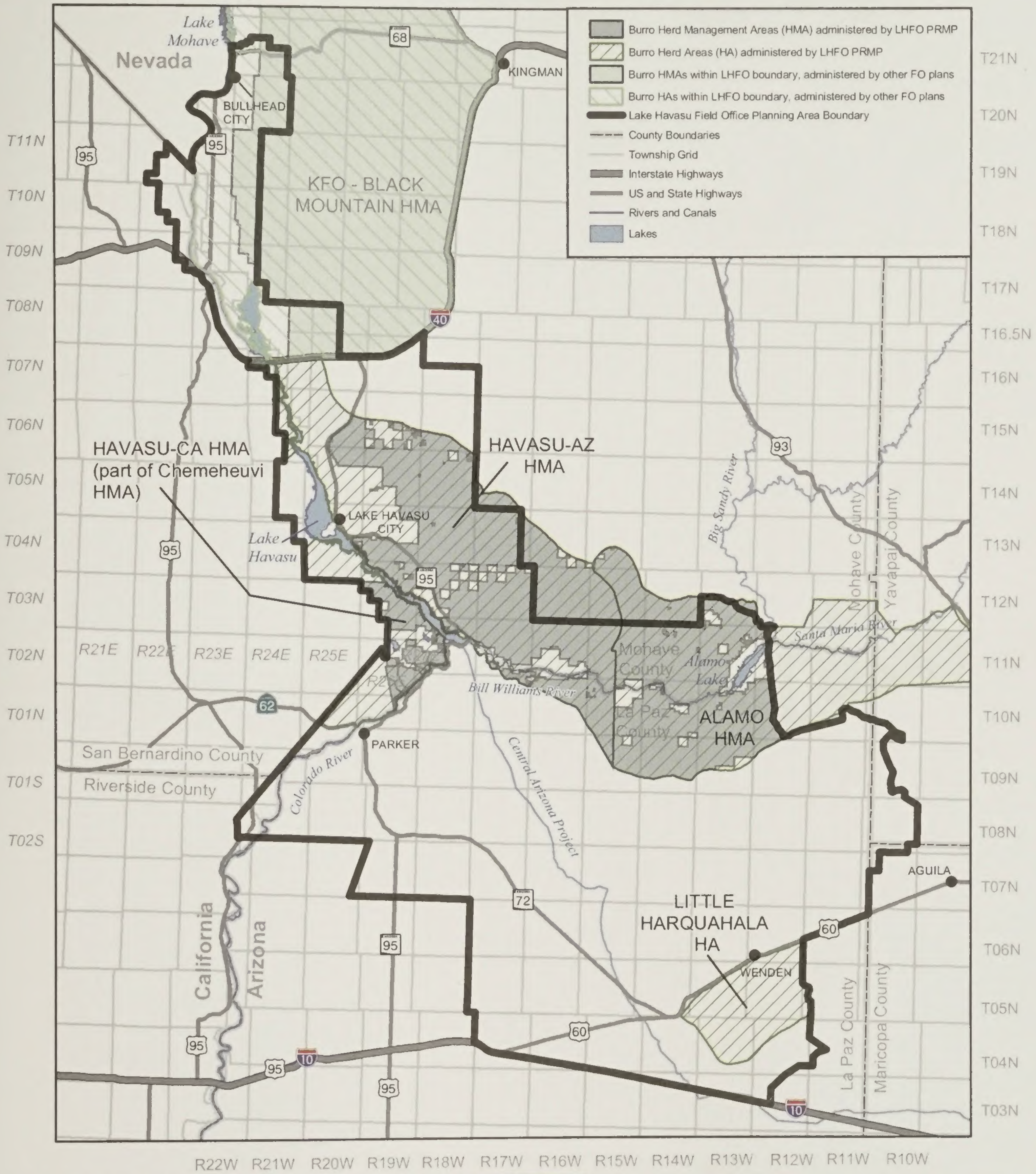


Map 2-56 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas
Alternative 2


R20E R21E
▨ Burro Herd Management Areas (HMA) administered by LHFO PRMP
▨ Burro Herd Areas (HA) administered by LHFO PRMP
☐ Burro HMAs within LHFO boundary, administered by other FO plans
▨ Burro HAs within LHFO boundary, administered by other FO plans
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
Lake Mohave
Nevada
BULLHEAD CITY
KINGMAN
KFO - BLACK MOUNTAIN HMA
HAVASU-CA HMA (part of Chemeheuvi HMA)
HAVASU-AZ HMA
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
Santa Maria River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
La Paz County
ALAMO HMA
PARKER
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
California
Arizona
LITTLE HARQUAHALA HA
WENDEN
AGUILA
La Paz County
Maricopa County
68
40
95
93
62
72
60
10
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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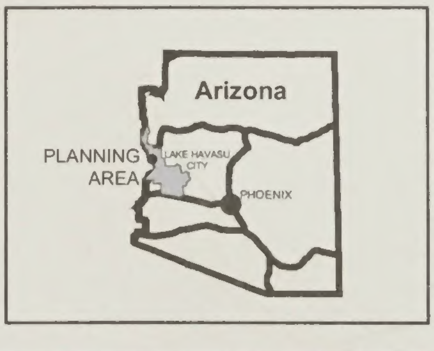
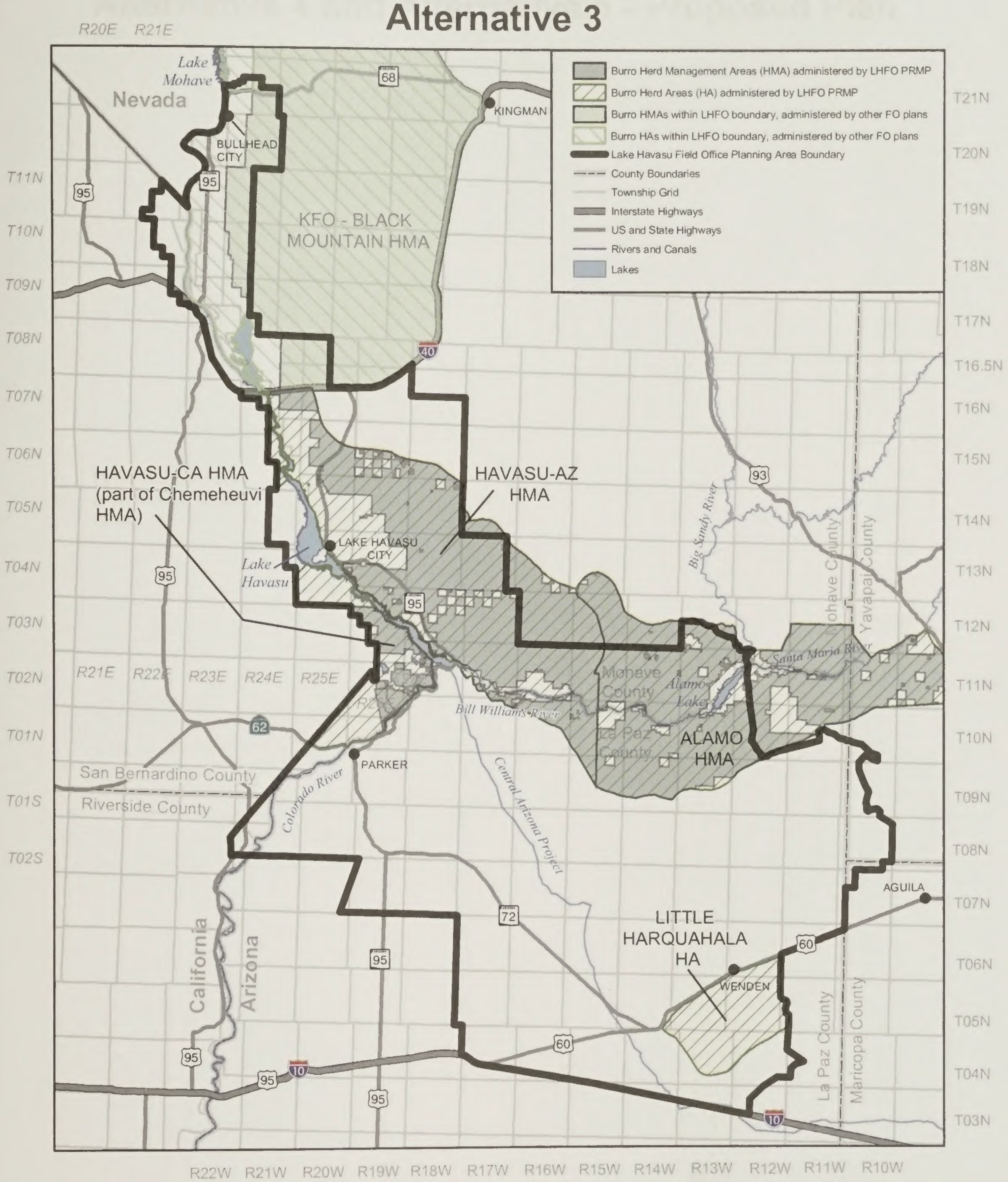


Map 2-57 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas
Alternative 3


Burro Herd Management Areas (HMA) administered by LHFO PRMP
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68
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
95
KFO - BLACK MOUNTAIN HMA
40
HAVASU-CA HMA (part of Chemeheuvi HMA)
HAVASU-AZ HMA
93
Big Sandy River
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
La Paz County
ALAMO HMA
Bill Williams River
62
PARKER
Central Arizona Project
Colorado River
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
72
AGUILA
LITTLE HARQUAHALA HA
WENDEN
60
California
Arizona
10
La Paz County
Maricopa County
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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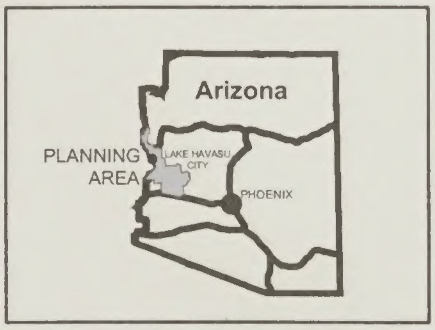
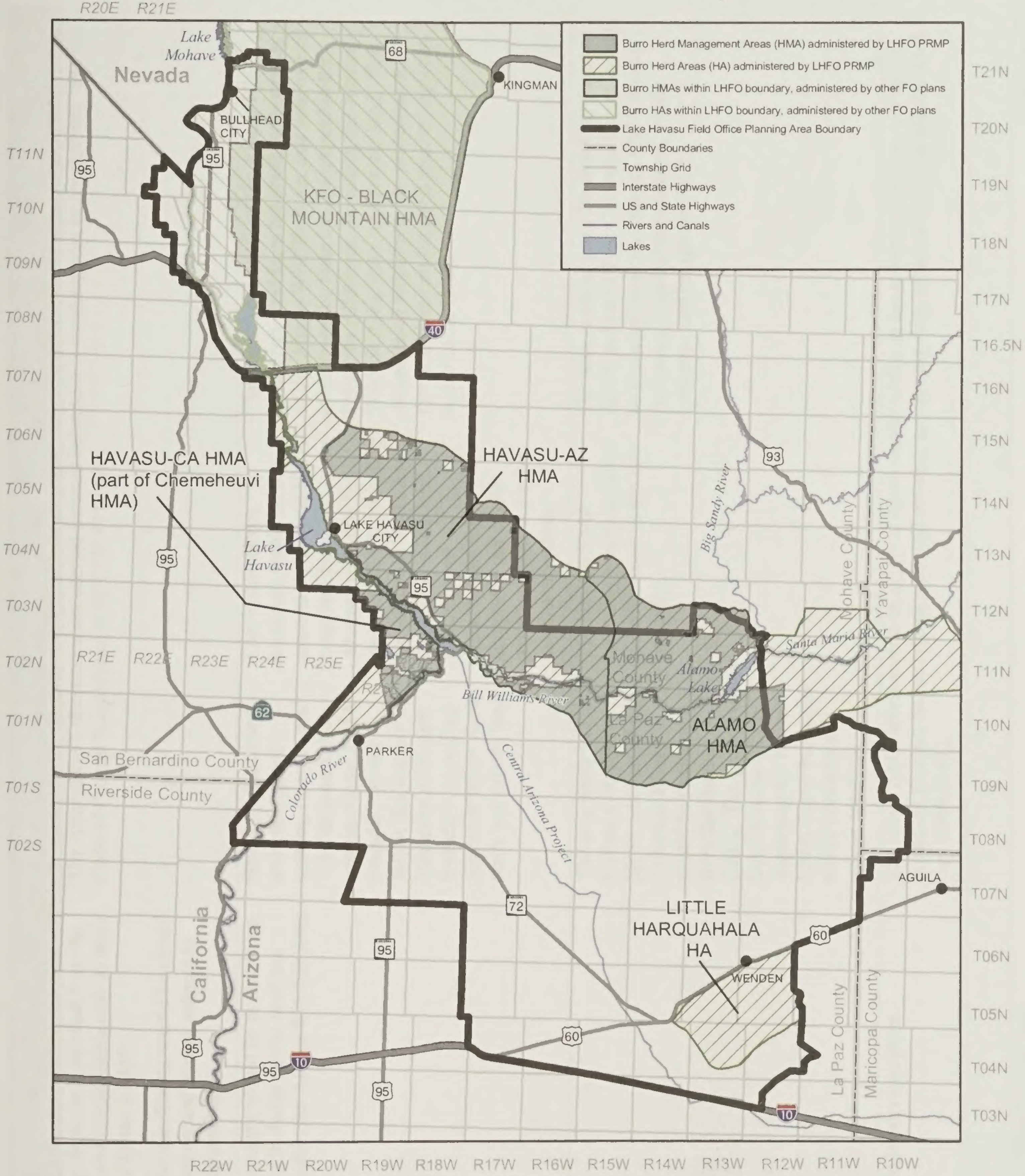


Map 2-58 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


R20E R21E
Burro Herd Management Areas (HMA) administered by LHFO PRMP
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HAVASU-AZ HMA
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Big Sandy River
Santa Maria River
Mohave County
Yavapai County
Alamo Lake
ALAMO HMA
La Paz County
Bill Williams River
PARKER
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
California
Arizona
LITTLE HARQUAHALA HA
WENDEN
AGUILA
Maricopa County
68
40
95
93
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72
60
10
T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N T02N T01N T01S T02S
T21N T20N T19N T18N T17N T16.5N T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T09N T08N T07N T06N T05N T04N T03N
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E
R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W R10W

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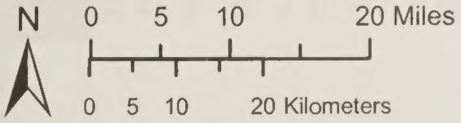

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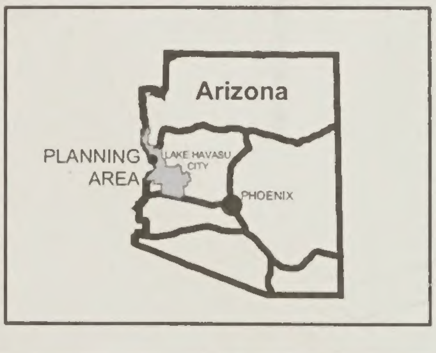


Table 2-39. Wild Burro Management–Land Use Allocations

The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the KRMP: Public lands within HMAs would be closed to domestic horses and burros, subject to immediate impoundment.	The Alternative 1 decision is not carried forward because it is a restatement of regulations. See the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 4710.5(b).		
The HMA boundary would be as shown on Map 2-55, and includes public land and those lands within the Alamo Wildlife Area.	Based on threatened and endangered species, riparian, and wildlife issues, the eastern Alamo HMA boundary would follow the western Palmerita Allotment boundary, excluding Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land.	The Alamo HMA boundary would be the same as the current HMA boundary from Alternative 1 plus HA lands to US 93, excluding the Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land. Management prescriptions for acceptable use levels would mitigate impacts to other resources.	The eastern boundary of the Alamo HMA would run west from the southern boundary of the Alamo Wildlife Area, and then extend south from the state land block within the Palmerita Allotment, excluding the Alamo Wildlife Area, state, and private land. This demarcation would provide protection for threatened and endangered species, riparian, and wildlife issues.
See above.	The area north of Lake Havasu City (west of SR 95 and east of the Colorado River) would be excluded from the Havasu HMA. The growth of Lake Havasu City is impacting the Havasu HMA due to increased traffic concerns and refuge conflicts.	The Havasu HMA boundary would continue to be the same as the HA boundary.	The area north of Lake Havasu City (west of SR 95 and east of the Colorado River) would be excluded from the Havasu HMA due to increasing population pressures, traffic concerns, and refuge conflicts.
Not addressed in previous plans	The initial AML levels would be adjusted based on the AMLs in the existing plans, the effects of boundary changes on the critical area, and existing monitoring data, which is the basis for the AML (see Table 2-41).		

Table 2-40. Wild Burro Management–Management Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td>*The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP:*
LHFO would not allow water developments for burros that would expand their present herd areas.</td><td colspan="4">This is not carried forward because BLM is prohibited by law to manage for wild burros outside of Herd Areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*The following decision is derived from the 1983 LGNMFP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the LGNMFP:*
Access to Alamo Lake would be maintained for the wild burro herd in the Alamo HMA.
Free access for wild burros would be maintained to livestock-watering facilities in the Alamo HA.</td><td colspan="4">Management of burros in the Alamo HMA would consider and assess the fish and wildlife conservation purposes and objectives for the Alamo Wildlife Area and the mandates of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and the Endangered Species Act. The purposes and objectives for the Wildlife Area are outlined in AZGFD's Alamo Wildlife Area Management Plan. AZGFD has indicated that they would periodically (approximately every 5 years) review and possibly revise the plan. BLM would manage the burros in consultation with AZGFD and USFWS consistent with the Alamo Wildlife Area Management Plan. Decisions concerning burros within the wildlife area would be consistent with federal laws and regulations, including the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended 1976 and 1978.
BLM does not intend to maintain burros that are outside of HMA boundaries but are within the HAs, nor maintain burros that are within HA that have not been designated as an HMA. Burro use would occur within the Alamo Wildlife Area as outlined in the Alamo Wildlife Area Management Plan. Burro use may occur within the Santa Maria and Big Sandy corridors at levels developed cooperatively with AZGFD and USFWS.
BLM and AZGFD would work collaboratively to provide wild burros with access to water in Alamo Lake within specific areas of the Alamo Wildlife Area. Such access would be through agreement with AZGFD and compatible with the goals and objectives of the wildlife area as outlined in the Alamo Wildlife Area Management Plan.
The level of burro use that is compatible and acceptable within the Alamo Wildlife Area would be cooperatively determined by AZGFD and BLM and identified in the Alamo Wildlife Area Plan. BLM, AZGFD, and USFWS would work together to establish key monitoring areas within sensitive riparian habitat. AZGFD has indicated that they believe burro use would be compatible with the purposes of the wildlife area if annual bark stripping of live trees does not exceed 3 percent in any of the key areas. Additional upland monitoring sites and associated levels of acceptable use may be established within the Alamo Wildlife Area if resource damage by burros is observed in those areas.
BLM would target burro removals in sensitive habitat areas and work with AZGFD and USFWS to develop other management practices (if needed) such as the construction of fencing and alternative</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-40. Wild Burro Management–Management Actions

<table>
<tr><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">water sources to maintain levels of acceptable burro use within the wildlife area and to protect sensitive habitats.
BLM would evaluate all monitoring data, population data, and removal data every five years to assess whether the current AML continues to be appropriate for all HMAs (Havasu and Alamo). During the evaluation process, monitoring protocols and additional data needs would be analyzed. The evaluation would consider acceptable levels of use within the Alamo Wildlife Area. The evaluation and any adjustments in AML would be conducted in coordination and consultation with the AZGFD and USFWS. The AZGFD has stated that they would periodically re-evaluate monitoring and acceptable burro use levels within the Alamo Wildlife Area. Every effort would be made to insure that these evaluations occur as concurrently and collaborative as feasible.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction of new structures within HMAs that would restrict burro movement would be limited or modified.</td><td colspan="4">Any new fence construction within burro HMAs would not prevent burro access to water, unless the water has been developed for a specific purpose (such as wildlife catchments) that would make it necessary to exclude burros.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not addressed in previous plans</td><td colspan="4">The guidelines and criteria for adjusting AML would include the use of monitoring data and be coordinated with affected resources and agencies.
The simultaneous double-count technique (a census technique used by BLM Arizona and Arizona Game and Fish to estimate the wild burro population) developed in cooperation with AZGFD would continue to be an acceptable method for estimating burro populations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>None identified</td><td>Burro information would continue to be included on informational kiosks (such as those currently at Swansea).</td><td colspan="3">Burro information would be included on bulletin boards and kiosks within HMAs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not addressed in previous plans</td><td>Burros would be removed from all areas where burro crossings cause a hazard to the animals and to the motoring public.</td><td>The ADOT would be requested to create accessible underpasses on SR 95 during reconstruction activities for access by wild burros and wildlife to cross under the road.</td><td colspan="2">Safety issues would continue to be handled as emergency/nuisance removals, receiving top priority to correct public safety concerns. These removals would be top priority.
BLM would work with the Arizona Department of Transportation to create accessible safe crossings on state and federal highways during reconstruction activities for access by wild burros and wildlife to cross the road safely.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-41. Initial Appropriate Management Levels for Wild Burros. *(This is the number of wild burros to be managed within the HMA.)*

HMA	Alt 1 (No Action)	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5 (Proposed Plan)
Alamo	200	160	200	160	160
Havasu-AZ	170	166	170	166	166
Havasu-CA/ Chemehuevi	150[a]	108[a]	108[a]	108[a]	108

Notes:
The initial AML levels would be adjusted based on the AMLs in the existing plans and the effects of boundary changes on the critical area, which is the basis for the AML.
[a] Havasu-CA AML is shared with the Chemehuevi HMA in California.

Table 2-42. Acres within Herd Management Areas

HMA	Alt 1 (No Action)	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5 (Proposed Plan)
Alamo	277,017[a]	182,576	288,263	189,237	189,237
Havasu-AZ	282,576	268,271	282,576	268,271	268,271
Havasu-CA/ Chemehuevi	25,945[b]	24,318[b]	24,318[b]	24,318[b]	24,318

Notes:
[a] In Alternative 1, acres include the Alamo Wildlife Area.
[b] Acres shown for Havasu-CA/Chemehuevi HMA include only the acres for the Havasu side in California.

Special Designations

The following are recognized land use designations for protection of one or more sensitive resources that will be used in this RMP: Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Back Country Byway, Wild and Scenic River, and Wilderness/Wilderness Study Area.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Areas qualified for consideration for the ACEC designation must have substantial significance and value, including qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, and must meet criteria of relevance and importance as defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2 (see Appendix K).

ACEC management is outlined in Table 2-43. Maps 2-59, 2-60, 2-61 2-62, and 2-63 show Special Designations under the No Action Alternative and each of the proposed alternatives.

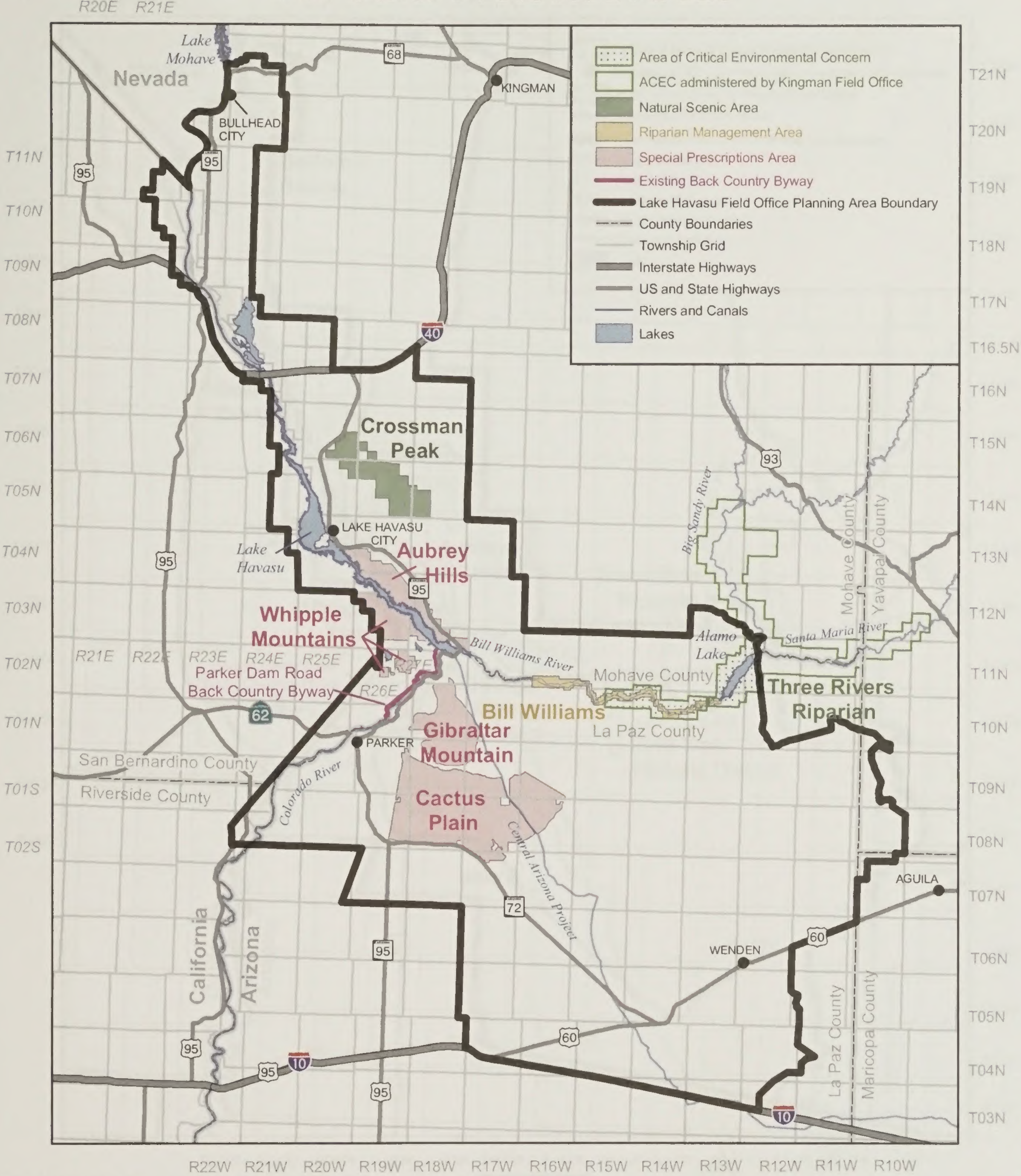
Table 2-44 describes the Management Actions that would cover each ACEC. The alternative that would include a listed management action is noted under each proposed ACEC in this table.

- This table also lists three Management Actions that were prescribed under an activity-level plan for the Swansea Townsite. These Management Actions would continue under Alterative 1 as well as in the other alternatives.
- See minerals for restrictions for ACEC.

Table 2-43. Area of Critical Environmental Concern–Land Use Allocations (*Estimated Acres Includes All Federal and Private Ownership within Proposed Boundaries*)

Relevance	Importance	Acres				
		Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Three Rivers Riparian ACEC						
▪ Riparian resources ▪ Threatened and endangered species habitat ▪ Scenic values	Protects riparian habitat, a limited resource in the southwestern United States. Provides for semi-primitive setting around the Bill Williams River while allowing for a degree of interaction with the natural environment around Lake Alamo.	32,608	21,603	0	2,246	2,246
Swansea Historic District ACEC						
▪ Historic Swansea Townsite Cultural/historical resources ▪ Natural views ▪ Includes associated shafts, adits, historical features, roads, railroads, and the Swansea pump station	Eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and provides a unique opportunity to interpret turn-of-the-century mining. The remote, natural location is irreplaceable and adds to public's understanding of the Swansea story.	NA	6,839	995	3,679	5,973
Lake Havasu's Aubrey Hills Natural Area ACEC						
▪ Unique geological formations ▪ Important to the viewshed ▪ Intimate watershed to Lake Havasu ▪ Critical habit for threatened and endangered species	Scenic, wildlife and natural values: This area is important in maintaining biological integrity of the Arizona shoreline of Lake Havasu.	NA	19,088	10,748	18,152	0

Map 2-59 Existing ACEC, Back Country Byway, and Other Protected Areas



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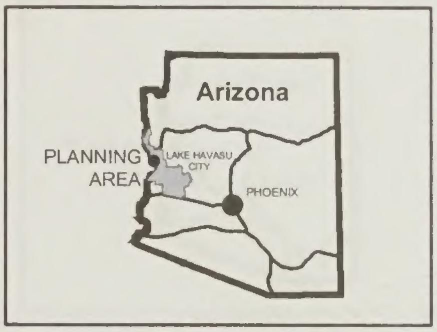
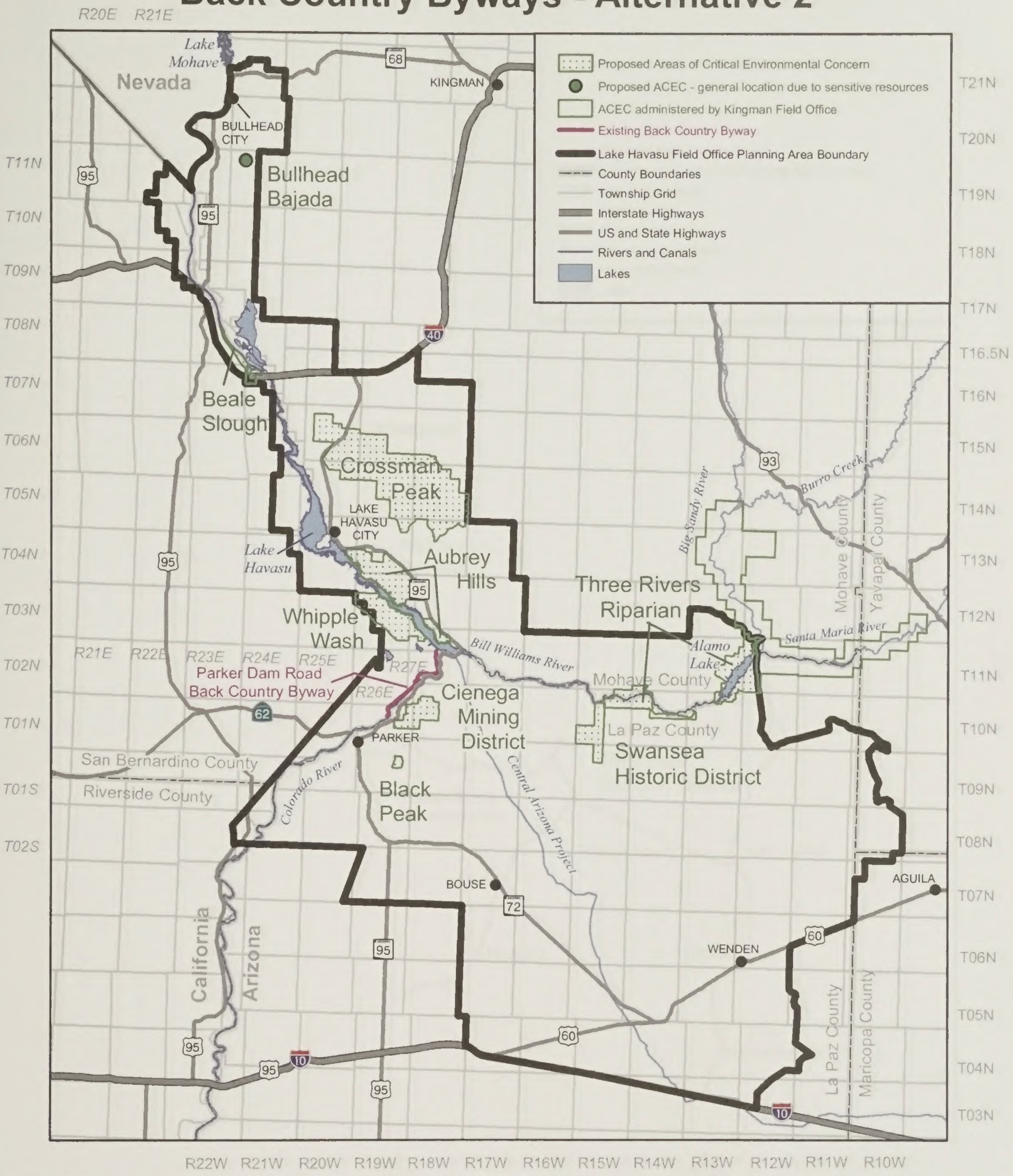


Map 2-60 Special Designations - ACECs and Back Country Byways - Alternative 2



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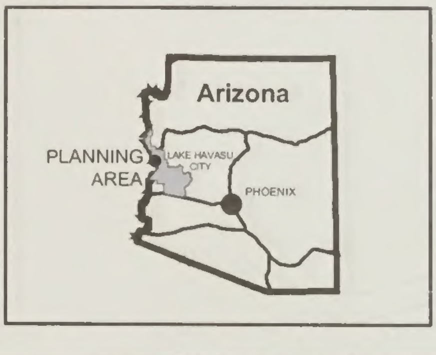
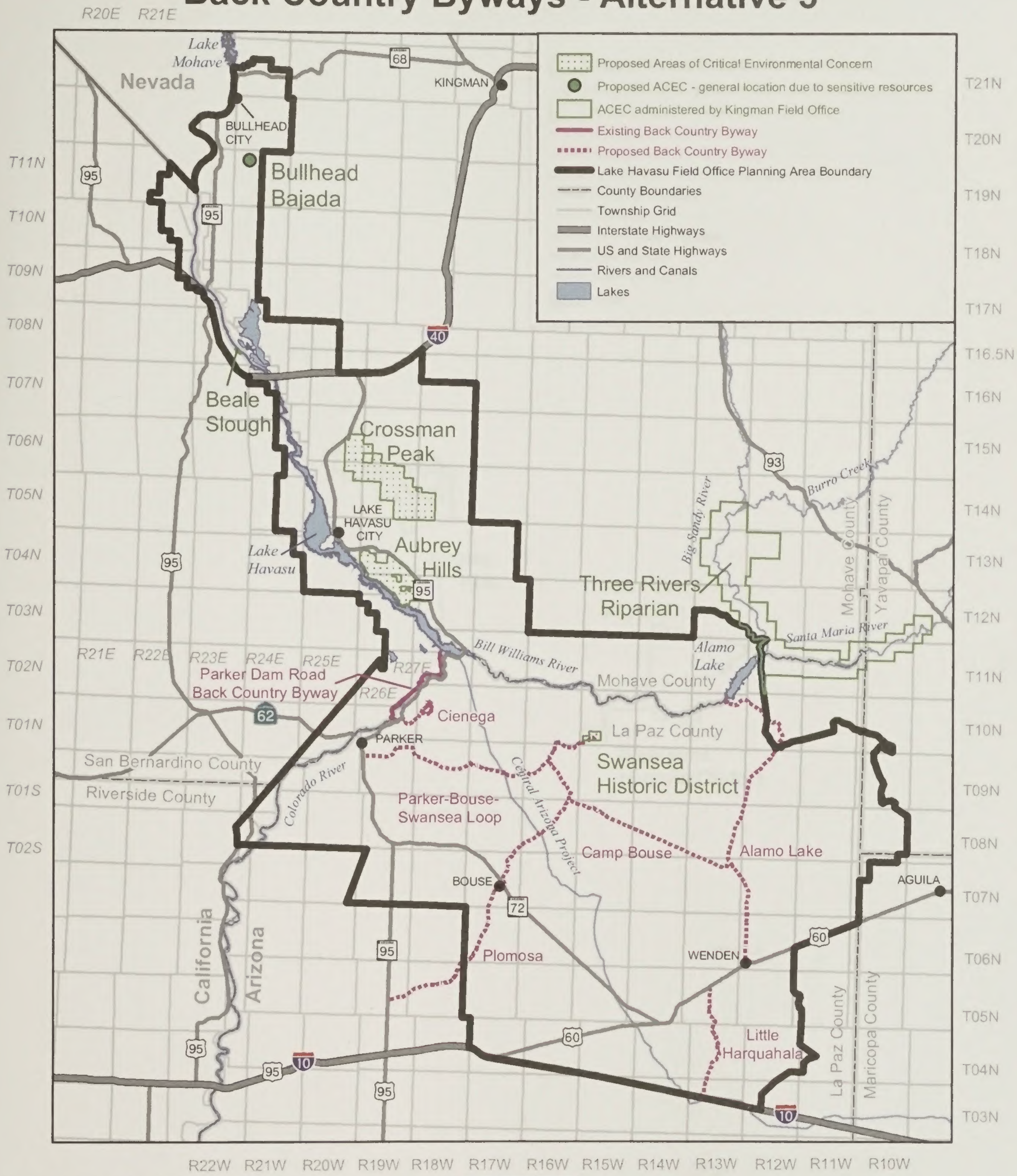


Map 2-61 Special Designations - ACECs and Back Country Byways - Alternative 3


Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
● Proposed ACEC - general location due to sensitive resources
ACEC administered by Kingman Field Office
Existing Back Country Byway
Proposed Back Country Byway
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
Interstate Highways
US and State Highways
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
R20E R21E
Lake Mohave
Nevada
KINGMAN
68
BULLHEAD CITY
Bullhead Bajada
95
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Beale Slough
Crossman Peak
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Aubrey Hills
Three Rivers Riparian
Big Sandy River
Burro Creek
Mohave County
Yavapai County
93
Santa Maria River
Alamo Lake
Bill Williams River
R21E R22E R23E R24E R25E R26E R27E
Parker Dam Road Back Country Byway
62
Cienega
PARKER
La Paz County
Swansea Historic District
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Colorado River
Central Arizona Project
Parker-Bouse-Swansea Loop
Camp Bouse
Alamo Lake
BOUSE
72
AGUILA
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Plomosa
WENDEN
California
Arizona
Little Harquahala
La Paz County
Maricopa County
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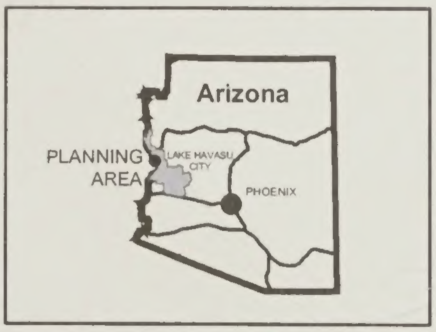
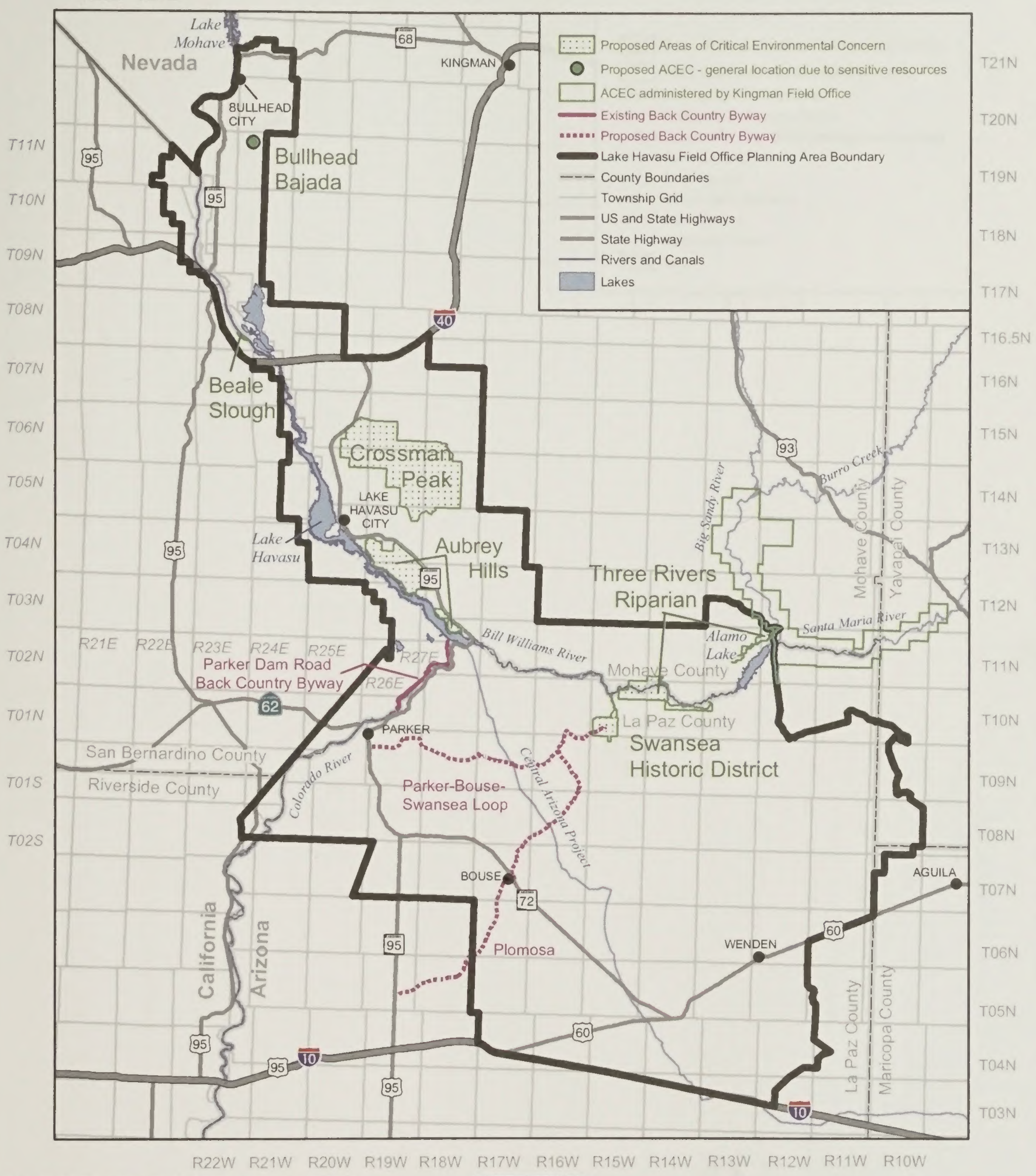


Map 2-62 Special Designations - ACECs and Back Country Byways - Alternative 4


Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Proposed ACEC - general location due to sensitive resources
ACEC administered by Kingman Field Office
Existing Back Country Byway
Proposed Back Country Byway
Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
County Boundaries
Township Grid
US and State Highways
State Highway
Rivers and Canals
Lakes
Lake Mohave
Nevada
KINGMAN
BULLHEAD CITY
Bullhead Bajada
Beale Slough
Crossman Peak
LAKE HAVASU CITY
Lake Havasu
Aubrey Hills
Three Rivers Riparian
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Bill Williams River
Big Sandy River
Burro Creek
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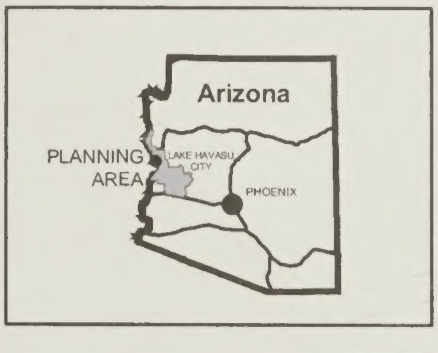
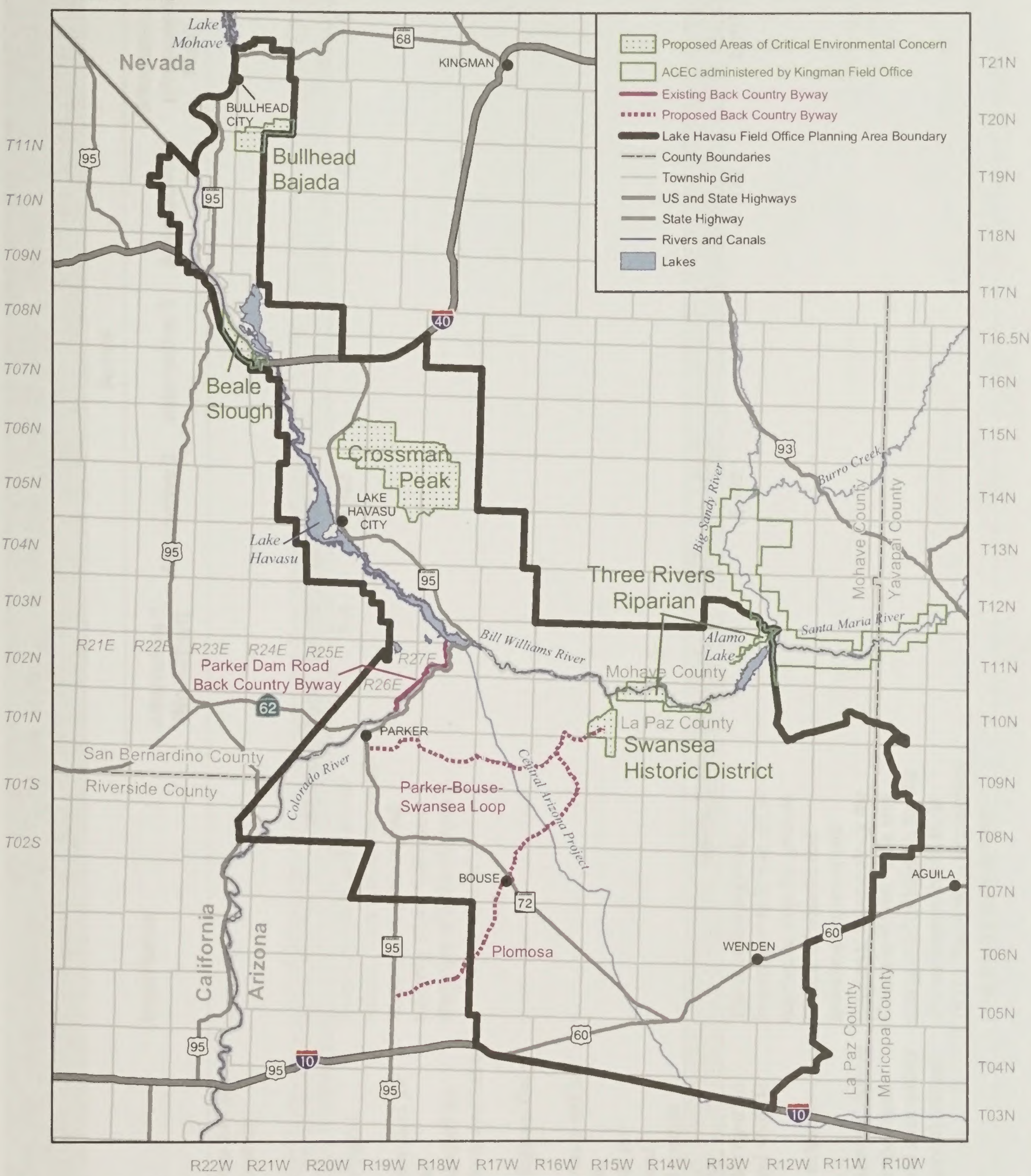


Map 2-63 Special Designations - ACECs and Back Country Byways - Alternative 5 - Proposed Plan


R20E R21E
Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
ACEC administered by Kingman Field Office
Existing Back Country Byway
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Lake Havasu Field Office Planning Area Boundary
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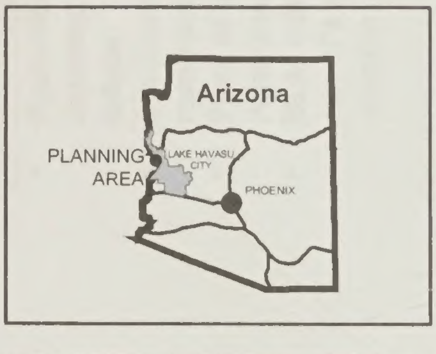


Table 2-43. Area of Critical Environmental Concern–Land Use Allocations (*Estimated Acres Includes All Federal and Private Ownership within Proposed Boundaries)*

Relevance	Importance	Acres				
		Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
▪ Bighorn sheep habitat and Lambing grounds						
Whipple Wash Natural Area ACEC						
▪ Unique geological formations ▪ A natural viewshed for Lake Havasu ▪ Valued watershed for Colorado River and Lake Havasu ▪ Important Bighorn sheep habitat ▪ Maternity roosts and lek sites for bats. ▪ Critical habit for threatened and endangered species	Scenic, wildlife and natural values. This area is important in maintaining biological integrity of the California shoreline of Lake Havasu.	NA	10,962	0	0	0
Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural ACEC						
▪ Regional rare riparian resources and wildlife habitat ▪ Significant cultural resources ▪ Place of traditional Native American importance ▪ BLM cultural sites within part of a regional cultural complex	The area has regional importance as it was set in reserve to stop the gradual decline of aquatic and associated riparian and terrestrial habitat along the Colorado River. This area was part of mitigation for the channelization by BOR in 1951. There is an interagency cooperative management	NA	2,395	121	189	2,395

Table 2-43. Area of Critical Environmental Concern–Land Use Allocations (*Estimated Acres Includes All Federal and Private Ownership within Proposed Boundaries*)

Relevance	Importance	Acres				
		Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	agreement to assure maintaining this wildlife habitat. This area was also identified by the 2005 *Multiple Species Conservation Plan* for its fish and wildlife values. The area's fragile and irreplaceable prehistoric sites are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Protection is needed to assure that the public would continue to have an opportunity to have an interaction with the natural environment and cultural values of the area.					
Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural ACEC						
▪ Historic Beale's Wagon Road ▪ Adjacent prehistoric resources ▪ Arizona State-listed Sonoran Desert tortoise ▪ Other special status or sensitive species present throughout the area	Beale built the wagon road in 1857 in the "Great Camel Experiment" along the 35th parallel. He followed existing prehistoric trails and associated sites. The site complex is eligible for the NRHP and is of regional, if not national, importance. ACEC designation would protect the complex from expanding urbanization around Bullhead City.	NA	6,448	690	4,057	7,090

Table 2-43. Area of Critical Environmental Concern–Land Use Allocations (*Estimated Acres Includes All Federal and Private Ownership within Proposed Boundaries)*

Relevance	Importance	Acres				
		Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Black Peak Cultural ACEC						
▪ Significant traditional use areas	Mountain is associated with the creation stories of the Yuman-speaking peoples.	NA	740	0	0	0
Crossman Peak Scenic ACEC						
▪ Significant places of traditional cultural importance ▪ Natural scenic backdrop or mountain preserve for Lake Havasu City ▪ Major lambing grounds for bighorn sheep ▪ Large tract of public land that exhibits high degree of naturalness with little human modification of the landscape	Protects a sacred mountain, sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and priority wildlife habitat from impacts of expanding urbanization in the Lake Havasu region. The scenic value of Crossman Peak is irreplaceable to the region. Large areas within the ACEC provide the region an area with high opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans.	Remains Natural Scenic Area.	64,263	24,930	49,502	48,855
Cienega Historic Mining District ACEC						
▪ Historic period mining ▪ Bat habitat area	Historic mining district that receives large public visitation and local tourism. Site is important to regional history, and the area provides bat habitat for specific species not found elsewhere in planning area.	NA	6,649	0	0	0
Total Acres		32,608	138,987	37,484	77,825	74,554

Table 2-44. ACEC Management Actions

Management Actions	ACEC/Area								
	Three Rivers Riparian	Swansea Historic District	Lake Havasu's Aubrey Hills Natural Area	Whipple Wash Natural Area	Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural	Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural	Crossman Peak Scenic	Black Peak Cultural	Cienega Historic Mining District
Improvements on the four areas managed under special prescriptions, would be limited to those compatible with the natural resources for which the area is recognized and those permitted by mining laws.			Alt 1[a]	Alt 1[a]			Alt 1[a]		
Acquisition of all non-federal lands and minerals within the ACEC boundary from willing sellers.	Alt 1 Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	**Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**		Alt 2
Develop desired plant community descriptions and design grazing prescriptions to achieve the desired plant community objectives.	Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	**Alt 5**					Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2	
In ACEC that contain recreation values, facilities would be limited to projects that protect the values used to designate the area as ACEC. The values for each ACEC include those settings and experiences that were identified in the ROS inventory and/or set as management objectives in recreation management.	Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2	Alt 2
Camping would be limited to developed or signed sites.	Alt 2	Alt 1[a] Alt 2 **Alt 5**	Alt 2	NA	Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 **Alt 5**	Alt 2	N/A	N/A
Camping may be limited to identified areas. Some parts or whole ACEC would be closed to overnight camping. These allocations would be made in activity-level plans.	**Alt 5**	Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 3 Alt4	Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt2	Alt2

Table 2-44. ACEC Management Actions

Management Actions	ACEC/Area								
	Three Rivers Riparian	Swansea Historic District	Lake Havasu's Aubrey Hills Natural Area	Whipple Wash Natural Area	Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural	Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural	Crossman Peak Scenic	Black Peak Cultural	Cienega Historic Mining District
Prohibit recreational shooting, except for legal hunting, in identified areas (e.g., within town site at Swansea) or posted.	**Alt 5**	**Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 2	**Alt 5**	NA	NA
Prohibit recreational shooting, except for legal hunting, within ACEC boundaries.	Alt 2	Alt 2	NA	Alt 2	Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	**Alt 5**	Alt 2	Alt 2	Alt 2
Hiking and non-motorized use would be encouraged by developing a non-motorized trail network.	NA	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 3 Alt 4	NA	**Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	NA	Alt 2
BLM lands within the ACEC would be closed to motorized vehicle use except for administrative needs and authorized users.	NA	N/A	Alt 1[a] Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
One motorized access would be provided to the shoreline.	NA	NA	Alt 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prohibit firewood collection (within town site at Swansea).	Alt 2 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 1[a] Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4	Alt 2	Alt 2

Table 2-44. ACEC Management Actions

Management Actions	ACEC/Area								
	Three Rivers Riparian	Swansea Historic District	Lake Havasu's Aubrey Hills Natural Area	Whipple Wash Natural Area	Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural	Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural	Crossman Peak Scenic	Black Peak Cultural	Cienega Historic Mining District
Prohibit driving except on designated open and signed routes in Swansea Townsite.	NA	Alt 1[a] Alt 2 Alt 3 Alt 4 **Alt 5**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] These areas are not currently ACECs, but under the No Action Alternative these special prescriptions previously set in the YRMP or other plans for these areas would continue.

Administrative Actions

- Partnerships would be sought to provide for cooperative management of the ACEC including but not limited, other agencies, city municipalities, and other interested stakeholders, e.g., Beale Slough.
- BLM would work with partners, local, state, and private landowners to secure conservation easements where necessary to protect designating values of ACEC.

Back Country Byways

BLM's Back Country Byway program is part of the National Scenic Byway system and considered a "partnership" arrangement strongly interrelated with efforts by state and local governments. A Back Country Byway would provide a vehicle-based, back country experience with amenities to heighten visitor experiences and educate and inform visitors about interesting natural and cultural features along the route. Visitors could expect the road to be occasionally difficult and settings to be remote. The road might not be accessible to all classes of vehicle.

LHFO has one designated National Back Country Byway, Parker Dam Road. Partners for this Byway included BOR, San Bernardino County, Metropolitan Water District, and Colorado River Indian Tribes. Table 2-45 below lists the potential nominations for Back Country Byways by alternative. A Back Country Byway would be evaluated and nominated if standards and requirements are met. Nominations of these Byways would require local partners (see Maps 2-59 through 2-63).

Table 2-45. Back County Byways–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
NA	Provide for interconnectivity between local communities and to work in partnership for the regional development of eco- and recreational tourism.			
NA	Expose visitors to the local recreational resources, various multiple-use management programs and interpret natural, cultural, geological, and scenic features.			
NA	Manage these corridors in a manner consistent with the intrinsic values that would allow for a future byway designation.			

Table 2-46. Potential Back Country Byways

Back Country Byways	Interpretive Themes	Segment	Type[a]	Miles	Alt1	Alt2	Alt3	Alt4	Alt5
Alamo Lake	Range, Wilderness, Burros, Wildlife, Wildflowers	1	I	36.00	No	No	Yes	No	No
Parker – Bouse -Swansea	Historic Mining, Wilderness, CAP, Ranching, Geology. Cultural	1	II	18.59	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
		2	III	7.30					
		3	I	13.16					
		4	II	10.10					
Camp Bouse	Historic WWII Training Camp	2	III	19.41	No	No	Yes	No	No
Cienega	Historic Mining, Bats, OHV recreation.	1	I	5.33	No	No	Yes	No	No
		2	III	3.94					
Harquahala	Mining, Bighorn Sheep, Geology	1	I	13.26	No	No	Yes	No	No
Parker Dam Road[b]	Colorado River, "Threads of Life"	1	I	16.70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plomosa[c]	Geology, rockhounding, Bighorn Sheep, Mining	1	I	20.05	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

[a] For a description of byway types see Appendix K

[b] Existing designated Back Country Byway

[c] Plomosa Back Country Byway was identified in the BLM's 1997 *La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan,* Yuma Field Office.

Table 2-47. Back County Byways–Management Actions

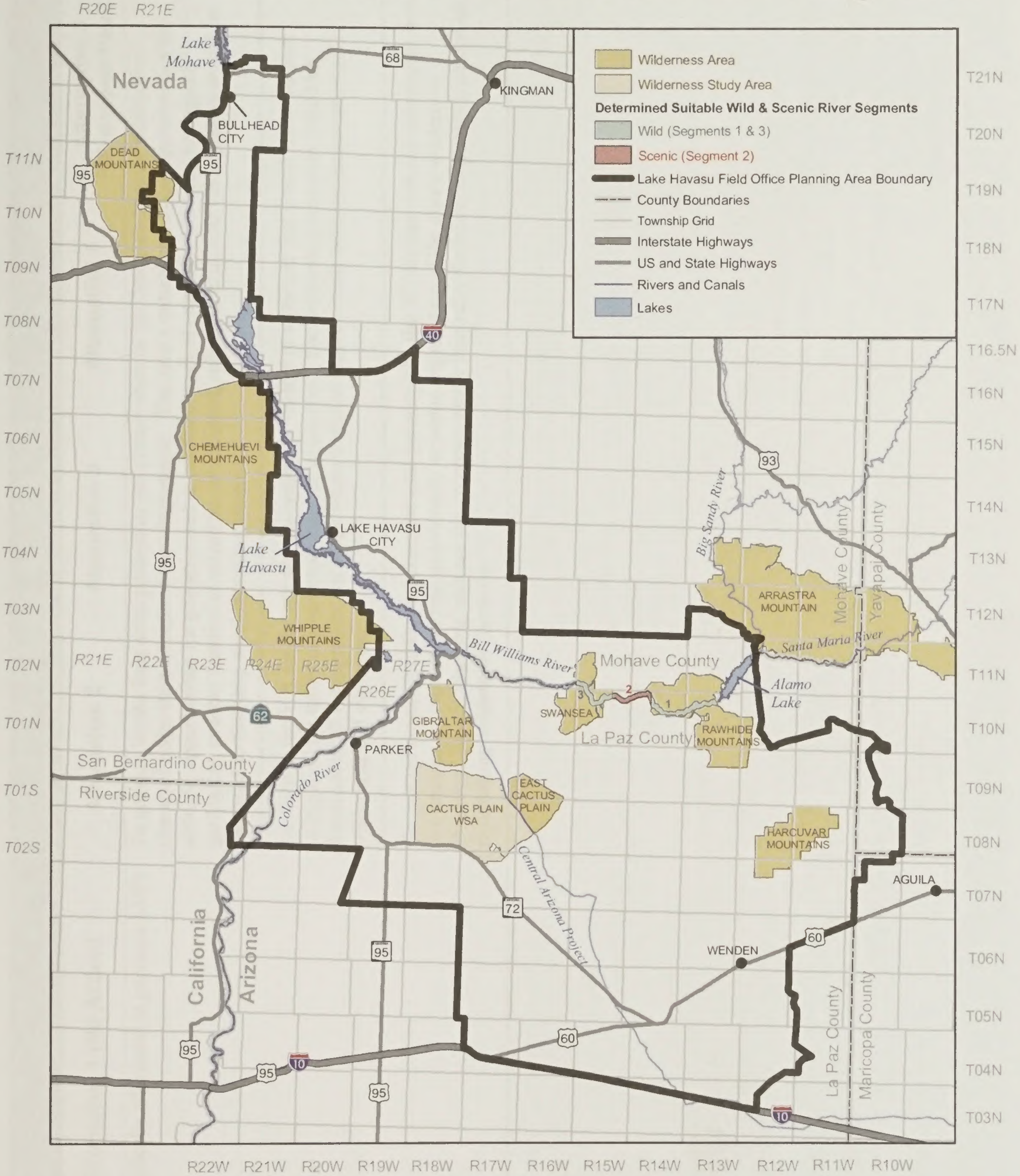
Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	Acquire easements where needed to ensure long-term public access.			
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	Directional, safety, and interpretive signing would be installed to enhance public use, enjoyment, and stewardship of the route.			
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	Back Country Byways that cross bighorn sheep habitat would include protection measures such as but not limited to: speed limits of 25 miles per hour (mph) and warning signs and or speed bumps.			

Wilderness/Wilderness Study Area Management

The five WAs in the LHFO and portions of three others in California would be managed in compliance with the designating Act, the Wilderness Act of 1964, BLM's wilderness management regulations at 43 CFR 6300, BLM's Wilderness Management Policy (Manual 8560 and subsequent Instruction Memoranda), and Wilderness Management Plans, where completed.

In the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, Congress maintained WSA status for the 59,100-acre Cactus Plain area. An exceptional variety of rare and endangered plants exists in this stabilized sand dune complex. BLM is required by the Act to protect these resources and wilderness values. LHFO would manage the WSA under BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land under Wilderness Review* (Manual 8550 and subsequent Instruction Memoranda) until final determination of the status of the Cactus Plain WSA by Congress (see Map 2-64).

Map 2-64 Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Area, and Determined Suitable Wild & Scenic River Segments



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

Proposed Resource Management Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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September 2006

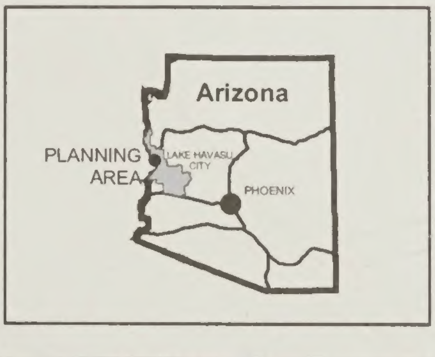


Table 2-48. Wilderness–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	To provide for the long-term protection and preservation of the designated area's wilderness character under the principle of non-degradation. The area's natural condition, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and any ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value present would be managed so that they would remain unimpaired.			
	To manage the WA for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that would leave the area unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resources would be dominant in all management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness and visitor use.			
	To manage nonconforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that would prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the area's wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are the exception rather than rule; therefore, emphasis is placed on maintaining wilderness character.			

Table 2-49. Allocations for the Wilderness Study Area (*if released by Congress*)

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decisions are derived from the 1987 YRMP as amended and are applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Cultural, natural, and riparian values are a priority consideration on these areas (Whipple Mountains and Cactus Plain). Allowable uses on management areas for cultural, natural, and riparian resources, which include compatible activities or those uses toward mitigation as needed, preserve or enhance the recognized values. In the Cactus Plain, grazing use is managed as described for this area under *Rangeland Management/Grazing* Alternative 1.	If Cactus Plain were released from WSA status by Congress, the management of the area would not change extensively. To protect the stabilized sand dune complex and the associated vegetation within the area in the *Travel Management* section of this RMP the area would be classified "Limited to Authorized Users." Under *Mineral Resources*, mineral material disposals would not be authorized within the area and mineral leasing would be subject to no surface occupancy. The area would continue to be managed to meet the Primitive ROS setting for Recreational Opportunities.	If Cactus Plain were released from Wilderness Study status by Congress, the management of the area would change. Under the *Travel Management* section of this RMP the area would be classified "Limited to Designated Trails." Under *Mineral Resources*, the area would be open to mineral material disposals and mineral leasing.	If Cactus Plain were released from WSA status by Congress, the management of the area would not change extensively. To protect the stabilized sand dune complex and the associated vegetation within the area in the *Travel Management* section of this RMP the area would be classified "Limited to Authorized Users." Under *Mineral Resources*, mineral material disposals would not be authorized within the area and mineral leasing would be subject to no surface occupancy. The area would continue to be managed to meet the Primitive ROS setting for Recreational Opportunities.	

Table 2-50. Wilderness–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	Accommodate the traditional or sacred use that may be identified in the future by the tribes that historically used the WAs.			
	No recreational facilities, including trails, would be constructed within the WAs unless needed for public safety or the protection of natural conditions and/or any ecological, cultural, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.			

Administrative Actions

- Provide guidance for the application of nonconforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws. This guidance would be established in the following plans:
    - ☐ The East Cactus Plain Wilderness would be managed under the 1994 *East Cactus Plain Wilderness Management Plan*; this plan would be updated as needed.
    - ☐ Gibraltar Mountain WA would be managed under the 2001 *Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan* and updated as needed.
    - ☐ Segments of the Dead Mountains Wilderness, Chemehuevi Mountains Wilderness, and Whipple Mountains Wilderness plans would be completed in conjunction with the Needles Field Office.
    - ☐ An interdisciplinary plan would be developed for the Bill Williams River area, which would incorporate the Rawhide Mountains and Swansea WAs.
    - ☐ Harcuvar Mountains WAs would be managed under the East Harcuvar Mountains Interdisciplinary Management Plan, which is now in preparation.
- Reduce unauthorized vehicle use in all WAs through use of visitor education outside of wilderness, construction of trailheads, and development of barriers and/or restoration of closed vehicle trails.
- Sign wilderness boundaries along boundary roads at least every 0.2 mile or at specific sites of vehicle intrusion.

Wild and Scenic River Management

Table 2-51. Wild and Scenic Rivers–Desired Future Conditions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1995 KRMP and would cover the entire planning area: Eligible stream segments would be managed to preserve their suitability for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System. Outstandingly remarkable values must be protected and the free-flowing character of the stream segments cannot be modified.				

Table 2-52. Wild and Scenic Rivers–Land Use Allocations

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following decision is derived from the 1987 YRMP and is applicable only to those lands covered by the YRMP: Segment C of the Bill Williams River would be considered for eligibility and potential inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Segment C is 5 miles long and extends from the old District boundary to Planet Ranch.	This RMP would not change the December 1994 final *Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report/Record of Decision* (February 1997) determination that approximately 20.5 miles of the Bill Williams River are suitable for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, classified as follows (see Map 2-64): ▪ Segment 1 would be 8.3 miles in length, covering 2,314 acres, and determined suitable as Wild. ▪ Segment 2 would be 5.1 miles in length, covering 494 acres, and determined suitable as Scenic. ▪ Segment 3 would be 6.2 miles in length, covering 1,850 acres, and determined suitable as Wild. Congress has not acted on these determinations. Pending congressional action, these segments would be managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable values identified as making the segments eligible for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.			
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	A new segment may be identified by BLM for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system after possible acquisition of private property (Planet Ranch) on the Bill Williams River. A study/EIS would be completed within 5 years of acquisition to determine the suitability of the segment for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system.			

Table 2-53. Wild and Scenic Rivers–Management Actions

Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
The following Management Actions were listed in the final *Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report/Record of Decision* (Bureau of Land Management 1994) and would apply only after Congress designates the Bill Williams River as Wild and Scenic.				
Not specifically addressed in previous LUPs	BLM would consolidate land ownership in the area of the Bill Williams River (see the *Lands and Realty* section of this chapter).			
	New ROWs would be discouraged on 486 acres of the study area not in wilderness.			
	The construction of dams, levees, hydropower facilities, or major types of diversion would be prohibited on as much as 15.9 riparian miles.			
Appendix K - Includes all Management Actions that were listed in the final *Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report/Record of Decision* (Bureau of Land Management 1994) that would continue under that Record of Decision, until Congressional action to protect the outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing character of the suitable segments. Congressional designation of the river segments would require the writing of a management plan within 3 years of official designation and these Management Actions could be updated at that time.				

Administrative Actions

- Instream flow would be monitored to establish the minimum flow necessary to protect the outstandingly remarkable values.

Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area

When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe.

John Muir, July 27, 1869

...the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976,
Section 102 (a) (8)

Coordinated Lake Management Plan (Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area): Because of the multi-jurisdictional nature of the issues, and the complexity of management on Lake Havasu, a special management condition is proposed within this plan to create the Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area (LH/CRRMA). This is not an FEIS allocation of any sort, nor is it a proposed management action. This management area boundary begins with the Lake Havasu SRMA proposed in *Recreation Management*, Chapter 2, then extends to the north to include the Colorado River to the terminus at Davis Dam. Further, by taking in this area the river towns and communities are also involved to include but not limited to, Needles, CA, Laughlin NV, and Bullhead City, AZ. Balancing municipal inclusion with natural areas to sustain residents in the area, the LH/CRRMA also includes the Colorado River Center SRMA, Beal Slough ACEC, the Bullhead Bajada, Crossman Peak ACEC, and other important BLM properties.

A Coordinated Lake Management Plan should be completed for LH/CRRMA that would engage all of the involved jurisdictions and stakeholders on a voluntary basis. This plan would be a multi-year, multi-agency coordinated effort with the mission of defining the issues, responsibilities, and action items required to maintain a quality lake recreation experience, properly functioning habitat (both terrestrial and aquatic), and common management relationships and goals among the jurisdictions.

The identification of the LH/CRRMA could give rise to efforts focused on such over-arching issues as public safety, recreation opportunities, conservation of natural resources and regional economic development. All such issues would be addressed by all of the partner agencies with responsibility on the lake. While BLM has limited authority on the lake surface, BLM could participate as a cooperating agency and provide data and information. BLM does have jurisdiction on portions of the shorelines and lake bottom. A steering committee for LH/CRRMA is warranted to better focus all of the involved jurisdictions on common issues and opportunities that assure multiple uses and sustained yields for future generations.

Table 2-54. Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area–Goals and Objectives

Consensus would be sought with other jurisdictions and resource stakeholders to cooperatively manage the identified area with agreed vision and objectives to foster improvement of all resource values.

Partners, agencies, and other organizations would cooperate to create dynamic management systems for the future of LH/CRRMA.

Each resource or resource use, whether part of the social, economic, or environmental setting would be given emphasis in the planning and management of the area.

The public would see the cooperative management of the area and understand the importance of each resource and how the resources and resource uses are inseparably intertwined.

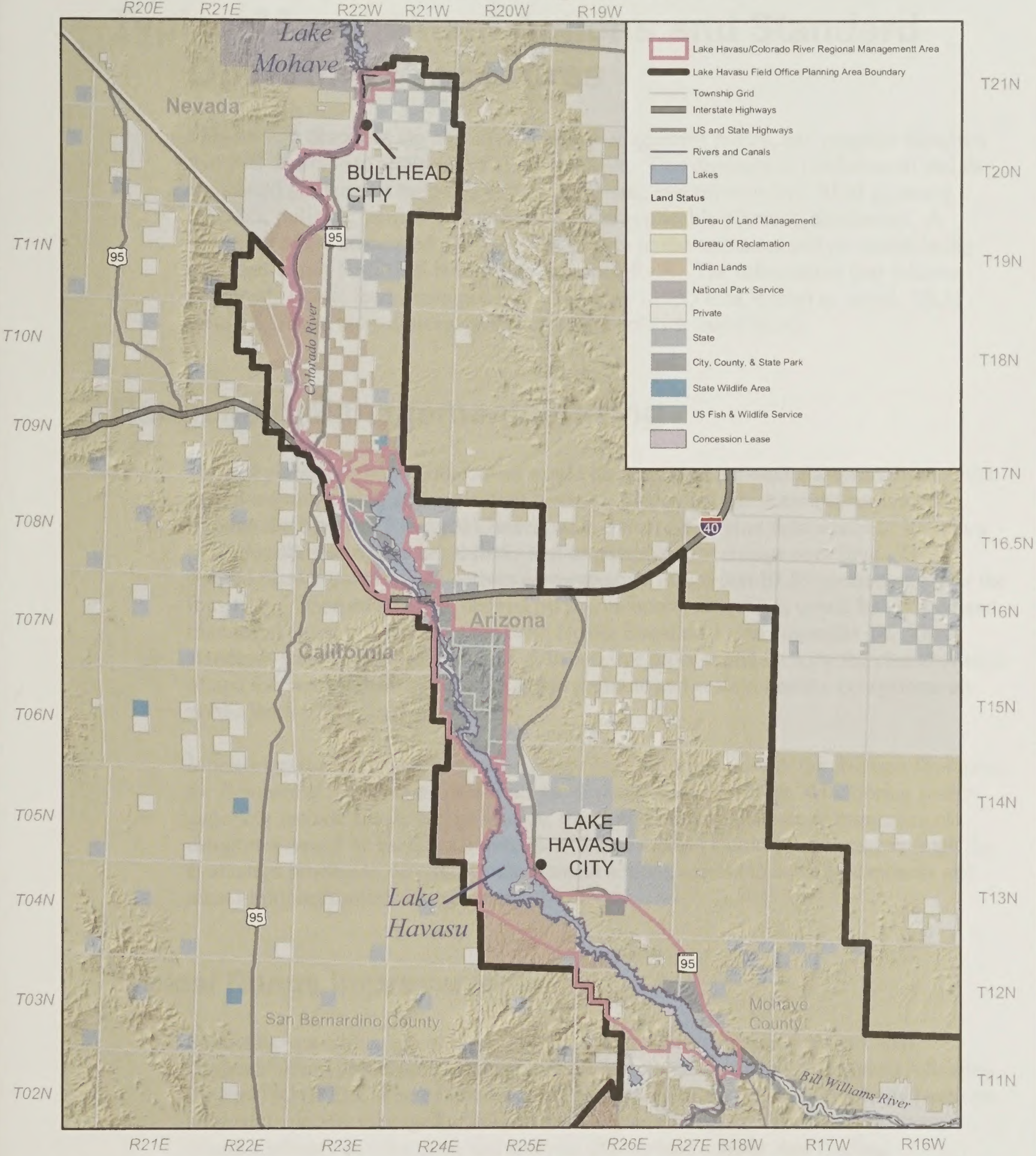
Table 2-55. Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area–Cooperative Management Zones

The Lake Havasu Regional Management Area (61,399 acres) includes an area from the south edge of the Havasu Wildlife Refuge to the Parker Dam including both AZ and CA shorelines. The area would also include the Havasu Aubrey Hills region west of State Route (SR) 95 and the Whipple Mountains west of the CA shoreline (see Map 2-65). LH/CRRMA would consist of eight Cooperative Management Zones (CMZs) that would have management prescribed to them to achieve the goals and objectives for the resources in each.

Zone	Name	Acres
CMZ 1	Whipple Mountains	9,496
CMZ 2	North Aubrey	4,923
CMZ 3	Aubrey Hills	11,517
CMZ 4	AZ Shoreline	1,745
CMZ 5	Havasu Springs	1,380
CMZ 6	CA Shoreline	1,589
CMZ 7	North Lake Havasu	20,726
CMZ 8	South Lake Havasu	6,205
CMZ 9	Colorado River	54,735

Table 2-56. Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area–Administrative Actions
Management to provide compatibility across LH/CRRMA would be developed between jurisdictions and would address the multitude of issues that affect the region.
A strategy would be created that recognizes the importance of each individual resource and the strong links among them in maintaining the unique environment. Planning concerning this area would be interdisciplinary, cooperative in nature, and provide balanced management to specific areas within LH/CRRMA.
The creation of a LH/CRRMA board, council, and/or friends group would be supported in the interest of gaining partners to collaboratively approach the management of LH/CRRMA for the benefit of all resource stakeholders.
A communication model (e.g., informational and interpretive media) would be fashioned that would address common and needed visitor services across LH/CRRMA and between jurisdictions.

Map 2-65 Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area



LAKE HAVASU FIELD OFFICE

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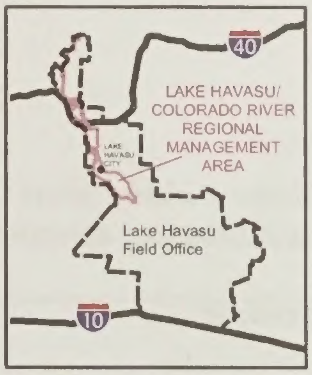
September 2006



Typical Management Actions and Standard Operating Procedures

This section describes the objectives, basic management policy, and program direction that will continue to apply under all alternatives. This direction is fundamental and its associated guidance is based on laws, regulations, executive orders, BLM planning manuals, policies, instruction memoranda, and applicable planning documents. A summary of the associated guidance that applies to the resources and proposals being analyzed in this RMP/EIS is included in Appendix A. The information that follows pertains to public lands managed by BLM in the LHFO area, except as noted. BLM would maintain the practices, procedures, and policies listed below:

Rangeland Management/Grazing

Desired plant community objectives would be quantified for each allotment through the rangeland monitoring and evaluation process. Ecological site descriptions available through the National Resource Conservation Service and other data would be used as a guide for addressing site capabilities and/or potentials for change over time. These desired plant community objectives are vegetative values that BLM is managing over the long term. Once established, desired plant community objectives would be updated and monitored based on indicators for Land Health Standard 3 (see Appendix D). These standards were developed through a collaborative process and identify the characteristics of and the management actions needed to promote and sustain healthy ecosystems on public lands.

Monitoring studies would be used to determine conformance with the *Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration*. Monitoring studies generally include actual use, utilization, trend, and climate. The three management categories would be used to set priorities. These studies would be analyzed through the evaluation process to determine management actions needed to achieve standards and meet multiple-resource management objectives.

Typical Range Improvements

Following is a discussion of typical design features, construction practices, and implementation procedures for range improvements that could be constructed following the Final RMP/EIS. The extent, location, and timing of such actions would be based on allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the evaluation process, interdisciplinary development and analysis of proposed actions, and funding.

Fences

All new fences would be built to BLM manual specifications. Fences would normally be constructed to provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures, protect streams or other riparian areas, and control livestock. Most fences would be three-wire or four-strand with steel posts spaced 16.5 feet apart with intermediate wire stays. Existing fences that create wildlife movement problems would be modified. Proposed fence lines would usually not be bladed or scraped. Gates or cattle guards would be installed where fences cross existing roads.

All new or reconstructed fences in big game habitat, including desert bighorn sheep habitat, would meet specifications in BLM Handbook 1741-1 or be designed to allow for the movement of big game, including desert bighorn sheep. BLM would consult with AZGFD on the design and location of new fences.

Pipelines

Wherever possible, water pipelines would be buried. The trench would be excavated by a backhoe, ditch witch, or similar equipment. Plastic pipe would be placed in the trench and the excavated material would be used to backfill. Most pipelines would have water tanks spaced as needed to achieve proper livestock distribution.

Reservoirs

Stock pond sites would be selected based on available watershed and hydrologic information. All applicable state laws and regulations would be followed.

Wells

Well sites would be selected based on geologic reports that predict the depth to reliable aquifers. All applicable state laws and regulations that apply to groundwater would be observed.

Supplemental Feed Authorization

Supplemental feed must be authorized in advance. Supplemental feed means a feed that supplements the forage available from the public lands and is provided to improve livestock nutrition or rangeland management.

If used, salt should be placed at least 0.25 mile from water sources to disperse impacts.

Management actions outlined in the *Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration* would be applied to identify and correct potential erosion problems that could negatively impact other resources. Prioritized emphasis would be placed on those sites that might directly impact species that have been listed as threatened, endangered, or candidate species by USFWS.

Land Tenure

Acquisition

Land and Water Conservation Fund: Congressionally appropriated funds are provided for conservation of significant resources within designated project areas.

Baca Bill: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, commonly referred to as the Baca Bill, amended FLPMA to allow a percentage of receipts from qualifying land sales and equalization payments from qualifying exchanges to be returned to BLM. Acquisition of lands using Baca receipts is limited to the purchase of private and state parcels within the boundaries of Special Designations (such as, but not limited to ACEC, Wilderness, WSA, and Wild and Scenic River etc.) as designated in this PRMP.

Easements: BLM acquires two basic types of easements: conservation easements for the protection of resources and access easements to enhance the ability of the public to use and enjoy the public lands.

Exchanges (43 CFR 2200) are generally undertaken at the request of an external customer or proponent. BLM must make a determination of public interest before processing an exchange. The regulations require that an exchange proponent cover at least half the processing costs of an exchange if BLM decides to pursue the action.

Disposal

FLPMA Sales: Sales are discretionary actions undertaken by BLM either in response to a request from an external customer or in furtherance of land use plan decisions to dispose of lands no longer needed by the federal government. If a determination is made that there are no known mineral values, or where a reservation of the minerals to the United States would interfere with or preclude non-mineral development and the non-mineral development is a more beneficial use of the land than the mineral development, BLM would not dispose of the surface and mineral estates.

BLM policy requires the use of competitive sale procedures unless the authorized officer determines the public interest would be best served by modified competitive bidding or direct (non-competitive) sale. In no case may the lands be sold for less than fair market value.

Baca Sales: Baca sales are processed the same as FLPMA sales but the receipts are returned to BLM and can be used for enhancement of resource programs and/or purchase of high-value resources. Lands considered Baca sale lands are those that were identified for disposal by sale in land use plans in place at the passage of the Baca Legislation, P.L. 106-248 (July 25, 2000).

Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act Patents: R&PP actions are externally generated actions typically requested in support of community development. Normally, lands are leased until substantially developed as intended, and then a patent can be issued. However, in situations where there is potential for contaminants to create a liability for the government, lands are transferred without first requiring the lease, and the reversionary provision of the transfer is limited to lands that have not been contaminated. Even after lands are patented, BLM has a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with the terms of the patent. If the patented lands are not used as described in the Plan of Development, the land could revert to the U.S. Government.

Split Estate: Landowners or prospective landowners may request purchase of the minerals underlying their surface estate when there are no known mineral values, or where the reservation of the minerals interferes with or precludes appropriate non-mineral development and such development is more beneficial use of the land than the mineral development. Split estate also occurs when the federal government owns the surface and the minerals are owned by a private entity. This type of split estate is addressed in the *Mineral Resources* section of this chapter.

Public lands have potential for disposal when they are isolated and/or difficult to manage. Disposal actions are usually in response to a public request or application that results in a title transfer, wherein the lands leave the public domain. The lands are sold at their fair market value. All public lands would be retained unless specifically identified for disposal.

Leases/Permits

In general, under all lands adjustments, BLM would protect valid existing rights, including but not be limited to authorized permits, leases, and rights-of-way (ROWs).

Withdrawal

LHFO would continue to review existing withdrawals periodically to ensure that the reasons for the withdrawal are still valid and that only the acreage needed is retained in withdrawn status. LHFO policy would be to continue to minimize the amount of land withdrawn (particularly from mining and mineral leasing) in favor of leases, permits, or cooperative use agreements, which are more flexible.

Use Authorization

Rights-of-Way

Under the authority of FLPMA and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the LHFO grants ROWs and temporary use permits to qualified individuals, businesses, and government entities for use of public lands. LHFO processes ROW applications for access, oil and gas, pipeline, power line, water line, telephone lines, fiber optic lines, communication sites, etc. All ROW applications would continue to receive environmental review on a case-by-case basis. The public may use motorized vehicles on existing and future road ROWs unless they are specially closed by a mitigation stipulation(s) or other designations such as ACEC, Wilderness etc. The use of these ROWs does not give the public the right to enter or use private property without the permission of the landowner.

Specific proposals for ROWs within corridors would still be required to go through the environmental and permitting process.

Corridors/Communication Sites

To the extent possible, new ROWs would be located within or parallel to existing ROWs or ROW corridors to minimize resource impacts. Designated corridors would be the preferred location for major utility ROWs.

Leases/Permits

Permits or leases issued under the 43 CFR 2920 regulations would not be issued for less than fair market value rent.

Renewable Energy

BLM would consider the need for the production and distribution of energy and the need to encourage the development of renewable energy sources. Future applications would undergo site-specific environmental analysis as part of the ROW or commercial lease process.

Mineral Resources

Acquired lands (excluding BOR-acquired lands) would be opened to mineral entry unless critical resource values—including but not limited to special status species, eligible archeological sites, riparian habitat—or public health and safety require mineral withdrawal.

Post mining use should be determined by the prevailing land use before the disturbance or as deemed appropriate by the authorized officer.

BLM would not normally allow mineral material disposal without the surface owner's consent when BLM owns the mineral estate but not the surface estate. Where private surface has been developed for non-mineral use, BLM would limit or forego mineral materials sales and would seek the consent of the surface owner. On split estate lands, BLM would not normally manage for solid mineral development without surface owner consent, unless it is determined to be detrimental to the public interest.

Locatable Minerals

Regulations contained in 43 CFR 3715 and 43 CFR 3809 provide for the management of surface disturbance associated with mineral exploration and development, including mining claim use and occupancy. BLM reviews mining notices and plans in the time allotted as identified in the regulations. For notice-level operations, if time permits, a site visit would be conducted for lands identified in a mining notice by the geologist and an archeologist and biologist, if available. A site visit would always be conducted by BLM during the processing of a Mining Plan of Operations. Mining plans and notice-level operations when mining claim occupancy is proposed would be assessed for impacts to desert tortoise habitat and would be mitigated to the extent allowable in 43 CFR 3809 regulations.

Mining plans and notice-level operations when mining claim occupancy is proposed are required to have the proper NEPA documentation prepared. BLM would work with operators to ensure that notices and plans are processed efficiently and in a timely manner. Reclamation plans and bonds are required for each notice and plan per regulation. The amount of such bonds is for the full amount required to complete 100% of the required reclamation as if BLM were required to hire independent contractors to do the work.

In addition to the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 and 43 CFR 3809, state and federal laws provide for numerous other permits, including but not limited to an Aquifer Protection Permit and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Act (NPDES) permit, both issued by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ); a Section 404 permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and a flood control permit issued by the applicable county. Also, Arizona state law requires mining claimants to keep mining property in a safe condition. The State Mine Inspector's office is responsible for enforcing this law. BLM would cooperate with all interested agencies to ensure that operations conducted on BLM-administered lands are in full compliance with all federal, state, local health and safety, and environmental laws as required by 43 CFR 3715.5.

All occupancy of mining claims must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 and must meet the specific requirements of 43 CFR 3715.2. At a minimum, all occupancies would meet the requirements and standard stipulations contained in BLM Arizona's 1997 *Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Mining Claim Use and Occupancy.*

In designated wilderness, any disturbance greater than casual use would be grounds for initiating a validity examination. Mining in wilderness is allowed only on claims with a valid discovery and location existing before designation. Before BLM can approve Mining Plans of Operations submitted for work in a designated WA, a BLM mineral examiner must verify that a valid claim exists. The mineral examination and mineral report must confirm that minerals have been found and the evidence is of such character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine.

Saleable Minerals

The Material Sale Act of 1947 and 43 CFR 3600 provide for the disposal and regulation of mineral materials. Mineral material disposals would be administered on a case-by-case basis. Saleable minerals are sold at appraised value. Free use permits would continue to be issued to state and federal agencies, local communities, and nonprofit organizations as the need arises. Compensation would be required for new or expansions of mineral material disposal sites within desert tortoise Category I, II, and III habitat. Disposals from lands withdrawn or acquired on behalf of BOR are allowed pursuant to a

March 25, 1983, Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and BOR. BOR has administrative and surface management responsibility for disposal and use of mineral materials on project lands. BOR also has authority to allocate mineral materials for its own use.

Leasable Minerals

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, and 43 CFR 3100–3500 provide the regulatory framework for issuing mineral leases. These regulations apply where public interest exists for the development of oil, gas, sodium, potassium, and geothermal energy. Where the need is identified in this PRMP/FEIS, stipulations intended to mitigate impacts to special status species, cultural areas, and other resources susceptible to impacts from leasing-related activities would be attached to leases where impacts could occur to sensitive species. Site-specific use authorization stipulations to protect sensitive resources may be required prior to approval of specific proposals. All leases would be subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form.

BLM would manage leasable minerals on all BOR withdrawn and acquired lands that are open to the mineral leasing laws. BLM would request BOR's consent and/or comments as to whether leasing is acceptable and, if so, any terms and conditions deemed necessary to protect the use for which the lands were withdrawn or acquired.

No leasing is permitted on lands with federal surface ownership and state or private subsurface ownership. If subsurface ownership were acquired, the lands would become available to leasing subject to the same stipulations that are placed on the surrounding lands.

Lands with state or private surface ownership and federal subsurface ownership are open to leasing. In such cases, BLM requests the lessees to indicate that they have reached an agreement with the surface owners prior to entertaining these lands for oil and gas exploration or development activities.

Lands that have been segregated from entry prior to disposal (e.g., R&PP lease and/or patent or sales) are open to oil and gas leasing unless specifically restricted in their classification.

Recreation Management

FLPMA provides for management of outdoor recreation resources on public lands. Section 202(c) (9) calls for land use planning consistent with Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (1989, 1994, 2003). Other national laws that govern the management of recreation in LHFO include the National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended; the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended; the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended; and the Wilderness Act of 1964. Public lands along the Colorado River are to be managed in conformance with the Colorado River Floodway Protection Act of October 8, 1986 (Public Law 99-450) as amended 1994.

Generally, the goal of the LHFO outdoor recreation program is to ensure the continued availability of public land for a diverse array of quality outdoor recreation opportunities. Recreation use is managed to protect the health and safety of visitors; to protect natural, cultural, and other resource values; to stimulate enjoyment of public lands; and to resolve user conflicts. Visitor demands for new recreation would continue to influence the nature of recreational opportunities on public lands.

Most public lands are managed to maintain a freedom of recreational choice with a minimum of regulatory constraints. Where the nature of the resource and visitation dictates, public lands can be managed as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA). Primary concerns in recreation management planning are for resource protection, public health and safety, and enjoyment.

LHFO would continue using the following guidance to manage recreational use:

- Concession leases are considered when necessary to provide developed commercial recreation opportunities in appropriate settings when and where it would not be feasible for BLM or other government agencies to do so. These leases authorize the construction and/or implementation of long-term facilities and services that would require a substantial financial investment by private business or other non-governmental entities.
- Universal designs to facilitate needs of the physically challenged would be used in all or part of new construction or rebuilt BLM facilities.
- BLM would provide law enforcement rangers to protect natural and cultural resources and help provide for public health and safety.
- BLM would strive to make available staff members to provide visitor services, interpretive programs and maintain an agency presence within SRMAs. Their mission would be to regularly contact the public for resource information and environmental education. These staff members would be additional to law enforcement rangers.
- BLM would fully support Arizona Revised Statute 17-308, Unlawful Camping (no camping within 0.25 mile of natural or human-made water hole).

Special Recreation Permits

Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) are authorizations allowing specific recreation uses of public lands and related waters. SRPs are issued to manage visitor use and protect natural and cultural resources while avoiding user conflicts. The legal authorities are the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 USC 1701 *et seq.*, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended, 16 USC 460*l*–6a. BLM Handbook H-2930-1 Recreation Permit Administration application process contains applicable laws, policy, rules and regulations and conformance with resource planning decisions. The decision to authorize a proposed use depends on potential resource impacts, conflicts with other users, any public health and safety issues, past or present performance of the applicant with BLM or other agencies, and LHFO receiving a complete SRP application in a timely manner to process and administer the permit.

Types of Permits

1. Commercial Use: recreational use of the public lands and related waters for business or financial gain.
2. Competitive Use: any organized sanctioned or structured use, event or activity on public land and related waters in which two or more participants compete and (a) participants register, enter and/or complete an application; (b) a predetermined course or area is designated; or (c) participants contest an established record such as speed or endurance.
3. Organized group activity or event: a structured, ordered, consolidated, or scheduled event or occupation of public lands for recreational purposes not considered commercial or competitive.
4. Vending Use: use permitted to market, sell, or rent recreation-related goods or services including but not limited to, food, beverages, clothing, firewood, tool or equipment repair on public lands or related waters.

Vending on Public Lands

Vending is the marketing or sale of approved products or services to members of the public by a person or persons authorized by BLM.

Such sales may occur on concessions by parties to whom a concession lease has been issued. Concession leases are ordinarily utilized by BLM where long-term operations are desired and where a sizeable investment by a non-government or private party is required to furnish real property improvements.

Vending may also occur on a more restricted basis, for temporary or short periods at narrowly prescribed locations. For discussion in this plan, a vending permit is either a Special Recreation Permit or a Land Use Permit (43 CFR 2920, *Leases, Permits and Easements*), which may allow specific individuals commercial rights to sell services or items on public lands for a specified time period. Vending on Lake Havasu is included insofar as the vendor would anchor or operate within BLM-managed areas.

BLM would charge for its vending permits, and would never receive less than full fair value, which at a minimum would be its cost to issue and administer the vending permit. BLM may submit vending endeavors to a competitive bidding process and/or such other requirements it deems necessary to ensure minimum impact on the resource, minimum commercial intrusion on visitors to public lands, and to ensure that maximum quality, safety, and value are offered to the public when vending operations are *necessary* and *appropriate*.

Necessary means that the proposed vending contributes to visitor understanding and enjoyment of Lake Havasu, and that it enhances visitor experiences consistent with BLM resource values. Necessary also means that vending assists in managing visitor use and is an essential service or facility not available within a reasonable distance in the established business community.

Appropriate means the proposed vending activity is consistent with resource management laws, regulations, and policies applicable and that it does not compromise public health and safety or significantly impact or impair resources or values. *Appropriate* also means that the proposed vending activity does not unduly conflict with other uses or provide unfair or undue competition with existing similar businesses. Vending also would not exclude the general public from participating in recreational opportunities.

Vending authorizations are a privilege and revocable without compensation under conditions named by BLM. BLM has no obligation to issue or to renew a vending permit of any kind to any party. Vending permits are further managed according to BLM Handbook H-2930-1, *Recreation Permit Administration* (2003).

Some commercial and organized group uses requiring Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) have little to no resource impacts, user conflicts, or health and safety concerns, and usually require little monitoring. Examples of such uses are hunting outfitter and guide operations, motorized tours, photography tours, nature hikes, dual-sport rides, horseback rides, and organized club campouts. Special stipulations for SRPs have been developed to protect natural resources, reduce user conflicts, and minimize health and safety risks. These stipulations are included with all authorized SRPs and must be followed to keep the permit valid (see Appendix H).

Final decisions for permit issuance would be based on other valid concerns, including the following:

- performance
- other conflicting activities such as hunt seasons
- BLM's ability to process the permit
- other unforeseen circumstances

The permittee must also comply with any special allocations or restrictions. Proposed uses that do not meet the above criteria would be subject to further environmental analysis.

Travel Management

Public lands managed by BLM are intermingled with other federal agencies, county, state, and private lands. Managing access to and across public lands is a vital task for BLM. This authority includes but is not limited to items listed below.

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701 *et seq.*)
- Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 *et seq.*)
- National Trails System Act (16 USC 1241 *et seq.*)
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Executive Order 11644, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands

- Executive Order 11989, Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands (Amendment to E.O. 11644)
- FLPMA Title 5 rights-of-way
- Revised Statute (RS) 2477 roads
- National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands (2001)
- National Mountain Bicycle Strategic Action Plan (2002)

This PRMP would establish OHV area designations based on 43 CFR 8340-5(f), (g), and (h). BLM's OHV area designations are as follows:

- **Open:** Open area means an area where all types of vehicular use is permitted at all times; anywhere in the area is subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8341 and 8342.
- **Limited:** Limited area means an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.
- **Closed:** A closed area is an area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-highway vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use would be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

From IMAZ-2005-007:

"Permittees (e.g., for hunting, wood gathering, livestock operators) shall comply with field office route designations. Exceptions may be authorized on a case-by-case basis." "Outside of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, motorized vehicles may be allowed through a resource management plan level decision to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline. This use shall be monitored on a continuing basis. If monitoring results show effects that exceed limits of acceptable change, motorized vehicles would not be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline."

"BLM would not develop, endorse, or publish road or trail ratings. BLM may describe physical characteristics of a route."

"Technical Vehicle Specialized Sport Site - could be managed as a Recreation Management Zone (RMZ), but not part of the travel management network."

Travel Management Network

All paved roads and gravel/dirt roads maintained by a state, county, or city would automatically be included as open or limited in the TMP.

All other routes, including roads, trails, ways, or navigable washes shown on the existing inventory would be designated by the plan as either an open route, a limited route by type of use or season, or a route closed to motorized use.

Each route would be evaluated by a BLM interdisciplinary team using the criteria derived from Executive Order 11644. Routes previously designated in an activity-level plan (e.g., *Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan, Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan,* and *La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan*) would not be affected. New route numbers may be assigned to previously designated routes to incorporate them into the TMN. Individual routes within these areas may be reevaluated only if it can be shown that sensitive resources or recreational opportunities are impacted by the earlier designation.

While areas of public lands designated as open would be exempt from route designation, specific routes crossing open areas may be identified as part of the TMN.

On public lands designated as closed (e.g., WAs), no roads or trails would be designated open for motorized travel. Roads and trails may be designated limited by type of use (horse, hiking, or administrative) or by season of use such as seasonal restrictions to minimize disturbance to wildlife during the times of the year when they are rearing young.

Revisions to the TMP would follow the same process described above, including public notification within the LHFO planning area, and would be subject to NEPA review and analysis.

Legal decisions can conceivably have an effect on the designation of routes.

Restoration of Closed Routes

BLM's strategy for restoring closed routes or trespasses would be accomplished as rapidly as funding permits. Sensitive resources in immediate danger, or those that have been damaged by vehicle trespass would be a high priority for restoration. Typically, the restoration would be limited to that portion of the route or trespass that is in line of sight from an open route. The proposal for restoration would include:

- Not repairing washed-out routes.
- Using natural barriers, such as large boulders.
- Using rocks and dead and down wood to obscure the route entryway.
- Employing vertical mulching and pitting.
- Ripping up the route bed and reseeding with vegetation natural to that area.
- Utilizing fences or barriers.
- Providing signage, including information to OHV users, on the need and value of resource protection.

- Leaving the first 100 feet from the centerline of an open route unrestored to provide pullout areas or camping opportunities intended to discourage or prevent new ground disturbance elsewhere.

Each route would be evaluated, and the least intrusive method would be used based on geography, topography, soils, hydrology, and vegetation.

Overflights

Aircraft overflights, including low-level helicopter and fixed-wing overflights by other agencies and other use of the airspace over public lands, are not regulated by BLM. These uses occur now and would continue.

Biological Resources

The LHFO planning area provides unique habitat for federally listed and special status species. This diversity of habitats also supports a wide variety of more common game and non-game fish and wildlife species. If not properly managed, other uses of the public lands can damage wildlife habitat. BLM's Fundamentals of Rangeland Health (43 CFR 4180) addresses habitats that have been restored or may make significant progress towards restoration, as well as those that are actively being maintained for federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, and other special status species. BLM Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health (see Appendix D) include provisions for ensuring that productive and diverse upland and riparian wetland plant communities of native species exist and are maintained.

No activities or projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species, or species proposed for listing (see table 3-3), would be permitted on BLM-administered lands.

Vegetation Management

Standard operating procedures and treatment methods would be used in a vegetation treatment program. BLM policies and guidance for public land treatments would be followed in implementing all treatment methods.

- Impacts to vegetation from construction, recreation, and other activities would be minimized or avoided. Unavoidable impacts would be mitigated. Where impacts to vegetation occur beyond approved boundaries, vegetative rehabilitation with suitable seed mix or root stock would follow.
- Where plants would normally be lost due to development or disturbance of public land, salvage of useable native plants and parts of plants would be permitted. Plants and parts of plants would be removed from public land pursuant to applicable state law and federal regulations governing sale and/or transportation of plants.
- All future activity-level plans would identify desired plant communities on a site-by-site basis. Existing and potentially suitable riparian habitat would be occupied by

native trees and other woody species. Available and current information would be utilized (e.g., National Resource Conservation Service site guides).

- Riparian, wetland areas, and all springs would be evaluated and rehabilitated to achieve proper functioning condition.
- Practice would continue to adhere to the guidelines provided in BLM Manual Handbook H-1740-1, *Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Procedures* (1987).
- Programmatic documents such as BLM's *Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatments, Watersheds and Wildlife Habitats on Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the Western United States, Including Alaska* (1991) would be followed as would other general and specific program policy.
- Management and implementation of all resource programs would comply with the *Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration* (1997).
- The desired plant community standard for upland sites would provide native vegetation for adequate wildlife habitat and improved watershed function based on monitoring and ecological site potential. Upland sites include 5% or greater dry-weight composition of native perennial grass, as limited by the potential of the ecological site as described by National Resource Conservation Service *Ecological Site Guides*.
- The desired plant community for upland sites would have long-term, stable populations of cacti and agaves where the sites have the potential for such plant communities.
- The desired plant community standard for riparian areas would consist of streambanks dominated (>50%) by native species from the genera *Scirpus, Carex, Juncus,* and *Eleocharis.* The size class distribution of native riparian obligate trees would be >15% seedlings, >15% mid-size, and >15% large size (dependent of the existing conditions and potential of the site). Size classes are defined as follows: seedlings are < 1 inch basal diameter, mid-sizes are 1–6 inches in basal diameter, and large sizes are >6 inches in basal diameter.
- Allowable use livestock grazing within the ranges of the Southwestern willow flycatcher would conform to the guidelines described in the "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" section of *Guidance Criteria for Determinations of Effects of Grazing Permit Issuance and Renewal on Threatened and Endangered Species* (Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona and New Mexico, 1999), or any subsequent agreed-upon amendment to these guidelines.
- Adverse impacts to natural plant and animal communities associated with invasive species would be reduced. Efforts to control or eradicate invasive wildlife species would be carried out in cooperation and collaboration with AZGFD. A monitoring, management, and educational program would be established to reduce the insurgence of plants classified as invasive by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- The use and perpetuation of native plant species would be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species: (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives

as well as non-native species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established non-native species.

- The evaluation of vehicle routes, in conjunction with the route designation process, would consider the effect on wildlife habitat values. Routes that conflict with maintenance of sensitive wildlife habitat values would be mitigated. Mitigation could include, but would not necessarily be limited to: route closure, seasonal use restriction, rerouting, vehicle type restrictions, vehicle speed restrictions, or other mitigation measures appropriate to the nature of the conflict.
- Additionally, in coordination with AZGFD, BLM would develop specific drought policy for LHFO to address continued livestock grazing impacts on wildlife habitat values during drought. This policy would address the need for timely response, sufficient vegetation recovery periods, indicators of drought recovery, and appropriate Management Actions.

Vegetation Treatment

Standard operating procedures and treatment methods would be used in a vegetation treatment program. BLM policies and guidance for public land treatments would be followed in implementing all treatment methods. Many guidelines are provided in BLM Handbook H-1740-1, *Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Procedures* (1987); in BLM Arizona's *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration* (1997); in programmatic documents such as BLM's *Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatments, Watersheds and Wildlife Habitats on Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the Western United States, Including Alaska* (1991); and in other general and specific program policy, procedures, and standards pertinent to implementation of renewable resource improvements. The manual, chemical, mechanical, biological, and/or fire treatment methods described in Appendix M, *Vegetation Treatments*, would be used for all alternatives.

Fisheries Management

In 1993, *Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program Environmental Assessment* (No. AZ-050-92-013) approved the enhancement of 875 acres of fish habitat in 42 separate coves and approved rearing 30,000 endangered razorback sucker and 30,000 endangered bonytail chub to 300 millimeters in length for population augmentation into Lake Havasu. The Environmental Assessment was supported by Yuma RMP decisions to improve wildlife habitat where needed. The seven-member Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership was formed through a Memorandum of Understanding to accomplish these two decisions and to develop at least six barrier-free shoreline fishing facilities on Lake Havasu (Bureau of Land Management 1993a).

By the end of 2001, a total of 30,017 razorback sucker had been stocked to Lake Havasu, and by August 2004 more than 24,000 bonytail chub had been released into the lake.

Fish habitat improvement goals on Lake Havasu were accomplished in November 2002.

On December 5, 2003 the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership dedicated the fifth barrier-free shoreline fishing facility on Lake Havasu.

The Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership is committed to achieving the 30,000 bonytail chub stocking goal and constructing the sixth recreational shoreline fishing site as soon as possible. The Partnership is also committed verbally to maintaining these improvements for public safety and functionality, and to monitoring fish populations within the lake to achieve the best possible understanding of population dynamics and habitat needs for all fish in the reservoir.

LHFO/BLM will utilize the following guidance as common to all alternatives:

- Ensure that all proposed BLM activities and authorizations in the planning area are reviewed and conducted in compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). Federal and state-listed species and critical habitats are protected by requiring site-specific evaluations and clearances. The findings of these evaluations may result in mitigation and/or some restrictions to plans or even disallow use and occupancy that would be in violation of the ESA by detrimentally affecting endangered or threatened species or their habitats. Any action that may affect federally listed species also requires consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of ESA.
- Provide opportunities for training and utilization of volunteers.
- Coordinate with state governments, tribes, and other governmental entities (under existing agreements and any new arrangements deemed necessary) to disseminate and exchange information and cooperate in Management Actions, consistent with applicable legal authorities and other directives.
- Establish collaborative research partnerships with academic institutions, professional and non-profit organizations, and other governmental entities.
- Evaluate needs for new data regarding population, distribution, and habitat requirements for special status species.
- Implement actions identified in recovery plans for listed species and protection of critical habitat. Monitoring of bonytail chub and razorback sucker populations would be conducted, in cooperation with the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Partnership.
- Ensure that decisions are being implemented as scheduled and provide continuing evaluation of consistency with state and local plans and programs.
- Protect water quality to meet federal and state standards, and ensure the needs of fish and wildlife resources are met along with the needs of people.

Wildlife Management

Wildlife habitat use of riparian lands is managed in a manner consistent with BLM Manual 6740 (Wetland-Riparian Area Protection and Management), Federal floodplain management regulations, Bureau of Reclamation needs, and floodway clearance obligations of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

The State wildlife agencies of California and Arizona establish regulations and enforcement concerning fish and wildlife on all lands administered by the LHFO. Nothing would be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State agencies on these lands. Fishing, hunting and trapping are allowable activities on these lands.

BLM would provide diverse and high-quality habitats by restoration and maintenance of the native diversity, natural distribution, and abundance of wildlife species within the LHFO planning area, with sufficient resources and in a manner that perpetrates naturally functioning ecosystem processes.

Consistent with requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, LHFO would continue an active program to benefit endangered species and to ensure that no activities funded, authorized, or carried out by BLM jeopardize the continued existence of any listed wildlife species or their essential habitats. BLM would not dispose of lands occupied by species that are listed or proposed to be listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

BLM would utilize all means available to identify, protect, and conserve special status species habitat, then manage these habitats in consultation with authorities and in conformance with recovery and conservation management plans.

BLM would cooperate with other appropriate authorities to achieve desired populations for special status species.

BLM would conserve, enhance, and restore wildlife habitats, including conservation of natural springs, wetlands, and streams through cooperative partnerships with the federal, state, county, city, and private entities.

BLM would identify, minimize, and mitigate for wildlife habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation.

BLM would coordinate and cooperate with federal and state agencies, along with partners, to assess the need to maintain, improve, and/or adjust the density or distribution of wildlife waters throughout the planning area to maintain the presence of water for wildlife populations across their range.

The development of springs and seeps, or other projects affecting water and associated resources, would be designed to protect ecological functions and processes and to continue to provide habitat at the source for endemic invertebrates that may be present.

Water developments for purposes other than wildlife would include design features that would ensure safe and continued access to water by wildlife.

Wind turbines, transmission lines, and telecommunication sites would conform with guidelines developed by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to minimize impacts to special status species.

Special Status Species Management

Desert Tortoise Habitat Management

Standardize desert tortoise management throughout their habitat. Management would be consistent with the following documents:

- *Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Rangewide Plan* (Bureau of Land Management 1988)
- *Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona*, Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-91-16 (Bureau of Land Management 1990)
- *Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona: New Guidance on Compensation for the Desert Tortoise*, Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-92-46 (Bureau of Land Management 1992)
- *Management Plan for the Sonoran Desert Population of the Desert Tortoise in Arizona* (Arizona Interagency Desert Tortoise Team 1996)
- *Supplemental Guidance for Desert Tortoise Compensation*, Instruction Memorandum No. AZ-99-008 (Bureau of Land Management 1999)

Desert tortoise habitat would be managed according to the categories and designations as depicted in Map 2-39.

Habitat management categories and boundaries would be revised as new population information becomes available. Sonoran Desert tortoise habitat would be categorized following the criteria described in Table 2-57 below.

All proposed activities would be evaluated for impacts to desert tortoise population or habitats on a case-by-case basis. Such activities include but are not limited to those listed below.

- requests for rights-of-way
- easements
- withdrawals
- other land tenure actions
- range improvements
- wildlife habitat projects
- mineral material sales
- mining plans of operation
- mining notices with surface occupancy
- commercial and organized group special recreation permit applications

An aggressive, proactive public education program concerning the desert tortoise and its habitat requirements would be developed and maintained and would include participation in public events. The tortoise brochure would periodically be updated.

The following management guidelines for desert tortoise would be followed by BLM across all alternatives:

- Continue to work with and support other agencies and public entities concerning desert tortoise conservation.
- Maintain records of desert tortoise inventories.
- Consider locations for additional 1-square-mile study plots and re-read all 1-square-mile plots periodically.
- Inform and consult with the Sonoran Desert Tortoise Management Oversight Group to complete the necessary research to ensure the viability of tortoise populations and habitats.

The criteria shown in Table 2-57 are ranked by importance to the categorization process, with Criterion 1 being the most important.

Table 2-57. Goals and Criteria for Three Categories of Sonoran Desert Tortoise Habitat Areas

Items	Category I Habitat Areas	Category II Habitat Areas	Category III Habitat Areas
Category Goals	Maintain stable, viable populations and protect existing tortoise habitat values; increase populations, where possible.	Maintain stable, viable populations and halt further declines in tortoise habitat values.	Limit tortoise habitat and population declines to the extent possible by mitigating impacts.
Criterion 1	Habitat Area essential to maintenance of large, viable populations.	Habitat Area may be essential to maintenance of viable populations.	Habitat Area not essential to maintenance of viable populations.
Criterion 2	Conflicts resolvable.	Most conflicts resolvable.	Most conflicts not resolvable.
Criterion 3	Medium to high density or low density contiguous with medium or high density.	Medium to high density or low density contiguous with medium or high density.	Low to medium density not contiguous with medium or high density.
Criterion 4	Increasing, stable, or decreasing population.	Stable or decreasing population.	Stable or decreasing population.

Fire Management Response

The appropriate management response concept represents a range of available management responses to wildland fires. Responses range from full fire suppression to managing fires for resource benefits (fire use). Management responses applied to a fire would be identified in the fire management plans and would be based on objectives derived from the area's land use allocation, as determined in the *Arizona Statewide Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire, Fuels and Air Quality Management* (Bureau of Land

Management 2003); relative risk to resources, the public, and firefighters; potential complexity; and the ability to defend management boundaries. Any wildland fire can be aggressively suppressed and any fire that occurs in an area designated for fire use can be managed for resource benefits if it meets the prescribed criteria from an approved fire management plan.

Visual Resource Management

Class objectives would help BLM apply visual design techniques to ensure that surface-disturbing activities are in harmony with their surroundings. A visual contrast rating process would be used for analysis, which involves comparing the project features with the major features in the existing landscape using the basic design elements of form, line, color, and texture. Visual design consideration would be incorporated into all surface-disturbing projects regardless of size or potential impact. Emphasis is placed on BLM providing inputs during the initial planning and design phase to minimize costly redesign and mitigation at later phases of a project. The overall goal of VRM analysis is to minimize visual impacts through development of mitigating measures.

BLM would analyze all surface-disturbing projects according to the guidelines and procedures provided in BLM Manual 8431-1, Visual Resource Contrast Rating. Visual simulations could be used in evaluating the visual resource effects of a project. These projects would be assessed for the degree of visual contrast from the landscape using the elements of form, line, color, and texture. Proposed surface-disturbing projects would be evaluated from Key Observation Points for the following factors:

1. distance (project from Key Observation Points)
2. angle of observation
3. length of time the proposed project would be in view
4. relative size or scale
5. season of use
6. light conditions
7. recovery time
8. spatial relationships
9. atmospheric conditions
10. motion

Wilderness Characteristics

BLM would review, through this land use planning process, lands within the planning area that may possess wilderness characteristics, but that are not currently designated WAs or WSAs. Consistent with the Secretary of the Interior letter to Senator Robert Bennett, dated April 11, 2003, the settlement in the case of Utah v. Norton, dated April 14, 2003, and IM No. 2003-275 – Change 1, *Consideration of Wilderness*

Characteristics in Land Use Plans, dated October 23, 2003, BLM has the authority to address wilderness characteristics and describe management prescriptions in the RMP. In keeping with the public involvement process that is part of all land use planning efforts, BLM is committed to considering public input regarding wilderness characteristics through the land use planning process. Where appropriate, BLM may specify in the RMP areas to be managed for maintenance or enhancement of their wilderness characteristics. However, also consistent with the documents cited above, BLM will not establish new WSAs, manage any lands not already established as WSAs prior to April 2003 under the FLPMA Section 603 non-impairment standard, or report such areas to Congress. Where lands having resource values meeting the relevance and importance criteria necessary to establish an ACEC coincide with the presence of wilderness characteristics, the special management associated with an ACEC, if designated, may also protect wilderness characteristics.

Wild Burro Management

BLM would coordinate with AZGFD and other affected interests during its evaluation of any proposed decisions or actions concerning burro management.

BLM would work with AZGFD to determine if Land Health Standards are being met and if any additional monitoring is needed to make such a determination.

All burro-related activities would be conducted in a manner that ensures the safety of the burros and personnel involved.

BLM would continue to work collaboratively with AZGFD to resolve burro-related issues.

Wild Burro Removals

All wild burros that are removed are made available for adoption through the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

Wild burros would be removed as nuisance animals whenever a safety problem becomes apparent (such as burros crossing highways, burro-related vehicle accidents, etc.). Removal of nuisance burros from private land is required when requested in writing from the landowner. Excess wild burros would be removed from the HMAs when the population exceeds the Appropriate Management Level (AML), as set by the Herd Management Area Plans.

Burros continuing to use public lands, even outside of a HA or HMA, as any part of their habitat remain protected under the Wild Horse and Burro Act. These burros would be removed by BLM when requested, or when a regular removal is scheduled.

Methods for burro removal include bait or water trapping, roping, helicopter drive trapping, and helicopter-assisted roping. The method would vary with the situation. Helicopter drive trapping is usually required for gathering larger numbers of wild burros.

Bait trapping is normally used for private land removals or when smaller numbers are planned for removal.

Water Resources

Watershed Management

FLPMA defines BLM's multiple-use management mission to include protection of watersheds. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed to protect scientific, environmental, air and atmospheric, and water resources. FLPMA also requires that BLM develop land use plans to guide the Management Actions on these lands, and that land use plans comply with state and federal air, water, and pollution standards. In addition, BLM Manual 7000 and executive orders provide field guidance in managing soil, water, and air.

FLPMA requires compliance with the following laws:

- Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935
- Watershed Protection and Flood Control Act of 1954
- Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Federal Pollution Control Act with amendments of 1972
- Clean Water Act of 1989
- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977

Water Resource Management Program

BLM's water resource program consists of the following mandates:

- To ensure the physical presence and legal availability of water on public lands.
- To ensure that those waters meet or exceed federal and state water quality standards for specific uses.
- To mitigate activities to prevent water quality degradation.

The water resource program is divided into three parts: water inventory, water rights, and monitoring.

BLM policy is to inventory all water resources on public lands it administers and to document and store this data in its Water Data Management System.

BLM policy on water is to file for water rights on all water sources on public and acquired lands in accordance with State of Arizona or California water laws.

This water policy also requires BLM to file a request for a recommendation for use of the waters of the Lower Colorado River with either the State of Arizona or the Colorado River Board of California. Upon receiving a positive recommendation, BLM would enter an Interagency Agreement with BOR to legalize its use of Colorado River water. The Secretary of the Interior has given BOR authority to enter Colorado River contracts along the Lower Colorado River.

BLM policy is to monitor water quality to assess resource impacts from specific activities and to obtain baseline resource information.

Non-point source pollution abatement authority is addressed in Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987 and the State of Arizona Environmental Quality Act of 1986. BLM has agreements with both Arizona and California environmental departments regarding non-point source pollution controls and assures attainment of water quality to meet all designated beneficial uses. ADEQ monitors conditions and bi-annually publishes the status of water quality and any impaired waters.

Air Quality

The Clean Air Act of 1970 and the 1990 amendments govern air quality. The objective of the LHFO air resource program is to maintain and/or improve air quality as established by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, achieve State Implementation Plan goals for non-attainment areas, and reduce emissions from point/non-point sources. The Mohave Desert Air Quality Management District covers the California lands within the planning area. Within Arizona, air quality in various portions of the planning area is regulated as follows:

Open Areas, Dry Washes, and Riverbeds: The control of airborne dust from open areas, dry washes, and river beds is addressed in Arizona Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control, R9-3-404 A-C.

Roadways and Streets: Regulation R9-3-405 A prohibits the use, repair, building, or rebuilding of roadways without taking reasonable dust abatement measures.

Mineral Tailings: Regulation R9-3-408 addresses prohibition on permitting or allowing construction on mineral tailings piles.

Fire Management: Regulations R9-3-402 and 403 direct BLM to follow permitting procedures before conducting any prescribed burning projects, to ensure that smoke from fires does not degrade air quality. Section 118 of the Clean Air Act (49.501 of the Arizona Laws Relating to Environmental Quality) charges ADEQ to protect the health and welfare of Arizona residents from adverse impacts of air pollution. Those wishing to conduct prescribed burns must contact ADEQ.

Law Enforcement

LHFO presently has two law enforcement rangers who report to the Field Office Manager. The current table of organization approved for LHFO includes one Field Staff Ranger and one Field Ranger.

The priorities of the law enforcement program include drug interdiction, homeland security, vandalism, illegal dumping, closure violations, occupancy trespass, wilderness violations, camping limit violations, arson, archaeological and historical site damage, vegetative damage and theft, OHV use violations, and human-caused wildland fires. The majority of the law enforcement activities are associated with the area's highly active recreation program and its year-round visitor use.

LHFO manages areas of important wildlife habitat that are a primary law enforcement concern. The protection of these resources includes monitoring camping activities, investigating human-caused wildland fires, enforcing seasonal closures of bighorn sheep habitat, and enforcing OHV restrictions. Thefts of cacti occur periodically in the Alamo Lake area. LHFO also maintains revegetation sites, habitat mitigation areas, and grow-out coves for endangered fish.

Law enforcement priorities are accomplished by rangers through routine patrols of high-use areas and known locations of repeated violations. Reports of violations by resource specialists and the public result in a significant portion of the investigative leads and enforcement actions by the ranger staff.

Numerous other agencies with law enforcement missions cooperate with BLM rangers on a wide variety of enforcement actions. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, the California Highway Patrol, Bullhead City and Lake Havasu City Police Departments, Mohave and La Paz County Sheriff's Departments, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, USFWS, National Park Service, AZGFD, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and Arizona State Parks Department. Bureau of Reclamation law enforcement authority for all Bureau of Reclamation lands (613 DM 1) has been delegated to BLM.

The following topics represent program priorities that are present and of special significance to the law enforcement program. The list is not all-inclusive and is subject to change as conditions and emphases evolve.

Employee and Public Safety

Increased pressure from urban interface, growth in visitor use at recreation sites, and the escalation of anti-government sentiment has heightened the awareness of possible conflict in the field.

Confrontations between public land users are becoming more frequent. Gang activities in the recreation sites and back country areas have increased as evidenced by incidents of vandalism and graffiti at facilities and back country areas, by law enforcement contacts and third party reports. Public lands near urban areas provide relative isolation and have experienced an increase in criminal activities, including homicides, stolen vehicles, and the illegal disposal of household and commercial wastes.

The Lower Colorado River corridor has received a steady increase in boating and camping recreation. This increase has been reflected in a growing number of boating accidents and problems related to alcohol and drug use. Increased use of the boat-in campsites has significantly increased the number of incidents involving alcohol, drug use, and natural resource destruction, requiring response from law enforcement.

With its warm weather and southern travel route, the Lower Colorado River has a large transient population. These individuals commonly have criminal histories and present a threat to any public land users who might encounter them. The problem of transients has increased in past years in the Lake Havasu City, Needles, and Bullhead City areas.

Drugs and Controlled Substance Manufacture

LHFO has not had a significant drug problem relating to public lands. Waste from methamphetamine lab operations has been recovered on public lands, and occasional reports of marijuana cultivation have been received. In a 5-year period, one such site was located. However, the remote nature of the managed lands combined with infrequent patrols presents a significant opportunity for drug operations to exist without detection. There is also personal use of drugs by public land users in both developed and undeveloped recreation sites within the LHFO management area. This problem is dealt with as encountered in the routine ranger patrols of these areas.

Hazardous Materials

BLM will comply with all federal, state, and local environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations governing storage, handling, use and disposal of hazardous materials and/or waste.

BLM employees or the public may encounter solid waste and hazardous materials while on BLM-administered lands. Such materials or waste may include clandestine drug lab waste, unexploded military ordnance, mining wastes, domestic solid waste dumping, and transportation accidents, including hazardous material incidents on ROWs. BLM employees who may encounter such situations while in the field will be trained as mandated by BLM and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements to recognize, retreat, and report any discovery. BLM will notify state and federal agencies responsible for hazardous materials or waste responses and cleanups.

- BLM would educate the public about the risks associated with abandoned mine land sites and unexploded ordnance through signs, bulletin boards, and/or kiosks.
- When the current cleanup of hazardous materials sites is completed including Pacific Gas and Electric Company Topock and Big Bend Resort leaking underground storage tank, BLM would continue to monitor sites for residual hazardous conditions as needed.

- BLM would clean up any hazardous materials that are illegally dumped on public land.

Abandoned Mine Lands

As funding is available, the Management Actions listed below would continue:

- Inventory abandoned mine lands in high-use areas to determine mines that pose the greatest risk to public health and safety, and identify the sites that should be closed to protect biological and cultural resources. Through the information gathered from the inventories, BLM would attempt to close all mines within 0.25 mile of developed recreation areas, campgrounds, access roads, and trails that pose the greatest risk to visiting public and mines that have significant cultural and biological resources.
- Assess the impacts to waters of Arizona and California from abandoned mines, tailings, or mineral deposits within 1 mile of surface waters and reclaim sites presenting water quality concerns.
- Method of closure would vary and be identified during site-specific NEPA analysis.
- LHFO would inspect abandoned mine land sites to identify all physical hazards presenting a safety risk to the public and take appropriate action to mitigate any hazards.
- Take steps to prevent public access to abandoned mine land contaminated areas.
- Notify the public of the conditions at an abandoned mine land site in close proximity to populated areas.
- Where surveys indicate the potential for important bat habitat, BLM and its partners would take appropriate actions, such as bat gates, to preserve the habitat while addressing the public hazards.
- In cases where abandoned mine land remediation actions may affect biological, cultural, or historical resources, the impacts are mitigated by recording the resources, relocating the resources, or stabilizing significant resources, consistent with reducing the threat to public health and safety.

Public Education and Interpretation

General information on the planning area may be obtained from LHFO. Some information is also presented in cooperatively funded maps and brochures. Supplies of brochures at visitor centers vary throughout the year. The current trend is to scan all brochures and maps onto computers, allowing information to be printed from computer web sites to replace material traditionally printed. The public is increasingly accessing these sites. The public generates significant amounts of information on the planning area through internet sites, guide books, and other publications. The exact amount, accuracy, or contents of such information is unknown, nor is it known if this information supports management objectives.

The public may also obtain OHV maps and general guides by mail or by picking up copies at LHFO, which is located at 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406. Brochures or maps are occasionally available at the historic Swansea Townsite or given out by volunteers. The main information source for most visitors to the planning area consists of displays on kiosks.

LHFO presents informal and formal interpretive/educational programs for schools, universities, professional, and other groups. Often the requesting parties are professional organizations conducting seminars, field trips, or large conferences. Many informal requests for presentations are received with little notice, and BLM specialists may deliver formal or informal presentations depending on the time available for preparation.

Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation

Many LUP decisions are implemented or become effective upon approval of the RMP. Examples of such decisions include decisions on land health standards and Desired Future Conditions, land use allocation decisions, and special designations such as ACEC. Management actions that require additional site-specific project planning as funding becomes available would require further environmental analysis. Decisions to implement site-specific projects are subject to administrative review when such decisions are made.

BLM would continue to involve and collaborate with the public during implementation of this plan. Opportunities to become involved in the plan implementation and monitoring would include development of partnerships and community-based citizen working groups. BLM invites citizens and user groups within the planning area to become actively involved in implementation of plan decisions. BLM and citizens can collaboratively develop site-specific goals and objectives that mutually benefit public land resources, local communities, and the people who live, work, or play on the public lands.

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a formal, systematic, and rigorous approach to learning from the outcomes of management actions, accommodating change, and improving management. The process involves synthesizing existing knowledge, exploring alternative actions, and making explicit forecasts about their outcomes. Management actions and monitoring programs are carefully designed to generate reliable feedback and clarify the reasons underlying outcomes. Actions and objectives are then adjusted based on this feedback and improved understanding. Decisions, actions, and outcomes are also carefully documented and communicated to others, so that knowledge gained through experience is passed on, rather than being lost when individuals move or leave the organization.

This PRMP implements an adaptive management strategy. This adaptive management process is a flexible process that generally involves four phases: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. As BLM obtains new information, it would evaluate monitoring data and other resource information to periodically refine and update desired conditions and management strategies. This approach ensures the continual refinement and improvement of management prescriptions and practices.

Administrative Actions

Although BLM's intent and commitment to accomplish Administrative Actions is generally addressed in RMP/EIS-level documents, such activities are neither at the level of the LUP nor management action decisions at the implementation level. Administrative actions are non-ground-disturbing day-to-day activities conducted by BLM (often required by FLPMA) that do not require a NEPA analysis or decision by a responsible official to be accomplished. Examples of Administrative Actions include: mapping, surveying, inventorying, monitoring, collecting information needed such as research and studies, and completing project-specific plans or plans at the implementation level. The majority of administrative actions falls under the categorical exclusions of NEPA and do not require additional review.

Requirements for Further Environmental Analysis

The proposed RMP/Final EIS is a programmatic statement describing the impacts of implementing the proposed LUP decisions and associated Management Actions described for the planning area.

LUP decisions that are implemented on approval of the RMP require no further environmental analysis or documentation. Whenever plans at the implementation level (e.g., ACEC management plans) are prepared, additional environmental analysis and documentation would be required. Individual Management Actions or projects requiring additional site-specific project planning as funding becomes available would require further environmental analysis.

Site-specific environmental analyses and documentation (including the use of categorical exclusions and determinations of NEPA adequacy, where appropriate) may be prepared for one or more individual projects, in accordance with management objectives and decisions established in the approved LUP. In addition, BLM would ensure that the environmental review process includes evaluation of all critical elements, including cultural resources and threatened and endangered species, and completes required USFWS Section 7 consultations and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in accordance with the BLM Cultural Resources National Programmatic Agreement and California and Arizona's BLM-SHPO protocols.

Interdisciplinary impact analysis would be based on this and other applicable EISs. If the analysis prepared for site-specific projects finds potential for significant impacts not already described in an existing EIS, another EIS or a supplement to an existing EIS may be warranted.

Upon providing public notice of a decision, supporting environmental documentation would be sent to all affected interests and made available to members of the public and other interested parties on request. Decisions to implement site-specific projects are subject to administrative review when such decisions are made.

Monitoring and Studies

LHFO invites citizens to help develop an effective monitoring and evaluation plan that provides citizens opportunities to help monitor effects of implemented plan decisions on public land resources, local communities, and public land users. Monitoring activities are repeatable over time to evaluate changes, while studies or inventories provide a baseline or additional information on the resources found on public lands. The following items would be addressed in order of priority depending upon funding. They require additional monitoring and studies after the implementation of the RMP:

1. **TMP (route designation):** Following approval of this PRMP/FEIS, BLM would designate routes by implementing the requirements contained in Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, as well as the Route Evaluation Tree, which was developed for use within Arizona BLM (see Appendix I). LHFO would develop a sustainable network of routes in coordination with other agencies and the public. Routes would be designated from the route inventory as Open, Closed, or Limited based on a route-by-route analysis considering conflict with other resource values. There would be a cyclic process to amend the network over time. The plan would include a mechanism to monitor the growth of unauthorized routes throughout the planning area as well as the success of road closures and rehabilitation efforts.

2. **Natural Resource Monitoring**

    a. **Rangeland Health:** A staff of renewable resources specialists commensurate with the natural resources being managed, will be assembled to complete evaluations of all public lands for compliance with multiple-use objectives of the Arizona Land Health Standards (approved by Secretary of Interior 1997). The initial assessments should be completed for this field office prior to 2010, and serve as a baseline for general resource condition assessment on a minimum of a 5-year revolving schedule.

    b. **Species Specific Survey and Habitat Monitoring**: As a partner to the LCRMSCP, BLM would continue to conduct surveys and monitor habitat that can be used in the adaptive management process to implement and achieve MSCP goals and objectives. BLM will continue to conduct surveys prior to decisions on land tenure (retention, acquisition, disposal), land use authorizations, and permits. BLM will continue to monitor the habitat from implementation of planned activities (e.g., development of the TMP and OHV races).

    c. **Endangered Species Monitoring:** The native fish of the Colorado River are endangered for many reasons. The endangered Yuma clapper rail inhabits emergent wetlands, and the Southwestern willow flycatcher occupies the water's edge in riparian forests. Each of these creatures potentially occupies this Colorado River segment. The primary cause for their endangerment is habitat modification, and regulation requires that their needs be studied to arrest their decline. Therefore, cooperative monitoring efforts are ongoing and should be increased on the river to enhance the success of adaptive management towards their continued survival.

d. **Air Quality and Climate:** This EIS identifies several situations that present potential recreational air quality concerns that should be monitored for resource, wildlife, and public safety. Projected growth of the region also suggests a climate and atmospheric deposition station should be installed to establish baseline and trend.

3. Coordinated Planning

a) **Coordinated Lake\River Management Plan (Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area:** Because of the multi-jurisdictional nature of the issues, and the complexity of management on Lake Havasu, a special management condition is proposed within this plan to create the Lake Havasu/Colorado River Regional Management Area (LH/CRRMA). This management area boundary is identical to the SRMA proposed in *Recreation Management*. A Coordinated Lake Management Plan should be completed for LH/CRRMA, which involves all of the involved jurisdictions and stakeholders. This would be a multi-year, multi-agency coordinated effort with the mission of defining the issues, responsibilities, and action items required to maintain a quality lake recreation experience, properly functioning habitat (both terrestrial and aquatic), and common management relationships and goals between the jurisdictions. Without the creation of LH/CRRMA coordinated efforts, such as safety (including speed and excessive alcohol consumption) and pollution (e.g., water, air, and noise) would not be addressed because no single agency claims responsibility on the lake due to the numerous geographic boundaries. While BLM has limited authority on the lake surface, BLM should participate as a cooperating agency and provide data and information. BLM does have jurisdiction on portions of the shorelines and lake bottom. This multi-agency effort should include a study to define lake bottom contours (bathymetry), rate of sedimentation, primary sources of sediment, and associated pollutants that could accumulate in the aquatic food chain. These impacts to this 70-year-old reservoir have never been calculated. An assessment could serve as a critical baseline measure for future accumulation that could alert officials to hazardous pollutant accumulations, should any be identified. A steering committee for LH/CRRMA should be developed.

b) **Carrying/Visitor Capacity Study:** As part of a Coordinated Lake Management Plan, a carrying capacity study should be completed. The objectives of the study may include: developing profiles of users of recreational facilities; measuring recreation use patterns at the lake and associated shorelines; measuring visitor expectations, preferences and demand, perceptions of existing conditions, and satisfaction; and examining visitor opinions about lake management. Equally important would be establishment of a cooperative expert group to define an aquatic monitoring design focused on recreational impacts to shoreline and aquatic habitats. The expert group would also determine hydrocarbon thresholds that may affect aquatic biota, and begin a process to characterize the rate of deposition and character of Lake Havasu sediments.

The study would provide a comprehensive model for looking at recreational carrying capacity to establish sustainable limits of use to protect both the recreation experience and the other resources. For example, boating use patterns can be measured through aerial and ground counts. Visitor data could be collected through a series of on-site and mail surveys of key user groups. One result of such studies could be a process for recreational use allocation.

4. **Activity Level Plans:** Following the approval of the PRMP/FEIS, BLM would complete plans to outline the specifics of how best to manage and implement ACEC and SRMAs. BLM would follow NEPA requirements and involve the public.

5. **Cultural Resource Monitoring:** Arizona Site Stewards and BLM volunteers would continue to monitor cultural resources for LHFO and assist in implementing actions for the program.

6. **Abandoned Mine Lands Inventory:** BLM would continue to conduct inventories as funding becomes available.

7. **Wilderness Monitoring:** Each designated wilderness area and the WSA would be monitored for wilderness conditions such as naturalness, opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Monitoring would also follow previously reclaimed sites and any grandfathered activities. Wilderness monitoring would incorporate wildlife, vegetative, soil, and water condition studies. All monitoring data would be maintained in a GIS database. Baseline data to be used includes the 1984 wilderness study inventory data, and overflight photographs taken in 1990. Overflight photography would continue be used following this EIS.

8. **Lands Acquisition:** This EIS identified criteria for lands that BLM would be interested in acquiring that would complement important resource values and further management objectives. With funding, BLM would engage in discussions with agreeable sellers to implement the decisions outlined in this EIS.

9. **Unexploded Ordnance:** BLM would continue to coordinate with the Department of Defense whenever unexploded ordnance is discovered in the planning area. The ordnance would be destroyed or removed immediately.

10. **Open Areas:** Current and proposed open areas would be monitored to determine to what extent visitors remain on designated routes as they egress outside of open areas. Fugitive dust would also be monitored. Visitor services and law

enforcement staff would monitor the open areas for compliance with OHV-related laws, as well as for public safety.

11. **Recreation Monitoring:** BLM conducts visitor satisfaction monitoring that is done annually nationwide via selection of specific recreation sites on a 5-year cycle. There is also continuous monitoring of recreation facility conditions and use by law enforcement, recreation, and engineering staff, including a cyclic Condition Assessment to determine maintenance needs.

Interrelationships

BLM's LHFO conducts many activities that require coordination between BLM, State, or other Federal agencies. Coordination has been ongoing throughout this planning effort. Coordination is accomplished as a matter of course when implementing land use plan decisions through project development and site-specific activities.

As a part of this planning effort and in implementing on-the-ground activities, BLM executes ESA, Section 7 consultation with the USFWS. In 2001, BLM and USFWS finalized a consultation agreement to establish an effective and cooperative ESA, Section 7 consultation process. The agreement defines the process, products, actions, schedule, and expectations of BLM and USFWS on project consultation. One Biological Assessment will be prepared to determine the effect of Alternative 5 on all relevant listed, proposed, and candidate species, and associated critical habitat. The Biological Assessment would expose all expected environmental effects, conservation actions, mitigation, and monitoring, including analysis of all direct and indirect effects of plan decisions and any interrelated and interdependent actions. As this plan's decisions are implemented, actions determined through environmental analysis to potentially affect species listed or candidate species for listing under ESA would trigger additional site-specific consultation on those actions.

As a partner to the LCRMSCP, BLM coordinates with the BOR (the implementing agency) to achieve MSCP goals and objectives. In the LCRMSCP ROD published in April 2005, the Secretary of the Interior directed that "all participating agencies within the Department of the Interior [will] utilize their authorities in furtherance of this conservation program to the fullest extent allowed by law." Consultation with the Arizona and California SHPOs and all potentially affected Tribes is also conducted, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). BLM actions will also comply with other federal environmental legislation, existing programmatic environmental analyses, land use plans, and vegetation treatment documents, such as the Clear Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act, and with state and local government regulations (applicable laws, regulations, policies, and planning can be seen in Appendix B).

The Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) authorizes the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with State agencies responsible for administering fish and game laws, to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for conserving and rehabilitating wildlife, fish, and game on public lands within its jurisdiction. The plans must conform to overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. The plans could include habitat improvement projects and related activities and adequate protection for species of fish, wildlife, and plants considered endangered or threatened. BLM must also coordinate with suitable State agencies in managing State-listed plant and animal species when the State has formally made such designations.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for management of wildlife habitats on public lands, while the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) are responsible for managing wildlife populations and game harvest. Continued efforts would be made to coordinate with AZGFD and CDFG for opportunities to enhance wildlife habitat, species diversity, and riparian health. Coordination occurs between the agencies on management plans and activities to achieve the optimum health of wildlife species and populations. Currently, coordination efforts are conducted consistent with a statewide Memorandum of Understanding between the agencies. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed giving Arizona Game and Fish Department cooperating agency status on current Resource Management Plan efforts in Arizona. To further promote interagency coordination, a Cooperative Agreement was signed between the agencies, establishing a liaison position in the Arizona Game and Fish Department. This liaison is assigned coordination responsibility on all ongoing land use plans and spends a portion of their work schedule in the BLM Arizona State Office.

Regional transportation planning and construction of roadways and highways is generally conducted by state or regional agencies, such as ADOT, county departments of transportation, and city transportation departments. When these agencies plan and develop roadways that cross public lands, BLM is involved in their design and contributes to environmental impact analysis. In that process, BLM would coordinate with the responsible agency to develop design features that minimize the fragmenting effect of the planned roadway. BLM would work with the responsible agency to evaluate and incorporate safe and effective wildlife crossings to ensure long-term species viability and maintaining habitat connectivity. Where planned roadways potentially fragment other resources, such as (but not limited to) recreation routes or trails, grazing allotments, or mining operations, BLM would work with the responsible agency to provide continued connectivity for those purposes as well. BLM would also work with the agency to provide continued safe access to public lands from any developed roadway for recreation and other public land users.

<table>
<caption>Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative</caption>
<tr><th>Environmental Elements</th><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Soil</th></tr>
<tr><td>From Recreation Management</td><td>Proposed development and use would increase soil erosion and impact vegetation. Impairment of beneficial surface water uses probable for episodes in short term, and chronically into long term.</td><td colspan="4">Development of SRMAs would decrease soil disturbance and improve conservation once complete. The following table illustrates the percentage of total SRMA acreage exposed to potential soil compaction because of their ROS classification as Urban, Suburban, and Rural Developed, which may receive the most use or development. Existing soil compaction, erosion, and sediment impacts may persist into the long term.
<table>
<tr><th>Alternative</th><th>Alt 2</th><th>Alt 3</th><th>Alt 4</th><th>Alt 5</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of SRMA acres</td><td>7 %</td><td>48 %</td><td>23 %</td><td>24 %</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>From Lands and Realty Management</td><td>Fewer utility corridors and a slightly larger amount of disposal lands could result in approximately the same impacts to soil resources as the Proposed Plan.</td><td>A 33% reduction in lands identified for disposal along with the reduction of the width of one of the existing corridors could reduce soil impacts relative to the Proposed Plan.</td><td>A 65% increase in lands identified for disposal along with additional corridors could increase soil impacts when compared to the Proposed Plan.</td><td>An approximate 2% increase in lands identified for disposal along with additional corridors could increase the amount of soil erosion when compared to the Proposed Plan.</td><td>Alternative 1 has slightly more land available for disposal than the Proposed Plan. However, new utility corridors were identified in the Proposed Plan. Soil erosion in the Proposed Plan could be similar to Alternative 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>From Travel Management</td><td>Soil disturbance would have occurred at an accelerated rate relative to other alternatives.</td><td colspan="4">Route designation would decrease the rate of new soil disturbance from that of Alternative 1. Historically disturbed soil areas persist into the long term.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Water					
From Recreation Management	Would have expanded Colorado River shoreline development, potentially impacting both surface and groundwater quality and quantity.	Current vulnerabilities and impacts to surface water resources would be identified through the development of Coordinated Lake Management plans that would seek to satisfy surface water beneficial uses. Until those plans are implemented, some high use Colorado River areas may experience periods of surface water quality impairment. The following describes the ROS settings for the Lake Havasu SRMA.			
		ROS setting prescriptions for Alternative 2 (which are more Primitive in nature) would limit recreational development, promoting improved water quality benefits.	ROS setting prescriptions for Alternative 3 (which are more Developed in nature) would encourage recreational development, potentially impairing surface water beneficial uses.	ROS setting prescriptions for Alternative 4 (which are more Developed in nature) would encourage recreational management, potentially impairing surface water beneficial uses.	ROS setting prescriptions for Alternative 5 (which are more Developed in nature) would balance recreational management and development with environmental values, potentially maintaining surface water beneficial uses.
From Lands and Realty Management	Fewer disposal acres combined with fewer utility corridors and ROWs would produce fewer water resource impacts than Alternative 5.	Although impacts to water resources would still occur they would be at a reduced rate when compared to Alternative 5.	Disposal of lands, new ROWs, and new corridors would fuel growth along Colorado River that could impact surface and ground water quality and quantity for consumptive and non-consumptive uses.		
From Travel Management	Roads and trails could have still been designated, and impacts to water resources would be similar to Alternative 5.	Route designation would decrease the rate of new watershed soil disturbance from vehicle routes, but it would not reduce the existing accelerated rate at which sediment is generated from the historically disturbed soils of existing routes.			

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Air					
From Recreation Management	Ambient air quality standards would have been progressively exceeded along the Colorado River during periods of high use. Dust would also increase with decreased visibility down wind.	Concentrated emissions from vessels and vehicles, plus amplified cumulative noise would be minimized through coordinated Special Recreation Management Plans.			
From Travel Management	Fugitive Dust generated from OHV SRMAs may become a growing concern. Ambient air standards within BLM control should remain in compliance.				
From Lands and Realty Management	Air resource concerns are similar to Alternative 5.	Significant reductions to disposed lands and other actions would substantially reduce air resource concerns.	Air resource concerns are similar to Alternative 5.	Air resource concerns are similar to Alternative 5.	Development of disposal lands and corridors would add to fugitive dust levels that could degrade local air quality for the short term. Lands actions that lead to expanded recreational development in the River Corridor could result in periods of isolated air quality violations due to vessel and/or vehicle congestion.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Biological Resources					
From Cultural Resource Management	Cultural resources management would generally protect biological resources.				
	1 Public Use site has some impacts to bat species.	6 Public Use sites may cause some additional impacts to wildlife species in those specific areas.	11 Public Use sites may cause some additional impacts to wildlife species in those specific areas.	8 Public Use sites may cause some additional impacts to wildlife species in those specific areas.	Increased visitation at 8 sites may cause some additional impacts to wildlife species in those specific areas.
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Direct impacts from grazing on plant cover and biomass could be expected along with decreases in shelter sites, and decrease in the diversity and abundance of native species.	Offers more protection to the area's existing species composition, thus providing increased wildlife forage and species diversity.	Offers less protection for the area's existing species composition than Alternative 2, thus providing decreased wildlife forage and species diversity.	Direct impacts from grazing on plant cover and biomass could be expected along with decreases in shelter sites, and decrease in the diversity and abundance of native species.	
From Lands and Realty Management	51,949 acres identified for disposal: The disposal of approximately 11,780 acres of Category II and III desert tortoise habitat near Bullhead City could impact Sonoran Desert tortoise.	34,039 acres identified for disposal. The disposal of approximately 8,005 acres of Category II and III desert tortoise habitat near Bullhead City could impact Sonoran Desert tortoise.	83,545 acres identified for disposal. The disposal of approximately 13,624 acres of Category II and III desert tortoise habitat near Bullhead City could impact Sonoran Desert tortoise.	56,785 acres identified for disposal: The disposal of approximately 9,038 acres of Category II and III desert tortoise habitat near Bullhead City could impact Sonoran Desert tortoise.	50,616 acres identified for disposal: The disposal of approximately 3,208 acres of Category III desert tortoise habitat near Bullhead City could impact Sonoran Desert tortoises.
	13 multiple-use utility corridors are currently developed; 5 have portions that have yet to be developed. Impacts by	Adds 1 additional multiple-use utility corridor and reroutes portions of the 5 corridors identified in	Adds 3 additional multiple-use utility corridors and reroutes portions of the 5 corridors identified in	Adds 2 additional multiple-use utility corridors and reroutes portions of the 5 corridors identified in Alternative 1, which could impede wildlife movement to water resources including the	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	multiple-use utility corridors vary depending on the utility and access needs.	Alternative 1, which could impede wildlife movement to water resources including the Colorado River and between mountain ranges.	Alternative 1, which could impede wildlife movement to water resources including the Colorado River and between mountain ranges.	Colorado River and between mountain ranges.	
From Minerals Management	Surface-disturbing activities would denude areas of vegetation, thereby reducing the amount of forage, cover, breeding habitat available for wildlife, cause segmentation of habitat and barriers to wildlife movement. Degree and intensity vary depending on the total acreage as identified.				
From Paleontological Resource Management	Paleontological Resources management would generally protect biological resources.				
From Recreation Management	Not specifically addressed in previous plans.	The creation of 7 SRMAs could have positive impacts to biological resources, especially, since some of them overlap critical habitat for T&E sensitive species. Alternative 2 would have the least potential impact to biological resources with 93% of the SRMAs identified at the more primitive end of the ROS.	The creation of 7 SRMAs could have positive impacts to biological resources, especially, since some of them overlap critical habitat for T&E sensitive species. Alternative 3 has the most potential impact to biological resources with 35% of the SRMAs identified at the more primitive end of the ROS.	The creation of 7 SRMAs could have positive impacts to biological resources, especially, since some of them overlap critical habitat for T&E sensitive species. Alternative 4 would have moderate potential impact to biological resources with 70% of the SRMAs identified at the more primitive end of the ROS.	The creation of 7 SRMAs could have positive impacts to biological resources, especially, since some of them overlap critical habitat for T&E sensitive species. Alternative 5 would have moderate potential impact to biological resources with 70% of the SRMAs identified at the more primitive end of the ROS.
	Dead and down material provides nutrients for plant growth. Plant	Campsites and surrounding area would have dead and down	Plant material removed from the ground within 300 feet at campsites	Dead and down material removed from the ground within 100 feet at campsites could cause a decrease in cover for various species including	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	material removed from the ground at campsites could cause a decrease in cover for various species including herpetofauna.	material to create nutrients for plant growth, increase in cover for various species including herpetofauna.	could cause a decrease in cover for various species including herpetofauna and a decrease of nutrients for plant growth.	herpetofauna and a decrease of nutrients for plant growth.	
	Not specifically addressed in previous plans.	Restricting target shooting to R&PP and commercial leases would protect biological resources.	Paintball and recreational shooting activities could impact wildlife by reducing forage, cover, breeding habitat, disrupting the solitude, ultimately displacing wildlife during the activity. Cumulatively, these activities would cause segmentation of habitat, potentially altering behavior, including breeding activities and cause barriers to wildlife movement.		
	Not specifically addressed in previous plans.	Restricting target shooting to R&PP and commercial leases would protect vegetation and wildlife habitat.	Target shooting increases noise and potentially alters behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.		
From Travel Management	Approximately 78% of the LHFO planning area would be designated limited to existing roads and trails as found on the ground in 1984. Lack of supporting data for what was "existing roads and trails" has allowed for proliferation of additional routes within the planning area. Under the existing definition washes, unless signed closed, would be considered open. Undesignated vehicle use	The potential for identifying new cross-country travel ways impacting biological resources during monitoring would improve by the allocation or definition existing roads and trails to those routes found on inventory maps until TMP is completed. Designating 78% of the planning area to "limited to designated road and trails" and the implementation of the TMP (such as marking designated routes) would increase public compliance and decrease the cross-country travel within the field office over the life of this plan. Wash travel would be limited to those washes with routes previously inventoried potentially reducing the total miles of wash habitat impacted. Completion of the TMP within 5 years would allow for the systematic evaluation of routes and ability to establish a network of roads and trails that could address significant potential impacts to biological resources. Delay in completion of the TMP would increase the potential for impacts to continue on specific species habitat.			

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	of washes could create associated potentially damaging vegetative and soil resources. Evaluation of routes for would be completed on an as-needed basis. Potential significant impacts to biological resources such as tortoise habitat could continue indefinitely.				
From Biological Resource Management	The biological resources alternatives are created to provide protection for vegetation, fish and wildlife, and habitat.				
From Visual Resource Management	59% of the WHA is classified as VRM Class III and IV.	31% of the WHA is classified as VRM Class III and IV.	60% of the WHA is classified as VRM Class III and IV.	59% of the WHA is classified as VRM Class III and IV.	
From Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics	No public lands would be identified for wilderness characteristics management so the potential of additional protection to biological resources that can happen when managing to maintain the naturalness and solitude of public lands would not occur.	Biological resources within the 197,821 acres identified for wilderness characteristics management would be protected.	No public lands would be identified for wilderness characteristics management so the potential of additional protection to biological resources that can happen when managing to maintain the naturalness and solitude of public lands would not occur.	Biological resources within the 41,590 acres identified for wilderness characteristics management would be protected.	
From Wild Burro Management	No new impacts are anticipated.	Managing for burros would improve forage and diversification of wildlife species within the area.			

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Special Designations	Biological resources would be protected by special management of 1 ACEC containing 32,608 acres. Additional traffic and visitation to interpretive stops on the 16 miles of the existing Back Country Byways could potentially alter behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.	Biological resources would be protected by special management of 9 ACECs containing 138,987 acres. Additional traffic and visitation to interpretive stops on the 16 miles of the existing Back Country Byways could potentially alter behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.	Biological resources would be protected by special management of 5 ACEC containing 37,484 acres. Additional traffic and visitation to interpretive stops on the 164 miles of the existing and possible Back Country Byways could potentially alter behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.	Biological resources would be protected by special management of 6 ACEC containing 77,825 acres. Additional traffic and visitation to interpretive stops on the 96 miles of the existing and possible Back Country Byways could potentially alter behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.	Biological resources would be protected by special management of 5 ACEC containing 74,554 acres. Additional traffic and visitation to interpretive stops on the 96 miles of the existing and possible Back Country Byways could potentially alter behavior, including breeding activities of wildlife species.
Fire Management					
From Lands and Realty Management	Lands impacts include building more utilities, transportation corridors, and communications sites this would affect fire by increasing opportunities for accidental human-caused ignition.				
From Biological Resource Management	The impacts of biological resource management on fire suppression would consist of restrictions imposed on suppression strategies to protect priority habitat and species from disturbance from heavy equipment. Examples of these restrictions would be (1) prohibiting heavy equipment such as dozers in building fire lines and (2) restricting fire vehicles to existing roads.				

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Cultural Resource Management	Protecting cultural resources results in fire managers using Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics during suppression that might affect cultural resources. When implementing Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics, fire managers use the fewest fire suppression resources, and least-impacting tools and equipment to effectively manage and suppress fire.				
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Livestock removing forage, especially light fuels, can reduce the potential for fires. Livestock grazing, however, can reduce native species and encourage the growth of non-native plant species with higher fire frequencies.	Under the No Grazing Alternative, no impacts to fire management should occur.	Livestock removing forage, especially light fuels, can reduce the potential for fires. Livestock grazing, however, can reduce native species and encourage the growth of non-native plant species with higher fire frequencies.		
From Minerals Management	The Havasu Planning Area allows new mineral entry as well as existing mineral rights. The result would be an increase in human activity and in the probability of human-caused fire ignitions.				
From Recreation Management	Because Alternative 1 has 10% of the land that would become SRMAs under this plan and have the more development-prone ROS prescriptions of Urban, Suburban, or Rural Developed, this alternative provides for low potential for human-caused ignitions.	Because Alternative 2 has 7% of the land that would become SRMAs under this plan and have the more development-prone ROS prescriptions of Urban, Suburban, or Rural Developed, this alternative provides for the lowest potential for human-caused ignitions.	Because Alternative 3 has 67% of the land that would become SRMAs under this plan and have the more development-prone prescriptions of Urban, Suburban, or Rural Developed, this alternative provides for the greatest potential for human-caused ignitions.	Because Alternative 4 has 30% of the land that would become SRMAs under this plan and have the more development-prone prescriptions of Urban, Suburban, or Rural Developed, this alternative provides for moderate potential for human-caused ignitions.	Because Alternative 5 has 30% of the land that would become SRMAs under this plan and have the more development-prone prescriptions of Urban, Suburban, or Rural Developed, this alternative provides for moderate potential for human-caused ignitions.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Travel Management	Fire Management would not be affected under Alternative 1.	Public access via designated routes could increase the risk of accidental human-caused ignitions. Implementation of the TMP could close and rehabilitate existing routes used to access fires and used fire lines. Fire suppression efforts could, under administrative use, use these closed routes, but would create additional costs for rehabilitation and complicate fire management.			
Wild Burro Management					
From Lands and Realty Management	For both the Havasu-AZ and Alamo HMAs, no lands have been identified for disposal.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, minimal impacts are anticipated due to the loss of approximately 1,044 acres of habitat. For the Alamo HMA no lands have been identified for disposal.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, the AML would be adjusted due to loss of approximately 7,158 acres through disposal. For the Alamo HMA 1,078 acres are identified for disposal.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, the AML would be adjusted due to loss of approximately 2,535 acres through disposal. For the Alamo HMA 1,078 acres are identified for disposal.	
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Minimal impacts to wild burro management.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, impacts would be minimal as most grazing use is ephemeral in nature. For the Alamo HMA, wild burro management would benefit from more forage available.	Minimal impacts to wild burro management.	Minimal impacts to wild burro management.	Minimal impacts to wild burro management.
From Wild Burro Management	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, impacts would be minimal. The HMA would include the entire HA. The AML would be 170. Burros would be removed due to safety, nuisance, and numbers in excess.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, the boundary would be adjusted to SR 95 north of Lake Havasu City. The loss of approximately 14,300 acres of habitat would require an adjustment of the AML to 166 burros.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, impacts would be minimal. The HMA would include the entire HA. The AML would be 170. Burros would be removed due to safety, nuisance, and numbers in excess.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, the boundary would be adjusted to SR 95 north of Lake Havasu City. The loss of approximately 14,300 acres of habitat would require an adjustment of the AML to 166 burros.	For the Havasu-AZ HMA, the boundary would be adjusted to SR 95 north of Lake Havasu City. The loss of approximately 14,300 acres of habitat would

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th>Environmental Elements</th><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>require an adjustment of the AML to 166 burros.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>For the Alamo HMA, impacts would be minimal. The HMA would include the current HMA boundary. The AML would be 200 burros. Burros would be removed due to safety, nuisance, and numbers in excess.</td><td>For the Alamo HMA, the acreage would be reduced by 94,441 acres. As a result the AML would be adjusted to 156 burros.</td><td>For the Alamo HMA, the acreage available would be increased by 11,246 acres since the boundary would be the same as the HA. AML would be reduced to 191 due to the removal of Alamo Wildlife Area.</td><td>For the Alamo HMA, the acreage would be reduced by 87,780. Forage lost would result in the AML being adjusted to 156.</td><td>For the Alamo HMA, the boundary would be adjusted to exclude the Alamo Wildlife Area. The loss of approximately 13,700 acres would not require an adjustment of the AML, which would remain at 200 burros.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Cultural Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td>From Cultural Resource Management</td><td>Protect 14 sites and areas allocated to Conservation for Future Use with increased management attention. Allocation of one (1) site to Public Use would increase the risk of vandalism and theft of artifacts resulting from increased visitation.</td><td>Protects 6 areas with many cultural resources (SCRMA) and 42 individual sites by allocation to Conservation for Future Use or Traditional Use with increased management attention. Allocation of six (6) sites to Public Use would increase the risk of vandalism and theft of artifacts resulting from increased visitation.</td><td>Protects 6 areas with many cultural resources (SCRMA) and 30 individual sites by allocation to Conservation for Future Use or Traditional Use with increased management attention. Allocation of eleven (11) sites to Public Use would increase the risk of vandalism and theft of artifacts resulting from increased visitation.</td><td colspan="2">Protects 6 areas with many cultural resources (SCRMA) and 35 individual sites by allocation to Conservation for Future Use or Traditional Use with increased management attention. Allocation of eight (8) sites to Public Use would increase the risk of vandalism and theft of artifacts resulting from increased visitation.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Cattle grazing at 17 allotments (five ephemeral) may result in displacement of surface artifacts, causing loss of site context, disturbance or destruction of features (e.g., intaglios), and similar impacts from cattle trailing or congregating.	No impacts from grazing but impacts to cultural resources may occur as a result of removing grazing developments.	Cattle grazing at 17 allotments (five ephemeral) may result in displacement of surface artifacts, causing loss of site context, disturbance or destruction of features (e.g., intaglios), and similar impacts from cattle trailing or congregating.	Cattle grazing at 11 allotments (and five ephemeral) may result in displacement of surface artifacts, causing loss of site context, disturbance or destruction of features (e.g., intaglios), and similar impacts from cattle trailing or congregating.	
From Lands and Realty Management	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 51,949 acres identified for disposal.	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 34,039 acres identified for disposal. Phasing out of communication sites at Black Peak would reverse the negative impact to this sacred peak.	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 83,545 acres identified for disposal. Phasing out of communication sites at Black Peak would reverse the negative impact to this sacred peak.	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 56,785 acres identified for disposal. Phasing out of communication sites at Black Peak would reverse the negative impact to this sacred peak.	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost after mitigation within 50,616 acres identified for disposal. Phasing out of communication sites at Black Peak would reverse the negative impact to this sacred peak.
From Minerals Management	Protection of cultural resources within 447,611 acres restricted from mineral development for mineral material disposal; 24,112 acres restricted with no surface occupancy for mineral leases; and 1,518 acres recommended for mineral	Protection of cultural resources within 547,076 acres restricted from mineral development for mineral material disposal; 262,481 acres restricted with no surface occupancy for mineral leases; and 633 acres	Protection of cultural resources within 180,011 acres restricted from mineral development for mineral material disposal; 69,123 acres restricted with no surface occupancy for mineral leases; and 200 acres	Protection of cultural resources within 447,043 acres restricted from mineral development for mineral material disposal; 113,910 acres restricted with no surface occupancy for mineral leases; and 633 acres	Protection of cultural resources within 299,297 acres restricted from mineral development for mineral material disposal; 69,123 acres restricted with no surface

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	withdrawal.	recommended for mineral withdrawal.	recommended for mineral withdrawal.	recommended for mineral withdrawal.	occupancy for mineral leases; and 633 acres recommended for mineral withdrawal.
From Recreation Management	Recreation management that encourages a concentration of visitors has the potential to impact cultural resources located in the areas. Impacts include, but are not limited to, surface artifact theft and breakage, artifact displacement, vandalism, and unauthorized digging for artifacts. Collection of dead and down firewood within the vicinity (100 yards) of a dispersed campsite would have the potential to disturb any sites within the same area.	Recreation management that encourages a concentration of visitors has the potential to impact cultural resources located in the areas. Impacts include, but are not limited to, surface artifact theft and breakage, artifact displacement, vandalism, and unauthorized digging for artifacts.	Recreation management that encourages a concentration of visitors has the potential to impact cultural resources located in the areas. Impacts include, but are not limited to, surface artifact theft and breakage, artifact displacement, vandalism, and unauthorized digging for artifacts. Collection of dead and down firewood within the vicinity (300 feet) of a dispersed campsite would have the potential to disturb any sites within the same area.	Recreation management that encourages a concentration of visitors has the potential to impact cultural resources located in the areas. Impacts include, but are not limited to, surface artifact theft and breakage, artifact displacement, vandalism, and unauthorized digging for artifacts. Collection of dead and down firewood within the vicinity (100 feet) of a dispersed campsite would have the potential to disturb any sites within the same area.	
	Not specifically addressed in previous plans. Cultural Resources will continue to be impacted by visitor use under current management.	Acres with potential increase of use/development based on ROS classification of urban, suburban, or rural developed over the planning area: 63,399 acres.	Acres with potential increase of use/development based on ROS classification of urban, suburban, or rural developed over the planning area: 181,548 acres.	Acres with potential increase of use/development based on ROS classification of urban, suburban, or rural developed over the planning area: 71,664 acres.	Acres with potential increase of use/development based on ROS classification of urban, suburban, or rural developed over the planning area: 128,793 acres.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		Alternative 2 has the least potential to impact cultural resources of all alternatives.	Alternative 3 has the most potential to impact cultural resources of all alternatives.	Alternative 4 has less potential to impact cultural resources than Alternative 3, but more potential than Alternative 2.	Alternative 5 has less potential to impact cultural resources than Alternative 3, but more potential than Alternative 2.
From Travel Management	Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 2,602 acres identified as "open."		Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation, within 9,308 acres identified as "open."		Some residual cultural resource values would be lost, after mitigation within 9,637 acres identified as "open."
From Biological Resource Management	In general, biological resources management would protect cultural resources.				
From Fire Management	Direct impacts from prescribed or wild land fire would include damage or destruction of sites or artifacts. Impacts from fire suppression activities would vary depending on the mechanical and/or chemical suppression methods used.				
From Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics	No public lands would be identified for wilderness characteristics management. Therefore, the potential of additional protection to cultural resources that can happen when managing to maintain the naturalness and solitude of public lands would not occur.	Cultural resources within the 197,821 acres identified for lands with wilderness characteristics management would be protected.	No public lands would be identified for wilderness characteristics management. Therefore, the potential of additional protection to cultural resources that can happen when managing to maintain the naturalness and solitude of public lands would not occur.	Cultural resources within the 41,590 acres identified for lands with wilderness characteristics management would be protected.	
From Wild Burro Management	Burros tend to congregate at water sources and may displace artifacts (vertically or horizontally) at those cultural sites near water sources.				

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Special Designations	Cultural resources would be protected by special management at one ACEC containing 32,608 acres as a result of special designation as ACEC. Sites within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage.	Cultural resources would be protected by special management at 9 ACECs containing 138,987 acres as a result of special designation as ACECs. Sites within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage.	Cultural resources would be protected by special management at 5 ACECs containing 37,484 acres as a result of special designation as ACECs. Sites within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage.	Cultural resources would be protected by special management at 6 ACECs containing 77,825 acres as a result of special designations as ACECs. Sites within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage.	Cultural resources would be protected by special management at 5 ACECs containing 74,554 acres as a result of special designations as ACECs. Sites within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage.
Paleontological Resources					
From Lands and Realty Management	Potential loss of paleontological resources within 51,949 acres identified for disposal.	Potential loss of paleontological resources within 34,039 acres identified for disposal.	Potential loss of paleontological resources within 83,545 acres identified for disposal.	Potential loss of paleontological resources within 56,785 acres identified for disposal.	Potential loss of paleontological resources within 50,616 acres identified for disposal.
From Minerals Management	Mining activities for locatable minerals and removal of saleable mineral have the potential to disturb or destroy paleontological resources.				
From Paleontological Resource Management	None identified	None identified	Identification of locations of invertebrate or plant fossils to facilitate collection by the pubic would result in the loss of these resources.	None identified	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

<table>
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<tr><td>From Recreation Management</td><td colspan="5">Actions such as development of new recreation facilities or improvement at existing facilities have the potential to impact paleontological resources due to ground-disturbing activities if fossils are present. Impacts to paleontological resources vary among alternatives due to different levels of use and development. Alternative 1 does not have RMAs because the concept was not developed at that time. Alternative 2 has the least potential impact. Alternative 3 has the highest potential impact. Alternatives 4 and 5 have less potential to impact paleontological resources than Alternative 3 and more potential impact than Alternative 2. The following table shows the likelihood of new recreational facilities/developments in the RMAs:
<table>
<tr><th>RMA</th><th>Alt 2</th><th>Alt3</th><th>Alt 3</th><th>Alt 5</th></tr>
<tr><td>ERMA</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Colorado River Nature Center</td><td>Low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Medium</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lake Havasu</td><td>Medium</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parker Strip</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gibraltar</td><td>Low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Havasu Urban</td><td>Medium</td><td>High</td><td>Medium</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plomosa</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swansea</td><td>Low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Low</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>From Travel Management</td><td colspan="5">Compaction from vehicles has the potential to crush and destroy fossils located at or near the surface.</td></tr>
<tr><td>From Biological Resource Management</td><td colspan="5">Development or rehabilitation of springs, seeps, riparian areas, or wetlands have the potential to impact fossils at or below the ground surface. Fossilized remains exposed at or immediately below the ground surface could be damaged or destroyed by manual or mechanical vegetation removal/treatments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>From Fire Management</td><td colspan="5">Exposed fossils or those near the surface would be subject to scorching or cracking by wild land fire. Mechanical suppression activities have the potential to damage or destroy significant paleontological resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>From Special Designations</td><td colspan="5">Paleontological resources within designated Wilderness are generally protected from damage but scientific recovery is hampered by restrictions in Wilderness. Localities within the designated ACEC would be protected.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Special Designation					
From Cultural Resource Management	Generally Management Actions for Cultural Resources would enhance or protect the values or features for which special areas are designated.				
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Impacts to the naturalness of an area by grazing activities would be limited by range management's Standards and Guidelines.				
From Lands and Realty Management	Acquisition of inholdings limits the possibility of private development, which could impact the designating values of those areas. Construction of ROWs has the potential to diminish the values identified.				
From Minerals Management	Mining activities for locatable minerals and removal of saleable mineral have the potential to disturb or destroy identified resources within the designated ACEC.				
From Recreation Management	Recreational shooting and the trash left by this type of use are currently impacting locations proposed for ACEC designation. The biggest impacted sites are all close to population centers.				
From Travel Management	Travel management would impact resource values for which special areas are designated. This would vary based on the number of miles designated open.				
From Biological Resource Management	In general the decisions in biological resources management enhance protection of ACEC, Wilderness values, WSA and Back-Country Byways. Vegetation removal/treatments or riparian area improvements could temporarily impact Wilderness and ACEC values.				
From Fire Management	Mechanical suppression activities would have a temporary but adverse effect upon wilderness users and wilderness values.				
From Visual Resource Management	When VRM is used as a tool to guide the designing and planning of actions on public lands, these future actions could impact designating values for ACEC and Back Country Byways. Impacts would vary based on VRM classes.				
From Wild Burro Management	The current impacts of vegetation damage, soil and vegetation trampling in gathering areas, and trailing would continue to diminish the natural setting in localized parts of WAs, and ACEC, especially near water sources and in canyons.				

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Special Designations	There would be no impacts from Special Designation to WAs, WSAs, or the nomination of Bill William River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Management of the one ACEC would protect the values identified on 32,608 acres.	There would be no impacts from Special Designation to WAs, WSAs, or the nomination of Bill William River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Designation of 9 ACEC would protect the values identified on 138,987 acres.	There would be no impacts from Special Designation to WAs, WSAs, or the nomination of Bill William River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Designation of 5 ACEC would protect the values identified on 37,484 acres.	There would be no impacts from Special Designation to WAs, WSAs, or the nomination of Bill William River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Designation of 6 ACEC would protect the values identified on 77,825 acres.	There would be no impacts from Special Designation to WAs, WSAs, or the nomination of Bill William River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Designation of 5 ACEC would protect the values identified on 74,554 acres.
Visual Resource Management					
From all management actions regardless of resource	Impacts can be characterized as those allocations or actions that result in loss, degradation of form, line, contrast texture, or color of the landscape on public lands, beyond the limits permitted or established as visual resource objectives for a specific area of public land. All implementation actions for this RMP, or any action through NEPA would seek by design or mitigation to meet the visual resource class objective set by this RMP for a specific location. Numbers below are expressed as a percentage of the field office. Alternative 1 Class I – 9%; Class II – 22%; Class III – 27%; Class IV – 42% Alternative 2 Class I – 18%; Class II – 39%; Class III – 15%; Class IV – 28% Alternative 3 Class I – 9%; Class II – 15%; Class III – 45%; Class IV – 31% Alternative 4 Class I – 13%; Class II – 15%; Class III – 42%; Class IV – 30% Alternative 5 Class I – 13%; Class II – 19%; Class III – 38 %; Class IV – 30%				

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Wilderness Characteristics					
From Cultural Resource Management	Archaeological sites may require protective actions. These actions could include permanent fencing or other types of barriers.				
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	NA	There would be no livestock grazing authorized under this alternative. Fences and other grazing structures and associated visual impacts could be removed or rehabilitated enhancing wilderness characteristics.	NA	Grazing would continue on lands with wilderness characteristics. Additional water or fencing, which may be needed over the life of this plan, could decrease wilderness characteristics on public lands.	
From Lands and Realty Management	NA	The existing utility corridors could impact 19,014 acres of lands identified for Wilderness Characteristics in Alternative 2. Wilderness Characteristics could be criteria for acquisition of private land including split estate.	No impacts due to utility corridors are anticipated. Acquisition of inholdings and private minerals (split estate) might enhance management for these lands.		

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Minerals Management	NA	Locatable mining activities have the potential to disturb values identified on 197,821 acres. The wilderness characteristic lands are closed to new mineral material disposal sites and have a no surface occupancy stipulation for leasable minerals; therefore there would be no impacts from saleable and leasable minerals on the 197,821 acres identified.	Locatable, saleable and leasable mineral activity could impact the values identified on the 197,821 acres identified in Alternative 2 and the 41,590 acres identified in Alternatives 4 and 5 as there are no restrictions to mineral development.	Locatable mining activities have the potential to disturb values identified on 41,590 acres. The wilderness characteristic lands are closed to new mineral material disposal sites and have a no surface occupancy stipulation for leasable minerals; therefore there would be no impacts from saleable and leasable minerals on the 41,590 acres identified.	Locatable mining activities have the potential to disturb values identified on 41,590 acres. The wilderness characteristic lands are open to new mineral material disposal sites when there would be no impacts to the values identified; therefore no impacts are anticipated on the 41,590 acres. Surface occupancy is allowed for leasable minerals, although there are no anticipated impacts since the 41,590 acres have no known potential for leasable minerals.
From Recreation Management	NA	Areas identified under Alternative 2 for wilderness characteristics include public lands around Crossman Peak. An estimated 38% of lands assessed for wilderness characteristics in this	NA	Recreational management within the Extensive Recreation Management Area would be strictly custodial and minimal in nature, such as signing, to maintain the recreational experience as inventoried. While not directly impacting wilderness characteristics these custodial management actions would not always enhance wilderness characteristics on public lands.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		region also fall within Havasu Urban Special Recreation Management Area. Management objectives for these zones have the potential of directly impacting the opportunity for unconfined recreation experiences.			
From Travel Management	NA	Under this alternative the lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would be designated limited to administrative uses only. This would effectively close 180 miles to the general public use.	NA	Under this alternative the lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would be limited to the existing 24 miles of routes found in these areas. A visual impact would be the required signing needed to assure that vehicles stay on designated routes causing a potential impact or reduction to the naturalness of lands managed for wilderness. An impact on wilderness characteristics is the decision that would allow motorized vehicles to pull off a designated route 100 feet of the centerline for camping.	
From Biological Resource Management	NA	73% of public lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would also be allocated as WHAs.	NA	In general the decisions in biological resources management enhance protection of lands with wilderness characteristics. 88% of public lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics would also be allocated as WHAs.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Fire Management	NA	Impacts from fire suppression activities would vary depending on the mechanical and/or chemical suppression methods used. Impacts from mechanical fire suppression activities would include potential disturbance of naturalness of an area and temporary loss of the opportunity for solitude and unconfined recreation.	NA	Impacts from fire suppression activities would vary depending on the mechanical and/or chemical suppression methods used. Impacts from mechanical fire suppression activities would include potential disturbance of naturalness of an area and temporary loss of the opportunity for solitude and unconfined recreation.	
From Visual Resource Management	NA	Impact to wilderness characteristics would be the amount of change to line, form, and color that management objectives would incorporate in designing of actions on publics lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	NA	Impact to wilderness characteristics would be the amount of change to line, form, and color that management objectives would incorporate in design of actions on public lands managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.	
From Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics	NA	Alternative 2_would provide low-impact recreation opportunities and protection from mineral development, as well as protection from new rights-of-way and vehicle uses, thereby enhancing protection for	NA	Due to the prescriptions associated with management for wilderness characteristics, indirect impacts to public lands outside these areas may result as adjacent lands are exposed to more intensive uses.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		any wilderness characteristics located within the seven areas identified under this alternative, totaling 197,822 acres.			
From Wild Burro Management	NA	Limiting number of wild burros within herd management areas would enhance wilderness characteristics.	NA	Limiting number of wild burros within herd management areas would enhance wilderness characteristics.	
From Special Designations	NA	Protection for those public lands within ACEC would include and support the enhancement of wilderness characteristics.	NA	Protection for those public lands within ACEC would include and support the enhancement of wilderness characteristics.	
Socioeconomics					
From Lands and Realty Management	BLM's lands program continues as it has in the past. The BLM would attempt to acquire 65,600 acres from willing sellers and would dispose of about 51,949 acres. Other land management tools and programs continue as they have in the past.	Impacts would be similar to those identified for Alternative 5. They differ only by degree depending upon the amounts of land disposed of and acquired.	Impacts would be similar to those identified for Alternative 5. They differ only by degree depending upon the amounts of land disposed of and acquired.	Impacts would be similar to those identified for Alternative 5. They differ only by degree depending on the amounts of land disposed of and acquired.	Acquisition and disposal of lands contribute in a positive manner to the overall goal of providing for easier and more effective land and resource management and provide positive benefits for the public. About 50,616 acres are available for sale,

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
					exchange, R&PP leasing, and patent. Other lands and mineral rights may be acquired by purchase, exchange, etc., and benefit various federal programs and result in long-term, non-monetary benefits for the public. Other land management tools and programs (e.g., R&PP leases, payment-in-lieu-of-taxes, etc.) continue to be used to provide positive benefits for the public. Also the sale of public land to private parties may increase the amount of taxes that state and local governments receive.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	BLM's grazing program continues as it has in the past. Alternative 1 allows a maximum of 14,051 Animal Unit Months (AUM) of grazing on 17 allotments with 1,235,573 acres) available for grazing. Grazing is unavailable on 211,022 acres. No permittees would be affected.	All LHFO lands are unavailable for grazing and this reduces the available supply by a maximum 14,051 AUMs. 16 permittees would be affected.	BLM's grazing program continues as it has in the past. Alternative 1 allows a maximum of 14,051 Animal Unit Months (AUM) of grazing on 17 allotments with 1,235,573 acres) available for grazing. Grazing is unavailable on 211,022 acres. No permittees would be affected.	This alternative is similar to the No Action Alternative, except for closing one more ephemeral allotment. Grazing is available on 1,121,829 acres and is unavailable on 237,936 acres. The permitted use is the same, 14,051 AUMs. No permittees would be affected, since the proposed allotment is currently not under permit.	
From Recreation Management	The No Action Alternative represents management of LHFO resources with the continuation of current management, policies, practices, and programs. BLM's recreation program continues as it has in the past.	Alternative 2. Impacts on recreation, special recreation permits, and concessions are the same as for Alternative 5. Vending is eliminated from the Lake Havasu SRMA with some loss of jobs and income.	Alternative 3 impacts on recreation, special recreation permits, and concessions are the same as for Alternative 5. Vending is allowed within the Lake Havasu SRMA. A permitting process provides for the greatest number of authorized vendors on the lake.	Alternative 4 seeks a balance between maximizing use and maximizing protection of LHFO resources. Impacts are the same as for Alternative 5.	Alternative 5 improves the recreation program while protecting resources. Management actions and Land Use Allocations tend toward favoring a higher degree of protection for the natural resource base, upon which recreation depends, verses higher levels of visitor use and development that is more intensive. Much of what this alternative addresses specifically are items that were not

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
					addressed in the No Action Alternative. As a result, Alternative 5 provides more guidance and direction for LHFO and the public than previously available. Management and oversight of special recreation events, concessions, and vending is improved in certain situations.
From Minerals Management	BLM's minerals program continues as it has in the past with 447,611 acres of the field office closed to mineral material development; 24,122 acres have a no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing. 188,605 acres are withdrawn from locatable mineral development, which is the same for all the alternatives. The wilderness areas are closed to all forms of mineral development	Mineral development would be the most restricted under this alternative because the emphasis is natural resource protection. Mineral material development would be closed on 547,076 acres of the planning area and 262,481 acres of the field office would have a no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing. This may impact communities in need of mineral materials for development.	There is increased flexibility and more development for resource use. Mineral material development would be closed on 180,011 acres of the planning area and 69,123 acres of the field office would have a no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing. The mining industry would be under less constraint regarding exploration and development of mineral resources when compared to the No Action Alternative.	Alternative 4 seeks a balance between use and protection of LHFO resources. Mineral material development would be closed on 447,043 acres of the planning area and 113,910 acres of the field office would have a no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing.	Alternative 5 provides resource protection for the most sensitive areas, while leaving much of the field office open to mineral development. Mineral material development would be closed on 299,297 acres of the planning area and 69,123 acres of the field office would have a no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	under all alternatives, except for valid existing rights.				This should help to increase community access to minerals for development.
From Travel Management	Many travel management actions were not addressed in the past. The No Action Alternative is different than all the action alternatives in that there is about 396,000 acres that are not classified regarding OHV use. Current uses and related impacts would continue. Most of the planning area is available for at least some level of OHV use.	A comprehensive program of travel management similar to Alternative 5 results in similar impacts. This alternative is similar to the No Action Alternative because it sets aside the least acreage for open OHV use, about 2,600 acres, and the amount closed to OHV use is approximately 126,000 acres.	A comprehensive program of travel management similar to Alternative 5 results in similar impacts. This alternative sets aside the second most acreage for open OHV use, about 9,308 acres. The amount closed to OHV use is approximately 121,000 acres.	A comprehensive program of travel management similar to Alternative 5 results in similar impacts. This alternative sets aside the second most acreage for open OHV use, about 9,308 acres. The amount closed to OHV use is approximately 121,000 acres.	Improved management of the travel management network on LHFO lands supports and benefits the public and local economy over the long run. This alternative sets aside the most acreage for open, cross-country OHV use, about 9,637 acres. The amount closed to motorized use is approximately 121,000 acres. All the rest of the lands are regulated to have constraints on motorized use. LHFO continues to be a popular area for OHV use, perhaps more so because of additional open areas; this use contributes to the local tourism industry.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Recreation Management					
From Cultural Resource Management	Not specifically addressed	The allocation of six (6) SCRMAs would serve to enrich the recreation resource and experience by elevating management emphasis in these areas unless restrictive management prescriptions close the areas to public use.			
	There is no more impact than the current circumstances in carrying forward the existing management, policies, practices, and programs of this resource on recreation.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending upon the allocation of sites to uses other than Public. In this alternative 42 sites are allocated for other than public use.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending upon the allocation of sites to uses other than Public. In this alternative 30 sites are allocated for other than public use.	Allocating sites for purposes other than public use would limit recreational uses that could damage them. These alternatives each allocate 35 sites away from public use.	
From Biological Resource Management	Facilities in riparian areas - The limitation on developing no new recreation facilities within the 100-year flood plain potentially reduces the flexibility in locating new BLM facilities to manage visitor use.	Facilities in riparian areas - The limitation on developing no new recreation facilities near riparian wetland areas or within the 100-year flood plain potentially reduces the flexibility in locating new BLM facilities to manage visitor use.	Facilities in riparian areas - Developing new recreation facilities near wetlands areas or within the 100-year flood plain increases the flexibility in locating new BLM facilities to manage visitor use.	Facilities in riparian areas - The limitation on developing new recreation facilities to be compatible to maintain riparian-wetland functions near riparian wetland areas or within the 100-year flood plain could potentially reduce the flexibility in locating new BLM facilities to manage visitor use.	
	Wildlife movement corridors are used as a planning tool to prevent barriers that restrict wildlife movement. Impacts to recreation activities depend on the amount of infrastructure needed for that recreation	The establishment of 15 wildlife corridors could have a greater impact to recreation since it overlaps more of the recreation management area than Alternative 1.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 1; only one wildlife movement corridor is identified.	Alternative 4 includes six wildlife movement corridors. Impacts to recreation are likely to be more then Alternatives 1 and 3, but less then Alternatives 2 and 5.	Alternative 5 includes all 15 wildlife movement corridors; impacts would be similar to Alternative 2.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th>Environmental Elements</th><th>Alternative 1 (No Action)</th><th>Alternative 2</th><th>Alternative 3</th><th>Alternative 4</th><th>Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>or could impact recreational use by restricting activities within these areas. Alternative 1 only identifies one wildlife movement corridor.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>From Recreation Management</td><td>Not specifically addressed</td><td colspan="4">The identification of 7 SRMAs elevates the management emphasis for these areas, thus providing greater attention to the resource needs of these locations.
Total acres of each market strategy in the SRMAs:
<table>
<tr><th>Primary Market Strategy</th><th>Acreage</th></tr>
<tr><td>Community</td><td>65,116</td></tr>
<tr><td>Destination</td><td>86,867</td></tr>
<tr><td>Undeveloped</td><td>161,283</td></tr>
</table>
Total acres of ROS settings by alternative for the SRMAs
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Alt 2</th><th>Alt3</th><th>Alt 3</th><th>Alt 5</th></tr>
<tr><td>Urban</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Suburban</td><td>10,185</td><td>66,325</td><td>14,347</td><td>11,565</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rural developed</td><td>10,452</td><td>144,083</td><td>80,853</td><td>86,449</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rural natural</td><td>172,383</td><td>79,985</td><td>162,160</td><td>109,446</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-primitive</td><td>103,032</td><td>9,495</td><td>38,692</td><td>92,429</td></tr>
<tr><td>Primitive</td><td>18,725</td><td>18,725</td><td>18,725</td><td>18,725</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	Collection of dead and detached wood for campfires enhances the traditional public lands camping experience. Provisions must be made for a large collection area.	Prohibiting firewood collection reduces the quality for the traditional public lands camping experience and therefore has the greatest impact on recreation.	Collection of dead and detached wood for campfires enhances the traditional public lands camping experience. Provisions must be made for a large collection area.	Collection of dead and detached wood for campfires enhances the traditional public lands camping experience.	
	Not specifically addressed	Restricting paintball opportunities on public lands reduces the public's abilities to engage in this activity. This alternative generates the least potential for opportunity.	Less restrictive paintball opportunities within the planning area provides for greater freedom of the activity, but may have the greatest potential for conflict with other users.	Allowing paintball activities beyond 1 mile of any established facilities decreases the manageability. This alternative allows for greater opportunity for paintball activities, while the potential for conflict with other users is moderate.	
	Not specifically addressed in previous plans.	The elimination of target shooting throughout the entire planning area would result in a high degree of unmanageability. Demand for this traditional public lands activity would go unsatisfied.	Allowing target shooting beyond a 1-mile buffer of established facilities would generally meet demand. However, manageability would be difficult because the majority of the planning area would be open to this activity.	Matching BLM policy with local agency target shooting laws would increase manageability, result in consistency of rules and regulations and enhance public safety. This alternative would leave the vast majority of the planning area open to this activity.	
From Special Designations	Future development of recreation sites could be prevented, and opportunities to experience the area in a more developed setting could be decreased in 46% of one ACEC	Future development of recreation sites could be prevented, and opportunities to experience the area in a more developed setting could be decreased in 13% of nine ACECS	Future development of recreation sites could be prevented, and opportunities to experience the area in a more developed setting could be decreased in 2% of five ACECS currently	Future development of recreation sites could be prevented, and opportunities to experience the area in a more developed setting could be decreased in 3% of six ACECS currently	Future development of recreation sites could be prevented, and opportunities to experience the area in a more developed setting could be decreased in 9% of

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	currently identified as providing rural developed recreational experiences/setting.	currently identified as providing rural developed recreational experiences/setting.	identified as providing rural developed recreational experiences/setting.	identified as providing rural developed recreational experiences/setting.	five ACECS currently identified as providing rural developed recreational experiences/setting.
	The designation of Back Country Byways would enhance interpretation and recreation opportunity for the highway traveler across public lands.				
From Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics	Not specifically addressed	Under this alternative 197,821 acres are identified for wilderness characteristics management increasing the opportunity for primitive recreation within the field office. Alternative 2 provides an additional 2% of the planning area that would be managed to meet the Primitive or Semi-Primitive recreation setting under wilderness characteristics.	Alternative 3 does not identify any lands for maintaining or enhancing wilderness characteristics. In the ROS inventory Alternative 1 (No Action) approximately 12% of the planning area provides a Primitive or Semi Primitive recreational setting and experience.	Managing lands for protection of wilderness characteristics places limits and restrictions on the activities that occur within them, including the recreation opportunities provided. Under these alternatives, 41,590 acres are identified for wilderness characteristics management. Alternatives 4 and 5 do not add any areas not currently identified as providing Primitive or Semi-Primitive recreational setting and experiences.	
From Visual Resource Management	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 31% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 69% falling under VRM Class III and IV. The ERMA is 84% of the planning area and 48% of the ERMA is identified	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 57% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 43% falling under VRM Class III and IV. More primitive form of recreation would be enhanced under this alternative.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 24% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 76% falling under VRM Class III and IV. Using the ERMA as a model for the planning area, under this	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 28% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 72% falling under VRM Class III and IV. Using the ERMA as a model for the planning area, under this	VRM Classes I and II allow for the least amount of change and 32% of the field office falls under this category. More primitive types of recreation could be enhanced in VRM Class I and II areas.

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	(regardless of alternative) as providing Primitive or Semi- Primitive recreational experiences and/or settings. Using the ERMA as a model for the planning area, under this alternative 13% of the ROS Primitive/Semi-Primitive settings is also identified as VRM Class I or II (or most protective) and would have the least potential to maintain those recreational experiences /settings.	Using the ERMA as a model for the planning area, under this alternative 26% of the ROS Primitive/Semi-Primitive settings is also identified as VRM Class I or II (or most protective) and would have the most potential to maintain those types of recreational experiences/settings.	alternative 15% of the ROS Primitive/Semi-Primitive settings is also identified as VRM Class I or II (or most protective) and would have the potential to maintain those types of recreational experiences/settings.	alternative 17% of the ROS Primitive/Semi-Primitive settings is also identified as VRM Class I or II (or most protective) and would have the potential to maintain those types of recreational experiences/settings.	68% of the field office falls under VRM Class III and IV which would allow for development of recreational sites. Using the ERMA as a model for the planning area, under this alternative 17% of the Primitive/Semi-Primitive is also identified as VRM Class I or II (or most protective) and would have the potential to maintain those types' recreational experiences/settings.
Rangeland Management/Grazing					
From Lands and Realty Management	Through the potential disposal of approximately 36,750 acres of public rangelands, approximately 506 AUMs of permitted use would be lost.	Through the potential disposal of approximately 21,800 acres of public rangelands, there would be no impact due to cessation of grazing throughout the field office.	Through the potential disposal of approximately 50,850 acres of public rangelands, approximately 699 AUMs of permitted use would be lost.	Through the potential disposal of approximately 34,900 acres of public rangelands, approximately 480 AUMs of permitted use would be lost.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Current grazing use would continue on 5 ephemeral allotments and 12 perennial/ephemeral allotments. Annual authorized use would be 14,051 AUMs.	No grazing would be authorized in the Field Office. This would result in a loss of 14,051 AUMs.	Current grazing use would continue on 5 ephemeral allotments and 12 perennial/ephemeral allotments. Annual authorized use would be 14,051 AUMs.	One ephemeral allotment would be retired. The annual authorized use would remain at 14,051 AUMs.	
Minerals Management – Saleable Minerals					
From Visual Resource Management	For all alternatives VRM Class I lands would be closed to mineral material disposals due to closures related to other resources (i.e., wilderness areas). Of the 895,713 acres that are open to saleable mineral development, approximately 17,000 acres occur within VRM Class II. The minerals that are within VRM Class II would only be developed while meeting the VRM class standards.	For all alternatives VRM Class I lands would be closed to mineral material disposals due to closures related to other resources (i.e., wilderness areas). Of the 796,238 acres that are open to saleable mineral development, approximately 100,000 acres occur within VRM Class II. The minerals that are within VRM Class II would only be developed while meeting the VRM class standards. This alternative would be the most restrictive to saleable mineral development in relation to VRM classification.	For all alternatives VRM Class I lands would be closed to mineral material disposals due to closures related to other resources (i.e., wilderness areas). Of the 796,238 acres that are open to saleable mineral development, approximately 100,000 acres occur within VRM Class II. The minerals that are within VRM Class II would only be developed while meeting the VRM class standards. This alternative would be the most restrictive to saleable mineral development in relation to VRM classification.	For all alternatives VRM Class I lands would be closed to mineral material disposals due to closures related to other resources (i.e., wilderness areas). Of the 896,281 acres that are open to saleable mineral development, approximately 18,000 acres occur within VRM Class II. The minerals that are within VRM Class II would only be developed while meeting the VRM class standards.	For all alternatives VRM Class I lands would be closed to mineral material disposals due to closures related to other resources (i.e., wilderness areas). Of the 1,044,027 acres that are open to saleable mineral development, approximately 21,000 acres (2 %) occur within VRM Class II. The minerals that are within VRM Class II would only be developed while meeting the VRM class standards.
From Special Designations, Biological Resource	Mineral material disposal would remain open on 66% (895,713 acres) of	Mineral material disposal would remain open on 59%	Mineral material disposal would remain open on 86% (1,163,313 acres) of	Mineral material disposal would remain open on 66% (896,281 acres) of	Mineral material disposal would remain open on 77%

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Management, Recreation Management, Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics, and Cultural Resource Management (these resources are grouped together because they overlap in many areas).	the field office. Cactus Plain WSA, special management areas, priority wildlife habitat areas, the riparian area of the Three Rivers ACEC and Copper Basin Dunes OHV open area would be restricted from mineral material disposals. Portions of these areas, mostly at lower elevations, have moderate to high potential for sand and gravel minerals and these resources would not be developed.	(796,238 acres) of the field office. Cactus Plain WSA, lands managed for wilderness characteristics, bighorn sheep lambing grounds, desert tortoise Category I habitat, riparian areas, ACEC, OHV open areas, Lake Havasu SMRA and the SCRMAs would be restricted from mineral material disposals. Portions of these areas, mostly at lower elevations, have moderate to high potential for sand and gravel minerals and these resources would not be developed.	the field office. Cactus Plain WSA and the Copper Basin Dunes OHV open area would be closed to mineral material disposals. The bighorn sheep lambing grounds would have a seasonal time restriction for mineral material activity. Portions of these areas, mostly at lower elevations, have moderate to high potential for sand and gravel minerals and these resources would not be developed.	the field office. Cactus Plain WSA, lands managed for wilderness characteristics, bighorn sheep lambing grounds, desert tortoise Category I habitat, riparian areas, ACEC, OHV open areas, Lake Havasu SMRA, and the SCRMAs would be restricted from mineral material disposals. Portions of these areas, mostly at lower elevations, have moderate to high potential for sand and gravel minerals and these resources would not be developed.	(1,044,027 acres) of the field office. Cactus Plain WSA, desert tortoise Category I habitat, riparian areas, Beale Slough and Bullhead Bajada ACEC, Swansea Townsite, OHV open areas, and the Aubrey Hills would be restricted from mineral material disposals. Portions of these areas, mostly at lower elevations, have moderate to high potential for sand and gravel minerals and these resources would not be developed.
Minerals Management – Leasable Minerals					
From Special Designations, Biological Resource Management, and Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics (these resources are grouped together because they	24,112 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation, which includes 40 acres around springs in priority wildlife habitat areas, riparian areas (YRMP) and the riparian areas of	262,481 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation that includes the Cactus Plain WSA, lands managed for wilderness characteristics, 0.25-mile river corridor and	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation that includes the Cactus Plain WSA, 0.25-mile river corridor and riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC and 60,321 acres have a	113,910 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation which includes the Cactus Plain WSA, lands managed for wilderness characteristics, 0.25-mile river corridor and	69,123 acres are restricted with a no surface occupancy stipulation that includes the Cactus Plain WSA, 0.25-mile river corridor and riparian areas of the Three

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
overlap in many areas).	the Three Rivers ACEC. There should be very little impact to leasable minerals because only the riparian areas in Mohave Valley are prospectively valuable for oil and gas; the other areas have no known potential.	riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC and 45,919 acres have a seasonal time restriction for bighorn sheep lambing grounds. There should be very little impact to leasable minerals because only the Colorado River in Mohave Valley is prospectively valuable for oil and gas; the other areas have no known potential.	seasonal time restriction for the bighorn sheep lambing grounds. There should be very little impact to leasable minerals because only the Colorado River in Mohave Valley is prospectively valuable for oil and gas; the other areas have no known potential.	riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC and 56,131 acres have a seasonal time restriction for bighorn sheep lambing grounds. There should be very little impact to leasable minerals because only the Colorado River in Mohave Valley is prospectively valuable for oil and gas; the other areas have no known potential.	Rivers ACEC. There should be very little impact to leasable minerals because only the Colorado River in Mohave Valley is prospectively valuable for oil and gas; the other areas have no known potential.
			Minerals Management – Locatable Minerals		
From Special Designations and Cultural Resource Management	1,518 acres are recommended for withdrawal within the riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC and lands within the Bullhead Bajada. Portions these areas have moderate to high potential for locatable minerals and these resources would not be developed.	633 acres are recommended for withdrawal within the Swansea Townsite, riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC, lands within the Bullhead Bajada and the incline railway. Most of these areas have moderate to high potential for locatable minerals and these resources would not be developed.	200 acres are recommended for withdrawal within the Swansea Townsite. This area has high potential for locatable minerals and these minerals would not be developed.	633 acres are recommended for withdrawal within the Swansea Townsite, riparian areas of the Three Rivers ACEC, lands within the Bullhead Bajada and the incline railway. Most of these areas have moderate to high potential for locatable minerals and these resources would not be developed.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
Lands and Realty Program					
From Cultural Resource Management	If lands identified for disposal contain cultural resources, mitigation measures may be developed to protect cultural resources. These mitigations measures may include having the BLM retain ownership to some or the entire parcel.				
From Paleontological Resource Management	Not addressed in previous plans	Prior to the disposal of public land BLM is required to inventory the land. If a paleontological site(s) is found, mitigation measures may be developed to protect the site(s). These mitigations measures may include having the BLM retain ownership to some or the entire parcel.			
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	If lands identified for disposal occur within a grazing allotment, BLM's policy requires that the LHFO notify the permittee of the proposed action. This policy gives the permittee the option of signing a 2-year prior notification waiver so BLM can disposal of the land. If the permittee does not sign the waiver the BLM may dispose of the property after the 2-year waiting period.	Under this alternative BLM should have cancelled all grazing permits; therefore BLM does not have to contact permittees prior to disposing of public land.	If lands identified for disposal occur within a grazing allotment, BLM's policy requires that the LHFO notify the permittee of the proposed action. This policy gives the permittee the option of signing a 2-year prior notification waiver so BLM can disposal of the land. If the permittee does not sign the waiver the BLM may dispose of the property after the 2-year waiting period.		
From Biological Resource Management	No activities or projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species, or species proposed for listing, would be permitted on BLM-administered lands. This may restrict some land disposal actions and some Use Authorization permits.				
From Special Designations	Existing Special Designations (296,856 acres) place restrictions on Use Authorizations. Use Authorizations in existing ACECs permitted	Existing and proposed Special Designations (403,235 acres) could limit potential locations for Use Authorizations, including stopping new utility and roads ROWs from being authorized	Existing and proposed Special Designations (301,732 acres) could limit potential locations for Use Authorizations, including stopping new utility and roads ROWs from being authorized	Existing and proposed Special Designations (342,073 acres) could limit potential locations for Use Authorizations, including stopping new utility and roads ROWs from being authorized	Existing and proposed Special Designations (338,802 acres) could limit potential locations for Use Authorizations, including stopping

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	as long as ROW would not affect designating values.	through the proposed ACECs. (Use Authorization permits could be issued in an ACEC that terminates at private property.)	through the proposed ACECs. (Use Authorization permits could be issued in an ACEC that terminates at private property.)	through the proposed ACECs. (Use Authorization permits could be issued in an ACEC that terminates at private property.)	new utility and roads ROWs from being authorized through the proposed ACECs. (Use Authorization permits could be issued in an ACEC that terminates at private property.)
Travel Management					
From Cultural Resource Management	There is no more impact than the current circumstances in carrying forward the existing management, policies, practices, and programs of this resource on Travel Management.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending upon the allocation of sites use other than Public. This alternative allocates the most sites away from public use and therefore has the greatest impact.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending upon the allocation of sites use other than Public. This alternative allocates the most sites to the public therefore having least impact.	Allocating sites for purposes other than public use has the potential to restrict in part or whole these areas from the public access. These alternatives provide a balance allocating cultural sites to both public and more conservative uses thereby resulting in less impact to transportation than Alternative 2 but more than Alternative 3.	
From Biological Resource Management	Carrying forward existing management, policy, and practices has the least impact to Travel Management.	This alternative closes areas during specific use seasons for special status species and therefore provides the most restrictive management options having the greatest impact on the possible route network and the public's ability to access the lands.	This alternative is the least restrictive. Seasonal closures are not identified in this alternative.	Various Biological decisions in these alternatives influence the route designation process, highlighting areas of concern (WHAs, etc.) and as such would influence both public access and transportation when the route evaluation process is undertaken.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
	Wildlife movement corridors are used as a planning tool to prevent barriers that restrict wildlife movement. Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the number of wildlife corridors established. Under this alternative, one corridor is identified, thus having the least impact.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the number of wildlife corridors established, under this alternative, 15 corridors are identified, thus having the greatest impact.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 1; only one wildlife movement corridor is identified.	Alternative includes six wildlife movement corridors. Impacts to travel management are likely to be greater than Alternatives 1 and 3, but less then Alternatives 2 and 5.	The establishment of 15 wildlife corridors could have significant impacts on travel management by restricting transecting routes within these areas.
From Travel Management	No impacts are expected from this alternative.	Completion of a Travel management network within 5 years of the completion of this plan would implement route designation, therefore providing greater manageability and reduced resource impacts from travel management.			
From Wild Burro Management	Continuing the HMA boundaries as the same as the HA boundary directly increases the potential for conflict between on-and off-highway vehicles and wild burros within the planning area. The potential for vehicle/burro collision is highest in the areas of the Parker Strip and North of Lake Havasu on SR 95, which is found in the Havasu-AZ HMA and Havasu-CA/ Chemehuevi HMA.	Changes to the number of acres in the Alamo HMA does not directly impact travel management. Potential impacts to travel management are similar to those in Alternatives 4 or 5.	Changes to the Alamo HMA do not directly impact travel management. Alternative 3 reduces the number of acres in the Havasu-CA/Chemehuevi HMA by 6%, potentially lessening the potential for vehicle/burro conflicts in the CA portion of the planning area.	Changes to the number of acres in the Alamo HMA do not directly impact travel management. The exclusion of approximately 5% of the Havasu-AZ HMA and approximately 6% of the Havasu-CA/Chemehuevi HMA would allow for removal of all burros in that area, which could lessen the potential for vehicle/burro conflicts.	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
From Rangeland Management/Grazing	Current impacts would be expected to continue under this alternative. The impacts to travel management from Rangeland Management/Grazing are the safety hazard of animals crossing routes and the construction of rangeland improvements (e.g., fences). The potential for additional animals crossing routes and/or new development is similar to Alternative 3, with 1,148,743 acres available for grazing.	Alternative 2 makes all except 213,731 acres unavailable for grazing. Therefore, safety concerns relating to animals and fencing would be greatly reduced on the unavailable acres.	Current impacts would be expected to be the same as Alternative 1 (No Action).	The slight reduction (27,042 acres) in the amount of acreage available for grazing, from Alternatives 1 and 3 should not change the existing impacts.	
From Special Designations	No impacts are expected from carrying forward this alternative.	Nine ACEC areas were specifically identified to protect cultural resources and biological resources. Management actions to protect these designating values, especially specific cultural sites not allocated as public, may limit or constrain public access to public lands in these ACEC.	Five ACEC areas were specifically identified to protect cultural resources and biological resources. Management actions to protect these designating values, especially specific cultural sites not allocated as public, may limit or constrain public access to public lands in these ACECs.	In ACEC specifically identified to protect cultural resources and biological resources, management actions to protect these designating values, especially specific cultural sites not allocated as public, public access may be limited or constrained.	The designation of 5 ACEC to protect cultural and biological concerns has impacts on travel management. The impacts are defined by the management prescriptions assigned to each of the ACECs.
	No further impacts are expected from carrying forward the previous management decisions.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the number of Back	Three Back Country Byways are identified. Potential impacts include improving identity of BLM and visitor education. Also, visitation to arterial routes from Byways could increase, and	

Table 2-58. Comparison of Impacts by Alternative

Environmental Elements	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5 (Proposed Plan)
		number of Back Country Byways established. Under this alternative, one byway is identified, thus having the least impact.	Country Byways established. Under this alternative, seven byways are identified, thus having the greatest impact.	over time change use patterns.	
From Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics	No impacts are expected from this alternative. because no areas would be managed for wilderness characteristics.	This alternative has the most impact on travel management, by closing routes to non-authorized OHV users.	This alternative has no impact on travel management; it specifies no areas for wilderness characteristics management.	41,590 acres are to be managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. This is a smaller area of land to be managed for wilderness characteristics than in Alternative 2 and also allows OHV use on existing routes for all users, therefore having less impact on travel management.	
From Visual Resource Management	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 31% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 69% falling under VRM Class III and IV.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the lands allocated to each VRM class. This alternative has the most impact providing more acreage to the higher VRM classes. Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 57% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 43% falling under VRM Class III and IV. More primitive forms of transportation would be enhanced under this alternative.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending upon the amounts of land allocated to each VRM class. This alternative has the least impact providing less acreage to the higher VRM classes. Impacts are similar to Alternative 5 with 24% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 76% falling under VRM Class III and IV.	Impacts are similar to Alternative 5; they differ only by degree depending on the lands allocated to each VRM class. This alternative has more impact than Alternatives 3 or 5 but less than Alternative 2. Impacts are the similar to Alternative 5 with 28% of the lands falling under VRM Class I and II and 72% falling under VRM Class III and IV.	VRM classification would be considered as one component of route analysis in the route designation process. Decisions reflecting desired visual class could influence the size of the overall route network. VRM Classes I and II (32% of LHFO) allow more primitive transportation and access. 68% of LHFO falls under Class III and IV, which allow more intensive uses of transportation.

Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

This section briefly describes management options that were suggested either during scoping or the development workshops prior to publication of the DRMP/DEIS. However, BLM determined these management options should not be included in an alternative. The elements are described along with the reasoning for excluding them from further consideration. For management options suggested during the comment period for the DRMP/DEIS, the reader is referred to Chapter 5.

Livestock Grazing

Comment: LHFO should control cattle that are walking across private occupied land.

Response: Arizona is an open range state. State laws require private landowners to fence their property to keep free ranging livestock off of their property. This is outside of the BLM authority.

Comment: LHFO must consider that the present regulations controlling the grazing fee formula regulations are probably in violation of law.

Response: The grazing fee formula was first developed through the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. LHFO can only assess grazing fees based on that formula. Only Congress can make changes to the formula.

Comment: All remaining roadless areas should be proposed for cow-free wilderness designation.

Response: Grazing use is a "grandfathered use" in accordance with the Wilderness Act. Where grazing use was authorized when a specific area was designated as Wilderness by Congress, such use can continue.

Lands and Realty

Comment: The Western Utility Group (WUG) submitted three routes for BLM to consider. One of the routes overlapped the I-40 (UC-3) corridor.

Response: The UC-3 (I-40) corridor already exists and connects to the I-40 corridors established by both the Kingman, Arizona, and Needles, California, field offices. Therefore, the WUG's proposal that overlaps the existing UC-3 corridor was not analyzed.

Comment: The people in Wenden will welcome the chance to spread out to the mountains round us and many of us were flooded out.

Response: The BLM's criteria for disposal require the LHFO to identify land for continued development of communities. The land identified for disposal in the Wenden, Arizona, area should allow for continued community growth and is out of the area that was flooded in the last 10 years. Also, non-BLM-owned mountain lots near the Wenden and Cunningham Pass area have been and are currently for sale.

Comment: Arizona State Parks identified lands for R&PP near Contact Point.

Response: The LHFO identified the S2 of section 24, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., for an R&PP lease. The LHFO must receive approval from BOR prior to issuing a patent for this parcel.

In section 25, of T. 13 N., R. 20 W., BLM has boat-in campsite and work facilities that it wants to retain. Also LHFO has determined that this land will remain in public ownership to ensure public access to the Colorado River and Lake Havasu and for the benefit of the BOR (which has maintenance responsibilities for the Colorado River and Lake Havasu). The lands identified are BOR-withdrawn/acquired lands and disposal would require BOR approval. When queried, BOR responded that these lands are not available for disposal and that retention of the lands as BOR project lands is required.

Comment: The Arizona State Land Department identified lands for exchange.

Response: In the late 1980s, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the current language of the Arizona constitution does not allow the State to exchange its land for other federal land. Therefore, until the people of the State vote to amend Arizona's constitution, the State cannot exchange land with BLM. If the Arizona constitution is amended, the Arizona State Land Department can propose exchanges with the LHFO and they could propose an RMP amendment that would identify lands not currently listed for disposal for exchange.

Comment: Provide a shooting area in LHC.

Response: A public shooting range is currently located at SARA Park. There are at present no other feasible locations for a shooting range in the immediate vicinity of Lake Havasu City.

Comment: Request BLM to rent acreages to willing farmers and young entrepreneurs.

Response: BLM does not have suitable farm and agricultural lands within the LHFO planning area.

Comment: Within the next 20 years, Bullhead City may wish to acquire BLM's permission to use the south half of Section 32, T20N, R21W, as a park.

Response: Due to the presence of sensitive resources in the identified area, this request is not being carried forward.

Comment: BLM should include all requests for land disposals in at least one alternative.

Response: Unless lands proposed for disposals meet the criteria for disposal, the lands were not included in an alternative.

Minerals Management

Comment: Increase the amount of rocks people can collect per year. What used to be limited to petrified wood (25 pounds) is being applied to recreational rock collecting too. What are the specific limitations to collecting rocks?

Response: Collectors are permitted a reasonable amount of specimens. In Arizona, BLM sets the reasonable limits for personal use at up to 25 pounds per day, plus one piece, with a total limit of 250 pounds per year. These limits are for mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, semiprecious gemstones, other rock, and petrified wood. Changes in state guidelines for rock collecting are beyond the scope of this project.

Comment: The schools and the public want to know where they can go to see interesting geology and collect rocks. Are there going to be any areas identified for rock collecting purposes?

Response: The public may contact LHFO for information concerning the local geology. Rock collecting is permissible on public lands in reasonable amounts, but the public is advised to contact LHFO concerning mining claims and other possible restrictions. Pamphlets are available at LHFO giving more details concerning rockhounding in Arizona.

Comment: Continue to preserve the area just west of SARA Park (the crack-in-the-mountain trail area) for educational purposes. It is a great teaching tool for the different geologic rock types and rock formation/deformation.

Response: This area is west of SARA Park and goes to the lake. Currently, there is a year-round vehicle closure in the area due to bighorn sheep habitat. This closure will be carried forward into the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1) of the PRMP.

Recreation on Public Lands

Comment: Is LHFO responsible for safety and environmental inspection of all lake marinas below the water level?

Response: BLM holds primacy of jurisdiction on vast portions of the lake bottom. Many jurisdictions have direct and indirect responsibilities that relate to environmental and/or public safety. These include but are not limited to: BOR, U.S. Coast Guard, Arizona State Land Department, AZGFD, Mohave County, San Bernardino County, City of Lake Havasu, Chemehuevi Tribe, and Colorado River Inter-Tribal Commission.

Comment: Can LHFO address the issue of floating commercial uses of Lake Havasu?

Response: "Floating commercial uses" is not a sufficiently specific concept to address fully. This phrase may relate to a tour vessel, a towing-and-assist vessel, a floating vendor of food and supplies (addressed in the PRMP/FEIS), or the floating docks at a marina. BLM has no jurisdiction regarding navigation, vessels, or aids to navigation within or on the waterway. However, BLM does have secondary jurisdiction over components of those marinas that are operated under BLM authorization.

Comment: Is LHFO responsible for watercraft safety and carrying capacity on Lake Havasu?

Response: BLM supports fully any action or activity that promotes watercraft safety on Lake Havasu. Watercraft safety and enforcement are primarily concerns of the City of Lake Havasu, the Counties of Mohave, AZ, and San Bernardino, CA, the States of Arizona and California, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Coast Guard), within their respective jurisdictions.

Comment: Can LHFO control the noise and size limits of boats on Lake Havasu? Can LHFO create 1 or 2 quiet days per month on the lake when no motorized boats are allowed?

Response: BLM does not have jurisdiction to establish and enforce a "carrying capacity" with respect to the numbers, types, size, movements, noise, speed, or any other aspect relating to the use of vessels on the waters of Lake Havasu. Further, BLM has no authority to unilaterally impose a use allocation on boating. This issue may be addressed in a multi-jurisdictional coordinated lake management plan.

Comment: Should Lake Havasu be designated as a National Recreation Area?

Response: A National Recreation Area may only be designated by an act of Congress; as such it is beyond the scope or intent of this plan.

Travel Management

Comment: Restrictions on Parker Dam should be lifted.

Response: BOR has closed access to RVs for security reasons. LHFO has no control over this issue and it is outside the scope of this project.

Comment: Identify management, authorization, and maintenance of RS 2477.

Response: On March 22, 2006, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton announced new guidelines to assist Department of Interior land managers in implementing a recent court decision regarding roads across federally owned lands. The new guidelines implement the principles outlined in the 2005 *Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Bureau of Land Management* (SUWA v. BLM) decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit. This decision and the new guidelines protect federal lands by clarifying that these roads cannot be expanded or significantly improved without consultation with federal land managers. (For the complete discussion, see Secretary Norton Memorandum, dated March 22, 2006, subject: "Departmental Implementation of

Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Bureau of Land Management, 425 F. 3d 735 (10th Cir.2005); Revocation of January 22, 1997, Interim Policy; Revocation of December 7, 1988, Policy."

Comment: Can LHFO close RS 2477 roads?

The new guidelines recognize a number of options for Department of Interior land managers to address claimed ROWs:

1) Where a claimant wishes to do no more than maintain the existing status quo of a road and the current use and maintenance are consistent with the land manager's duty to protect the surrounding and underlying federal lands, the parties may utilize a road maintenance agreement.

2) Where title to the road is already vested in an entity other than the federal government, the parties may utilize a recordable disclaimer, which formalizes that the federal government itself does not dispute the entity's road claim.

3) Where a road has an unclear R.S. 2477 status but the land manager and a claimant agree on the need for the road, the BLM, pursuant to FLPLMA Title V, may grant rights of way irrespective of R.S. 2477.

4) Where a claimant wishes to perform construction or expand use beyond the status quo, the land manager may make an informal, nonbinding determination (NBD) of whether the R.S. 2477 claim is valid and whether the proposed improvements are reasonable and necessary in light of the traditional uses that established the claimed ROW. A land manager would allow improvement only if the land manager determines that the improvement is consistent with the traditional uses and is consistent with Interior's duty to protect surrounding and underlying lands.

5) Where a claimant seeks a binding determination of a claimed ROW, the claimant may file a quiet title action. A court would then make a determination.

6) Before a land manager implements any of the above options, members of the public will be given notice and an opportunity to comment.

Comment: Can RS 2477 roads be designated in the planning document?

Response: Since *SUWA v. BLM* maintains the status quo, all routes on the 2004 inventory of routes (which are part of the Proposed Plan), would be analyzed and considered during the TMP. Pursuant to 43 CFR 83.41, areas are designated as open, closed, or limited.

Vegetation (Non-Forestry), Riparian, and Watershed

Comment: Provide detailed recovery plans for the following endangered species in your RMP: Coachella Valley milk vetch, desert chenopod scrub, fairyduster, crucifixion thorn, Arizona pholistoma, lobed ground-cherry, saguaro, and jackass clover.

Response: BLM does not write recovery plans. USFWS is responsible for recovery plans. Most of the plant species on the list do not occur in the LHFO area. None of the plant species that are within the LHFO planning area are on the endangered species list. The plan will address state-protected plants.

Wildlife Management

Comment: How can LHFO control the caddisfly along the Colorado River? Coyotes are moving in large packs around housing along the Colorado River. How can we control this species? Can LHFO control people catching more than the limit of fish?

Response: LHFO manages the habitat for wildlife but does not manage wildlife. These concerns have been referred to AZGFD.

Comment: LHFO should provide the detailed recovery plans for endangered species in the RMP.

Response: LHFO does not write recovery plans. USFWS has the responsibility of writing endangered species recovery plans.

Comment: Let the hunters draw tags for burros to keep the population under control (just like all the other animals such as sheep, deer, elk, etc.).

Response: The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 charges BLM with protection and management of wild burros and prohibits maliciously causing the death or harassing any wild horse or burro. A hunting program for wild burros would not conform to the Act and would require an amendment by Congress before such a program could be initiated. Changes to the Act are beyond BLM's jurisdiction.

Wilderness Characteristics

Comment: BLM while safeguarding solitude should not prevent users, e.g., ranchers, hikers, and licensed hunters for an area, from using an area.

Response: BLM does not prevent users entering areas unless for public safety. Motorized vehicle access may be limited on public lands and is discussed under Travel Management alternatives.

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Comment: Congress in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 did not release the Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area from requirements of Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Should LHFO recommend in this RMP that Cactus Plain be designated as wilderness or released from WSA status?

Response: The issue that kept Congress from designating the area as wilderness is whether the town site of Parker South will be developed. This issue is not within the scope of this project.

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